

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

On which the Montreal Gazette remarks: "This difficulty has now been overcome, however. In Mr. Wiman's latest effort he gives Canada no voice in the matter at all. Her parliament just legalizes anything Congress may do, and if the United States should be tempted to declare war, as the Courier says, Canada will have nothing to do but bow her neck to the yoke, and shoulder her share of the war taxes of her neighbor."

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Montreal Star, Sir George Stephens said: "I do not care to discuss the Disallowance question, but I do not think that the matter is so serious as the newspapers make it out. I think it would be a very good idea if the C. P. R. allowed the Red River Road to be built and then made a claim against the Dominion Government for \$12,000,000. But I have not yet heard the subject broached until you mentioned it," and laughingly Sir George continued, "I think it would be a good idea if there was any chance of our getting it, but that is not very likely."

To the first draft of the Wiman commercial union arrangement, the Buffalo Courier offered the following objection:

The United States Government would renounce the rights of fixing the amount of its own revenue, of levying new and abolishing or reducing old tariff taxes, and determining the methods of collecting them without the concurrence of Canada. We could not negotiate or conclude commercial treaties with foreign nations without the co-operation of our neighbors. Perhaps we would have to obtain their consent in case we should be tempted to declare war against some foreign power, say Spain or Mexico, for the expenditure made necessary by an international conflict would inevitably affect our fiscal system. We could not lay an internal tax on any article produced in this country unless Canada was ready to levy a similar tax within her jurisdiction.

In justice to Mr. Hall, lately first officer of the Vigilant, we publish his statement to a St. John Sun reporter. It ought, however, to be remarked that the despatch quoted by him as the cause of his dismissal, never appeared in THE EXAMINER. THE EXAMINER'S despatch stated (1) that the officer was drugged—which is admitted; (2) that after he was drugged, he was seen lying on a pile of rubbish behind a liquor shop—and, as the officer admits that after being drugged he knew nothing of his whereabouts, the truth of this statement is not called in question; (3) that while in this position buttons and bands were torn from his uniform, if this statement is not true, THE EXAMINER was misinformed by reliable persons on the spot. THE EXAMINER'S despatch did not state that the officer was "denuded of his uniform" or that "the uniform was torn into shreds;" and therefore Mr. Hall's declaration that this statement is "totally false," does not cover or affect the statement made by THE EXAMINER. THE EXAMINER'S despatch did not state that the Yankee fishermen were "maddened with drink," or that "a reign of terror prevailed in Souris," or that the American's "painted the town red." The despatch to THE EXAMINER was, we believe, essentially correct. Nor have the statements contained in it been denied by Mr. Hall.

The Patriot quotes the Halifax Chronicle which says "Mr. Davies did not charge the Government with stealing \$300,000 from the Treasury." This statement is partially true and partially false. Mr. Davies did, in the most specific terms, charge the Government with stealing—with, "deliberate theft." He repeated the charge in express terms over and over again. He said, moreover, that "Nova Scotia had been bought and sold with Dominion money"; that \$2,000,000 had been taken by means of Governor General's warrants with "the wilful and deliberate intention of debauching the electors." That John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, had taken the arbitrators in the Onderdonk claim for payment for rolling stock into a room, locked the door, seized them by the throat, forced them to withdraw the first award and to substitute another giving Mr. Onderdonk an additional million of dollars,—which million had been used to promote the election of Conservative candidates. This million, with the other two millions, made three millions, which Mr. Davies said had been "stolen" from the Treasury for the purpose of debauching the electors and bringing them to vote in the interests of the Government. The intelligent farmers who heard Mr. Davies will not have forgotten his words; the editor of the Patriot can hardly have done so,—and yet we see in the Patriot an article which says that Mr. Davies did not charge the Government with "stealing." The statement of the Halifax Herald was perfectly correct, except that the amount Mr. Davies mentioned as having been "stolen" by the Government was \$3,000,000, not \$300,000, and that no mention was made of Mr. Davies' declaration that Nova Scotia had "been bought and sold by Dominion money," and had, therefore, returned a large majority for the Government.

Canadian Notes.

The Fisheries Department at Ottawa has advised that special lots of mackerel are being sold in Boston by Canadian fishermen for \$20 per barrel. This is an increase of \$10 over last year's quotations.

Mr. F. H. Bridges, Secretary of the Manitoba Northwestern, has returned to Winnipeg from England and announces the floating of a company for the colonization of provincial lands with a nominal capital of \$400,000, half subscribed, 10 per cent. paid up.

The Halifax Chronicle says that Mrs. John Faulds, who died at River Herbert recently, left 56 grandchildren and 36 great grandchildren.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mrs. Babe Richard was found dead on the road at Buctouche Bay on Thursday last. A little girl had observed her sitting on a stump and trembling violently. She went home and told her mother, but when the latter reached her she was dead. Deceased was 76 years of age. While attending to her household duties, in her usual health, Monday evening, Mrs. Thomas Green, of Moncton, was seized with a sudden fit of illness, dropped to the floor and died in a very short time. She was 58 years of age.

A severe outbreak of trichinosis is reported at Hamburg.

Mr. Hutton's Exhibition.

Mr. Hutton and four of the pupils from the Halifax institution for the Deaf and Dumb gave a highly interesting and instructive exhibition in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. Judge Hensley presided. Mr. Hutton, in opening, explained the methods of instruction, illustrating his discourse by putting the pupils through exercises in lip-reading, sign-speaking, etc. The pupils were remarkably proficient, one girl being so far advanced as to be able to recite the Lord's Prayer and also to speak a large number of common words. Two boys gave imitations of the shoemaker, the dentist, the doctor, the orator, etc., which were exceedingly clever, drawing forth hearty applause. The blackboard exercises were also excellent.

The exhibition was brought to a close by taking up a collection for the benefit of the institution, and according a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr. Hutton and his pupils. Mr. Hutton certainly deserves every encouragement in his noble work. We trust that those in a position to render him assistance will not fail to do so.

Mr. Hall Explains.

THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE VIGILANT SAYS HE IS THE VICTIM OF SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

(St. John Sun.)

A Sun reporter, yesterday, met C. H. Hall, late first officer of the fishery protection cruiser Vigilant, and called his attention to the statement current in the press that he had been dismissed from the Canadian service.

Mr. Hall said it was true that he had been dismissed, but he was demanding a full investigation into the whole affair, feeling sure that when the facts of the case were laid before the department of marine, the order of dismissal would be revoked and that he would be reinstated in his former position in the service.

I believe, said Mr. Hall, that I was dismissed in consequence of a certain despatch sent to the Charlottetown EXAMINER and other papers. That despatch stated, among other things, that:

Yankee fishermen were maddened with drink and took charge of Souris during the presence of an American fleet in port. A reign of terror prevailed at Souris the other night. They drugged the first officer of the cruiser Vigilant, denuded him of his uniform, tore it in shreds, threw the officer on a heap of rubbish in the rear of the gin mill, and then painted the town red.

So far from the above being true, it is utterly false, except the drugging. I did not go ashore on that day on duty, but on liberty to attend to my own private business. While on shore, I only drank two small glasses of ale, that I know of, with a friend. It was bottled ale. As soon as I drank these two glasses from the bottle I felt that I had been drugged, and at once made an effort to get back to my vessel, but in this I failed. From the time I started up to go to the Vigilant until the following morning when I found myself on board, I have no recollection whatever of my movements, or of what transpired during that time. I have been told that I was carried into a house, from which place I walked without assistance to the Vigilant. I was only absent from my vessel about four hours. This fact can be verified by the commander and men of the Vigilant. To my mind this is full and complete evidence that I was drugged, as no man could be in the state I was in and then recover his senses (be in fact perfectly sober) within that time, had he been knocked out by strong drink.

As to the charge that I was stripped of my uniform, that it was torn in shreds, and that I was thrown on a heap of rubbish in rear of a gin mill, I must emphatically pronounce it totally false. The commander and officers of the Vigilant know that I was in uniform when I came on board, and that it was not injured. Then there is my uniform to speak for itself. This charge is in keeping with the story that the American fishermen painted the town red—for, as a matter of fact, neither individuals or property were at all molested. As there were some 800 fishermen on shore, of course there was much drinking and noise, but not one outrageous act was committed.

Mr. Hall says he is the victim of the press correspondent who sent out the above despatch, in which a mere atom of truth was used to give color to a batch of gross falsehoods. He asks his friends in St. John and elsewhere to suspend judgment until the case is investigated by the department, confidently feeling that when the whole truth is known this blot upon his reputation will be officially removed.

Boycotting in Ireland.

During the course of the debate in the House of Commons a few evenings ago, Mr. Sexton denied the accuracy of the Government's reports on the number of people boycotted. The reports produced by Balfour asserted that 1,700 persons in Ireland either suffered from boycotting or had been protected by the government. Balfour refused to produce the details of these reports. Official reports certified that for the whole quarter ending June there were but 15 acts of intimidation throughout the whole of Ireland. Continuing, Sexton said if the government would abandon "the policy of whippers," and give such information as would enable the house to sift Balfour's statement the Parnellites would not protract the debate. Balfour said he adhered to the accuracy of his statement. Sexton alluded to the fact that boycotting was not included in the weapons used for self protection by the Irish people in the earlier stages of the league's existence. Boycotting did not perhaps exist without intimidation, but the machinery of the league is so perfected now that it was unnecessary to resort to intimidation to compel persons to effect the verdict of the league. Dillon declared that it was his intention to challenge English public opinion on the whole question of boycotting. He was confident a majority of English people condemned the action of the government. Boycotting, as it existed in Ireland, was nothing more than peaceful exclusive dealing similar in character to that practised in England, known as trade strikes. The vote for the force passed, 110 to 55.

APPLICATIONS for admission to the National Conservatory of America (128 E. 17th St., N. Y.) will be received up to noon of Sept. 16th. After that date no further applications can be entertained before January 1st. The session extends to last of June. Tuition free, on certain conditions. aug13

British and European Affairs.

It is reported that English mediation in Abyssinia has failed.

Mr. Gladstone has written a review of the parliamentary elections of 1887.

A man, supposed to be an American, has been captured at Berlin who belonged to a gang that swindled Englishmen at the National hotel at Geneva out of £8,000.

A serious fever epidemic prevails in London, and the list of cases in all districts increases almost daily. Nearly 780 beds in the hospitals are occupied by scarlet fever patients, and the metropolitan asylums board is considering an increase in the number of beds, only about 200 devoted to this disease now being vacant.

The establishment of a decimal system of coinage, which was strongly urged in England thirty-five years ago, is again under discussion in that country. The project finds much encouragement among English merchants who have extensive foreign dealings. A deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce and other similar bodies recently waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge upon him the desirability of the proposed reform. Mr. Goschen did not give the deputation much encouragement. He suggested that the question be further agitated, so as to make it, as far as possible, a public one. He evidently believes that in the present state of the public mind it would be impossible to bring the House of Commons to a serious consideration of the question.

A despatch to the Boston Herald states that the Irish arrangements for the autumn and winter are now in course of settlement, and will soon be complete. They will include a campaign in Ireland, a campaign in England and Scotland, and a campaign in America. Two members of the party will visit the United States; two men who have never been there before. About 10 will be engaged in Great Britain and the rest in Ireland. The conviction is widely entertained that the battle for home rule will be practically fought for the last time this autumn or winter, and accordingly, the Irish and British campaigns are to be conducted with a vigor which, as yet, no parallel exists in England and Scotland. Wales is already completely won. The liberal managers are heartily co-operating with the Irish, and, as a consequence, I am able to say that not a single seat now held by a Liberal-Unionist in both these countries will be left unassailed. For the rest both the Liberals and the Irish are in the highest spirits, and, of course, will be still more braced up to the fight if North Hants should be won by the Gladstonians. It would be useless to speculate on the result of that contest, but I may mention that the prevalent belief, both in Tory and Liberal circles now is that the chances are about even. If North Hants is won, England is won for Home Rule, as it is a Tory constituency, which only the most sanguine could hope to capture, except after prolonged agitation.

For the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1887, the revenue of the United Kingdom from all sources was as follows:—Customs, £19,949,000; excise, £26,295,000; stamps £12,030,000; land tax, £1,055,000; house duty, £1,895,000; property and income tax, £15,810,000; post office, £8,480,000; telegraph service, £1,870,000; crown lands, £370,000; interest on advances, £1,122,917; miscellaneous, £2,771,903; total, £90,648,830. This is about \$412,000,000 Canadian currency. Estimating the population of the United Kingdom at 37,000,000 (which is somewhat above the estimate of the Registrar General) the taxation per capita would be in the neighborhood of \$11,—which, as the Halifax Herald remarks, is more than double that of Canada. Yet out of that revenue the government pays nothing for roads or bridges, and but little for education, services to which the Dominion directly and indirectly pays back one-fifth of the total taxation levied. In the United States the combined federal and state taxation is within a fraction of \$7.30 a head of population,—and still the municipalities are left exclusively to look after the roads and bridges, and to provide the major portion of the railway subsidies. All things considered, Canada, which runs all her federal and provincial governments on a taxation of \$5.06 per head, and through the provincial government pays back to the municipalities large grants for common roads, and for education as well, is by all odds the lightest taxed of any of the Anglo-Saxon communities. Indeed we doubt if there is any country on the face of the globe enjoying stable government, where taxation is lighter than in Canada. If any such country exists, we would like for some of our unhappy croaking contemporaries to arise and point it out.

American News.

Mrs. Paradis, a French woman living in North Grosvenordale, Ct., died on Friday at the age of 110 years.

Jesse Pomeroy nearly sawed off enough iron bars in the Massachusetts State prison to gain his freedom, but was discovered in time to prevent his escape.

The horse plague is spreading in the southern counties of New Jersey.

A brutal husband in Omaha killed his wife with one blow of a club.

John C. Comfort, of Harrisburg, Pa., has secured the handcuffs worn by John Brown when he was hanged at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859. It is said that Mr. Comfort paid \$500 for them.

The prohibitionists of New York State have been holding a convention at Syracuse. The strength of the party and the determination of its members to have nothing to do with political intriguers have caused considerable anxiety to both Republican and Democratic wire-pullers. The United Labor agitators tried to seduce the prohibitionists into favoring their schemes, but the gray-haired farmers who formed the majority of the convention, were too wide-awake to be caught by Henry George's land reform chaff. They are prohibitionists first, last and all the time, and they are determined to form no embarrassing alliances. Their animities are with the Republicans more than with either of the other parties, but the Republican machine as now worked is not likely to advocate the reforms required to secure the support of the prohibitionists as a body. Close and interested observers outside the prohibitionist party are impressed with the strength and force which it has developed. They say that it never had such a convention, and it has never given such a vote as it will poll this autumn.

A Boy Bank Robber.

The Saco and Biddeford savings institution, one of the oldest and strongest savings banks in Maine, has suffered through an absconding clerk, Frank C. McNeely, nineteen years old, who has been employed in the bank about one year, has mysteriously disappeared, taking with him thirty-five hundred in cash. United States registered bonds payable in 1907 amounting to \$185,000 and railroad municipal and other bonds amounting as near as can now be determined to about \$91,000. Though he left town on Monday afternoon, yet the bank officers and his family kept so quiet about it that the news did not leak out till Thursday morning. Great excitement prevails, as McNeely was considered one of the most trustworthy young men in the city. The president, trustees, and cashier placed the greatest confidence in him. He was acquainted with the combination of every lock in the bank vaults. Cashier Melville H. Kelly on Monday afternoon went to Kennebunk, leaving McNeely, the clerk, to finish up the day's accounts. When Kelly opened the bank on Tuesday morning he found that the books were not completed and McNeely was absent. President Goodale was notified and the entire afternoon was spent in examining the contents of the safe. Considerable time had been consumed before it was discovered that the cash and bonds were missing. A large amount of gold and currency which McNeely could easily have stolen, was unmoleted.

Red, white, blue and gray flannels, 150 doz. top shirts, liners and drawers, woolen carriage rugs, just opened. Bottom cash prices at J. D. Reid's, Cameron Block.

On Tuesday last two of the convicts, W. Scoone and J. Kelly, of Toronto, made their escape from the Kingston penitentiary in a steam yacht belonging to the warden. They are still at large.

F. W. KINSMAN & Co.—Gentlemen: "It gives me pleasure to tell my story of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. It cured me, my wife and child of severe colds to which we were subjected during the winter months. I think it has no equal as a cough mixture, and I recommend it to my friends as worthy of confidence. Yours truly, A. C. Gibson." Trial size 10 cents. dy wy lw

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Jas. Carruthers, Mr. John S. Nelson, to Miss Carrie Saunders, all of Charlottetown.

DIED.

At his residence, Freetown, on the 29th August, Mr. Robert Danmarch, in the 73rd year of his age. Deceased was a native of Devonshire, England, and was highly esteemed for his Christian integrity.

At Milltove, on Friday, 2nd inst., Patrick Bearney, aged 78 years.

[Funeral next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.]

At Boston, Mass., on the 5th August, of cancer, Mrs. Mary Doane, aged 48 years.

Schooner, Seine & Seine Boat AT AUCTION.

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

JOHN AGNEW.

Alberton, Sept. 2, 1887.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR,

(UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.)

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

Grand Bazaar!

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

—DURING—

Exhibition Week, October 3rd-8th.

No pains will be spared to make this Bazaar excel all previous ones.

Music and Amusements provided.

Admission 10 cents. Ch'town, Sept. 1, 1887.

COAL! COAL!

JUST arrived, per Schr. "Robbie Godfrey."

300 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL,

(JERMYN MINES.)

This Coal is the best that has been in the market for some time.

A guarantee has been given that it is free from Sinker and Slate. There being no waste, all burns up.

Orders left at office will be promptly filled.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, Water Street.

August 31, 1887—1wk pat

SATISFACTION EVERY TIME.



—RETAILS AT—

32 CENTS PER POUND.

2 CENTS PER OUNCE.

PAPER PACKETS, 5, 10 and 20 Cts.

CANS, 7, 12 and 22 Cts.

August 30, 1887—1mo cod

HOUSE TO RENT OR SELL.

THE Subscriber will sell or rent the well-known premises on Chapel Street, near Main Street, Souris, which have been newly fitted up for hotel purposes. There are 19 rooms and a large shop. The cellar is 10x36, and frost-proof. There is a never-failing well of water in the yard; good Stables and Coach House; also, large Yard.

The premises are centrally situated, commanding a splendid view of Gouville Bay, and are within three minutes walk of the Railway Station.

Immediate possession given.

Terms moderate and made known on application to

C. C. CARLTON. Souris, July 30, 1887.—1t

Flannels, Tweeds & Worsteds 12,000 Yards EXTRA VALUE, Selling Cheap for Cash AT THE LONDON HOUSE. 8,000 Yards Flannel--Scarlet, Gray, White and Navy. HARRIS & STEWART. SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & Co. Ch'town, Sept. 1—1wk

Great Cash Sale. 150 PIECES FLANNEL. UR Third Annual Cheap Flannel Sale commences THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1st, when we purpose showing the public thousands of yds of Red, White and Gray Flannels. This whole lot was bought very cheap, and we intend to give Great Bargains for Cash. It will be a grand chance to secure your winter flannels at extremely low prices.

Cheap Red Flannels, Cheap White Flannels, Cheap Gray Flannels. JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, August 31, 1887.—1y & wky

PREPARING FOR THE Fall Trade. J. B. MACDONALD is Selling Off at Extraordinary Low Prices all kinds of Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, to make room for Fall Stock. Please Call. J. B. MACDONALD Ch'town, August 25, 87—1y wy—pat

Bankrupt Clothing. Wonderful Bargains for All! 402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at prices that astonish all. The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price. All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now only \$6.50. Extra good Worsteds Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00. Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices. Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go. L. E. PROWSE, SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, August 8, 1887—cod & wky