THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 11, 1888.

Grit Economy.

MR. MERCIER is busy illustrating the principles of Grit economy. He shows that he appreciates the power of the press, and is not slow to recognize, in a practical way, the merits of his friends. Thus, for such a service as the printing of the Provincial Treasurer's budget speech, Mr. Mercier paid the *Herald* $500; the *Daily Telegraph* $600; *La Justice*, $550; the *Journal de Quebec*, $268; Mr. Chagnon, $500; and Messrs. Darveau, $202—total, $2,620—for doing that which supporters of the Government in this Province—under Tory rule—are permitted to do *gratis!* A gift of $400,000 to the Jesuits and sundry other transactions of a like character serve to illustrate the meaning of the word economy as interpreted by politicians of the Grit order—*when they are in office.*

A Comparison.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Moncton *Times* furnishes some figures as to the public debt of the United States. The *Times* says:—The reduction in the public debt during the year which ended June 30, was 113 million dollars, and the total debt now, less cash in the treasury, is slightly more than eleven hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars, or say five times as much as the net debt of the Dominion of Canada. Of this amount only 14 millions, or one-eightieth of the whole, bears interest at 3 per cent, while 714 millions are 4 per cents., 222 millions 4½ per cents., and 64½ millions 6 per cents. The latter is on Pacific railway account, the Government of the United States, though refusing aid to ordinary railway enterprises, having deemed it necessary to bonus the first Pacific road for the development of the great Western country. While the debt of the general government of the United States is less per head than that of Canada, it bears a higher rate of interest (no less than one-seventh of our debt being 3 and 3½ per cents.), and it must be remembered that while the debt of Canada was incurred in the development of the country, the debt of the United States, with the exception of the aid given to the Pacific railway, was incurred in war. In this country we have a government expenditure on public works, before and since Confederation, more than equal to the entire debt, and our relative position is not by any means unfavorable.

Deserted Farms.

THE Yarmouth, N. S., *Times* says:—A fact that the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity would do well to seriously consider has just come prominently before the public. The pessimist papers supporting the Opposition in the Maritime Provinces have been so generously filled with stories of deserted farms in this part of the world that a stranger would really wonder if anybody were left. As a matter of fact the population of the Maritime Provinces is steadily increasing and hundreds who have been led into moving to the new districts and cities of the United States are gladly returning. But what of the New England States? Take up any Boston paper and read the advertisements of farms for sale and some idea will be formed of the wholesale depopulation of the farming districts there. Some Boston people are now engaged in a movement to get Englishmen to come over and settle on the hundreds of deserted farms in Massachusetts. What is the cause of all this? Have not the farmers of Massachusetts a market with sixty millions of people, that market which is held up in such glowing terms by politicians of the Longley stripe? No barriers of duties keep the New England farmers from free access to the great market. Let the believers in Unrestricted Reciprocity or Commercial Union—if there are any—explain these things before they discuss abstract principles.

Sunday Schools of Anarchy.

A new kind of Sunday School has lately been established in Chicago, viz., Sunday Schools of Anarchy and Socialism. These schools are under the superintendency of Paul Grotthan, and are making great progress. There are six of them now, and they hold meetings every Sunday morning. Among the teachers are Christiansen, editor of *Arbiter Zeitung*, Paul Grotthan, and Mrs. Lucy Parsons. Strangers cannot gain admission to the schools. These schools have been organized more than a month. The attendance, already large, is constantly increasing. It is estimated by Grotthan and others interested that 25,000 people will soon be entered in these schools, including children. Of those attending many are children not more than ten years of age. No move towards breaking these meetings up has yet been made by the police.

A Grand Outlook.

Senator Ogilvie says the appearance of the crops along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway presented a better appearance than he ever noticed in previous visits. From Broadview west they were extraordinary and further advanced than in Manitoba, although in this province they were ahead of what he had ever seen. The yield per acre would at least be as large as last year. Cattle men about Calgary are receiving good prices for stock and were well pleased with the outlook. The Senator's firm, which intend building two or three elevators on the C. P. R. Southwestern and one on the Manitoba and Northwestern, has now forty-one elevators in the province and territories. It contemplates purchasing five millions of wheat next fall.

The Implicated Nationalists.

THE New York *Tribune*, of the 6th inst., has the following cabled by Mr. G. W. Smalley:—The verdict for the defendant in the O'Donnell action against the *Times* satisfies nobody, except, perhaps, those, if any there be, who had reason to dread the coming disclosures. Lord Coleridge practically stopped the case, and is sharply criticised for doing it. The *Times* gets a verdict which is no consolation. Mr. O'Donnell's reputation remains what it was; nor is Mr. O'Donnell's reputation a matter of prime interest to the English public. Everything pales in importance when compared with the new charges by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell.

The statements made yesterday by the Attorney-General are admitted by both sides to be of the gravest character. The question is whether they can be proved. The main points alleged by the Attorney-General are in substance that Patrick Egan, during the year before the Phœnix Park murders, was in correspondence from Paris with the Invincibles and Mr. Parnell; that Mr. Egan told Harris that Mr. Parnell was for prompt and decisive action; that Mr. Egan was sending Carey, one of the assassins, money, and asking when they should get value for their money. Then, early in 1882, comes a letter from Mr. Parnell, written in Kilmainham jail, to Mr. Egan in Paris, beginning, "Dear Egan," and saying: "What are these fellows waiting for? They undertook o make it hot for old Forster. Why don't they?"

The body of Parnell's letter from Kilmainham is admittedly not in his handwriting, nor is it known who wrote it. The signature is alleged to be genuine. How it came into the hands of the *Times* is not disclosed, nor, said the Attorney-General, would they, even if the refusal cost them a verdict, say how they got it. But they expected to prove by experts and otherwise that the signature was really Mr. Parnell's.

He, of course, denies it is, as he denied and still denies the signature to that alleged fac-simile letter which has been so long before the public. Many other things are denied, and everything would have been for the jury. But on the issue as now raised, all men are agreed. If these letters are genuine, these accusations true, Mr. Parnell will be driven from public life in England. If the letters are forged, and the Egan and Byrne stories not proved to the satisfaction of the public when occasions offer, the *Times* will have to step down and out and the reaction in favor of Home Rule may even bring Gladstone back to power. The failure to make good the *Times* case would, in short, be regarded here as evidence that these charges were the result of conspiracy. But to-day nobody can say what steps will next be taken. The situation is equally difficult for the *Times* and for Parnell. The Irish leader, though repeatedly challenged, has steadily refused to bring an action for libel. He could not, as Mr. O'Donnell has done, refuse to enter the witness box. Once in, questions would be put to him which he would have either to answer or decline to answer; and either alternative would be damaging. He is not protected by privilege as a minister or ex-minister would be.

ANOTHER VIEW.

On the other hand, the Boston *Herald's* London cable of the 7th inst. says:—The crusade against Parnell has suddenly collapsed, just when the trial of the action against the *Times* promised to become most interesting, sensational and important. It came to an end in the manner which the cable has doubtless already described, but even before the end was formally reached the bottom was knocked out of the whole case by the statement of the attorney-general that he would give only the evidence of experts as to the genuineness of the incriminating letters, and that wild horses would not tear from the *Times* the secrets as to the source from which it obtained those documents. When people heard the counsel for the *Times* state on Wednesday that he would prove the letters to be genuine, and then when the time came for the redemption of the promise, and when they read that he did not, under the circumstances, consider it fair to do so, every one said that the *Times* had failed and had merely been bluffing it all the time. This is now the general feeling in Great Britain, even many Tories appearing to share it. As to Mr. Parnell, he takes the whole matter very coolly, and his statement yesterday was delivered with as much composure as if it were one of the most ordinary character. It needed only Justin McCarthy's convincing explanation of the alleged letter from Frank Byrne to clinch the whole series of letters as a villainous concoction, and I may add here that I have learned that there is every probability of the actual forger or forgers being soon discovered. Some newspapers are to-day urging the government, if they believe the story of the Attorney-General, to make a motion for the expulsion of Mr. Parnell from the House of Commons, but the government will think a long time before they accept this advice, for, before a motion could be carried, even in the present House of Commons, a committee such as Mr. Parnell asked for last year in vain should be granted, and the *Times* would be obliged to disclose before that committee what it would not give to the courts—viz: the names of the persons who supplied it with the letters. On the whole I am inclined to think we have heard nearly the last of the whole affair. Meanwhile the progress of the Irish cause goes on unabated. To-day there was a most remarkable gathering of English, Scotch and Irish at a garden party given at Dollis Hill, near London, by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, in honor of Mr. Gladstone, and the opinion of all was that the home rule movement was going forward by leaps and bounds. The fact is that the movement has now reached such a point in this country that, even if every word of the charges of the *Times* were true, most persons would say that it was an argument for, rather than against home rule.

Early next week remarkable testimony, I am enabled to say, will be given of the growing feeling in favor of the Irish among men in influential positions outside Great Britain, who are, nevertheless, deeply interested in the welfare of the empire, and especially in the project known as imperial confederation. I cannot say more on the subject now; but when the matter to which I refer is made public, it will attract widespread attention. I may mention, in conclusion, that at Lady Aberdeen's garden party to-day, Mr. Gladstone looked in splendid condition, and was never more vivacious in manner and speech.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Things Said and Done on the Streets and Elsewhere.

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Reid case has opened the eyes of our civic rulers to the fact that there are many vacant lots in the city which should be fenced in, so that on dark nights persons may not fall into any of the numerous holes or cellars which abound thereon. At the last meeting of Council, the City Surveyor was ordered to see that all these man-traps were properly closed in. Had this order been given long ago we would not have had to pay the $600 or $700 damages to Mr. Reid. But it's well to be wise—even after the event. The closing in of these places may prevent further accident.

I understand, also, that the Water Commissioners have undertaken to see that the contractors keep their excavations so enclosed that there will be no further accidents resulting from persons falling into them. This action is timely, though somewhat late. The city will nevertheless have to pay Mark Wilson for his horse which was killed by falling into one of the trenches a few nights ago. There were several other accidents; but, through no fault of the contractors, none of them were serious enough to warrant the victims taking action against the corporation. The Council should, however, take warning by the past and have their officials see that the trenches are properly protected. It is never too late to do good.

The recent action of the postal authorities in doing away with the stamp vendor and amalgamating his office with that of registration clerk, is not an improvement, in any sense of the term. Under the old *regime*, stamps could be obtained from the vendor in the corridor till nine o'clock in the evening; now they cannot be had after six, unless purchased at some of the drug stores. As a result of the change, the general public is put to a good deal of inconvenience. People go to the Post Office for their stamps, and there they should be able to obtain them, at least till eight o'clock in the evening, the hour at which the registration wicket is closed. Will the change be made?

The mysterious shooting of Mr. W. A. Noonan, a few evenings ago, is still the topic of conversation in the city. Some people are of opinion that the shooting was deliberate, others that it was accidental. If the former is the case, the sooner the scoundrel who did it is brought to justice the better for the community; if the latter, then the guilty one should come forward and explain matters. In either case, I trust that the truth will come out, in order that the public mind may be set at rest.

I approve of your suggestion that a 2.40 race be held on Summerside Park on the occasion of the stallion race between Hernando and Black Pilot. There are, I understand, some four or five horses in Charlottetown which would take part in such an event if a sufficient purse were offered; and as there will likely be a large number of people visit Summerside to witness the races I may be pardoned for suggesting that the managers make arrangements with the authorities for reduced fares on the railway and steamboats.

We have had bean socials, pie socials, and other diversions of a more or less social or unsocial character in this city during the past year, but we have yet to try the fish social. It is brand new and is said to be very amusing. Here is the *modus operandi:* The ladies occupy one room, and the other—which is supposed to represent a fishing pond—is occupied by the gentlemen, each of whom has a string tied to his right hand. These strings are passed over the transom and tied to a chair. Each lady selects a string, and whoever happens to be on the end of it is entertained by her during the evening. If our young ladies do not have lots of fun out of this new social during the coming winter it's their own fault.

A queer fish story is going the rounds of the press, and as some of your readers may not have read it, I reproduce it: A gentleman living near the Oconee River, at Toomsboro, Ga., put a fish basket into the river last fall. The river rose rapidly and he was unable to get the basket, until a short time ago, when ro his surprise, he found four catfish in the basket that weighed 100 pounds." It will be observed that the fish were much heavier than the specimen captured by Prof. Hawley, and I do not know that the basket was baited with Rustico Bank bills either.

I observe that some of your correspondents set themselves up as authorities upon the last words of great men. Now, Brigham Young was a great man, especially with the ladies, yet nothing definite is known as to what he said just before death. Some people state that he did not say anything because he was a married man and could not get the chance, but I regard this statement as a libel upon the gentler sex. Perhaps his last words have found a resting place in some person's scrap-book.

PERCY.

Personal.

Rev. E. Bell has been attending Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., held at Eldon. He is in town to-day.

We regret to learn that the Rev. R. Opie has suffered the loss of one of the twins born to him a few days ago.

The *Canada Gazette* (July 7) has the following: Confirmation of Rank, 2nd Lieutenant Angus Beaton, R. S. I., No. 5 Company, 82nd Battalion; from 22nd June, 1888.

Joe Lannon, the well-known Boston pugilist, was among the passengers in the Worcester which arrived here last evening. He will remain several weeks and will probably give a sparring exhibition during his stay.

Mr. M. C. Cameron left town yesterday afternoon, after having had a drive about the town and its vicinity, in company with Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P. and Mr. Farquharson. We learn that he is more than pleased with the appearance of this part of Canada.

The Democrats have made a discovery which is calculated to have much influence on the result of the Presidential election. They find that Harrison's name spelled backwards makes "No, sirrah!" and this is supposed to be conclusive as to the answer to the Republican candidate's appeal to the people of the United States.

NEW FRUIT.—California Bartlett Pears, Tomatoes, Apples and Bananas just received at Geo. Carter & Co's., Market Square.

I. O. G. T.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The largest session ever held by the Good Templars was held yesterday at Eldon, Belfast. A number who came to Charlottetown by train on Monday night left at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning for Halliday's Wharf by the steamer Heather Belle.

Delegates came in carriages from Murray Harbor, Montague, High Bank, Brown's Creek, Georgetown, East Point, Mount Stewart, Vernon River, New Perth, Uigg, Pownal, Murray River and Sturgeon, in all a very large number, 40 being initiated in the Grand Lodge degree for the first time.

The meetings were presided over by the Rev. A. W. Mahon, G. C. Templar, who read a carefully written report showing the advances that had been made during his term of office, and the prospects for the future.

The Secretary's report says that six new Lodges and five Juvenile Temples have been organized during the year; 339 new members have been initiated.

The cash expenditure has been $264.67; balance on hand, $69.75.

After the general routine of business and the appointing of committees, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

G. C. T.—Rev. A. W. Mahon, Marshfield (re-elected.)
G. Con.—Wm. H. Lord, Eldon.
G. Vice—Flora McLeod, Dunstaffnage.
G. Sec.—L. U. Fowler, Bedeque.
Supt. of J. Templars—Miss Allie Phinney, Murray Harbor South.
G. Treas.—A. D. Fraser, Summerside.
G. Chap.—D. D. Hugh, Murray Harbor.
G. Mar.—Caleb J. W. Jorden, High Bank.
G. Guard—Frank Vickerson, Vernon River.
G. D. M.—Miss Rose Rodgerson, Mount Stewart.
G. A. Sec.—Ernest Campbell, Montague.
P. G. C.—J. A. Lawson, Charlottetown.

Rev. Edward Bell, of Bideford, was elected representative to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, which meets in Chicago, in May, 1889.

The winter session will be held at Mount Stewart, and the annual at Montague Bridge.

A resolution regretting the loss the temperance cause has sustained in the death of the Rev. W. R. Frame was unanimously passed, which will be published in full in the *Guardian*.

Other resolutions were also moved and disposed of in the usual way.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Education, urging the necessity of introducing scientific and temperance instruction in the public schools of this Province.

A public meeting was held in the Baptist church in the evening, which was well attended. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. W. Mahon, Hon. James Nicholson, Rev. E. Bell, H. A. Bears, J. A. Lawson, T. S. Robertson, and others.

The music was furnished by the members of Bethel Lodge, led by N. Laraby.

F. Charles Lavers gave a reading and James Campbell a recitation.

The delegates gave a unanimous vote of thanks to the Eldon people for their kindness and hospitality.

Camp Notes.

Weather continues favorable for drill, not excessively warm, the occasional showers keeping the air fresh.

The men are improving very fast in their drill. Yesterday their drill was "Extending for the attack, reinforcing, and retiring." Also the sending out of an "Advance Guard."

A very liberal supply of reading matter, illustrated papers, etc. was received for the Reading Tent, from His Honor Judge Young. The thanks of the Camp are offered for the same.

BIRTH.

At Maplegrove, Halifax, on the 8th July, the wife of William Dennis, of the *Herald*, of a son.

"WALTER A. WOOD"
AMERICAN
Mowers & Reapers.

WE have just received direct from the WALTER A. WOOD M. & R. M. CO., Hoosac Falls, New York, a quantity of the above Machines, in Single Mowers, Single Reapers, Combined Mowers and Reapers, and Self-Binding Harvesters. These Machines have been subjected to severe and extensive use by the Farmers on the Island, during which they have established an enviable reputation.

—ALSO—

The following Canadian Machines:—The New Model Buckeye Mowers, Daisy Reapers, Hand Dump and Self-Dump, Wheel Hay Rakes.

We are General Agents for the Celebrated FROST & WOOD STEEL PLOWS and their Extras. Farmers in want of a good Machine or Rake would do well to call and examine them before buying elsewhere.

A. HORNE & CO.,
Upper Queen Street.

Ch'town, July 11, 1888—dy 4w law wky 4i

University of Mount Allison College,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

FALL TERM opens August 30th. For information as to Courses of Study, Expenses, &c., send for a Calendar. Young Men and Women desirous of taking a College Course are invited to correspond with the President.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.

Sackville, July 11, 1888—4w t t f

$10 Reward.

LOST, somewhere between Tignish and Charlottetown, a bundle of RAILWAY PLANS. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to the Superintendent's Office, Charlottetown. pat 6i wy prs 2i—jy7

SOURIS TEA.

THE Congregation of ST. MARY'S CHURCH intend having one of their usual First-Class TEAS at SOURIS, on the beautiful grounds near the Convent, on

Wednesday, 1st August Next.

The Managing Committee are determined to make this gathering the best of the kind of this season's Tea Parties.

Arrangements will be made with the Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway for the usual reduction of fares, of which due notice will be given.

M. McCORMACK,
Secretary.

Souris, June 20, 1888—dy & wky hwr wy pat

WALK RIGHT IN,
(Said the Spider to the Fly.)

50. 50. 50.

We have to compete with the "Largest, Oldest and Best Place in the City," and yet we sold Fifty Parlor Suits in the past Two Months. Advertising and Low Prices did the business. Remember, we CANNOT be undersold.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, July 9, 1888.

600 White and Colored Shirts.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY
2 CASES WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
Which were shipped to us in error, will be sold at Cost and Charges to Clear.
Choice Patterns Direct from Manufacturers.

WE ARE SELLING
THOUSANDS OF HATS
Far better value than is given by those that blow so much.
You will be Convinced if you examine our Stock and compare Prices.

D. A. BRUCE,
Ch'town, June 14, 1888. CUSTOM TAILOR.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
CUSTOM TAILORS,
—AND—
Dealers in Mens' Furnishing Goods.

Large Stock and Very Best Value for your Money.

Large Lot of Summer Underwear, very cheap,
" Straw Hats, "
" Helmets, "
Coats for the Hot Weather,
All the Novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings,

ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
June 22, 1888. CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

NOBODY HURT
But the Manufacturers.

$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 Suits selling for - - - $3.75
680 Suits " - - - - - 4.2
750 Suits " - - - 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to
J. B. MACDONALD'S.
Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky