

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

It is very gratifying to learn from the Guardian that not a drink of rum can be got at Crapaud and Victoria. We hope the statement is true. If true, it proves either that the tastes of the people of Crapaud and Victoria have been elevated above the desire for strong drink, or that the temperance men of Crapaud have the backbone to enforce the law. In either case the fact is very gratifying.

It is surprising to hear persons deny that the Dominion Alliance stood pledged at the last election to uphold the Canada Temperance Act in Charlottetown. Before that election the Act was being violated as it is now, the people were disgusted as they are now; and it was clearly understood that in the event of the Act being sustained the Dominion Alliance would not permit its continued violation. But it is now pleaded that the Alliance only pledged itself "to do all in its power to assist in the enforcement of the Act." Well, has the Alliance done "all in its power?" We should be sorry to cast any aspersions upon the ability and influence of its members by contending that it has. But if it has, one of the strongest arguments that could possibly be used against voting for the Scott Act in the coming election, lies in that fact. To say that a body of gentlemen, comprising the greater number of our clergy-men and many of our most influential laymen, has "done its best" to enforce the Scott Act, and has failed egregiously to prevent it from being—admittedly, daily and hourly,—violated and set at naught, proves that the law cannot be enforced, and, therefore, had better not be continued. Those who say that the Dominion Alliance has "done its best," etc., are doing more towards the defeat of the Scott Act, than THE EXAMINER has done, or can do, by the publication of the plain (though unpleas-ant) facts of the liquor traffic in this city.

The Fishery Question.

An Ottawa despatch reports:—"It is understood on excellent authority that although the exact wording of the fisheries commission is not yet known here, still sufficient of its nature has been ascertained to warrant the assumption that it will not be strictly confined to the consideration of the fisheries question proper (that is, a definition of the headland and other questions arising under the treaty of 1818), but that the scope of the commission will be sufficiently large to enable the commissioners to exercise discretionary powers as to considering and reporting upon the commercial question as well. Thus the whole matter relating to the fisheries, including any measures in the way of reciprocal arrangements for the interchange of commodities and the mutual enlargement or re-arrangement of certain trade relations between the United States and Canada, may, it is believed, become subjects for consideration by the commission. This will be cause for congratulation, as it leads to the hope that, through the instrumentality of the commission, an amicable and satisfactory settlement, on a permanent basis, of this long pending question may be arrived at. Of course any conclusions the commissioners may come to could not be binding on the nations interested without the ratification of the respective Governments represented, but the mere fact that the commission may consider the whole question and suggest a solution will go a long way towards rendering the reaching of a satisfactory basis of settlement possible."

The Behring Sea Seizures.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said in a recent interview:—"As far as he knew there was nothing to justify the Behring Sea seizures, nor anything which the United States authorities could consider justifiably consistent with their action last year. The seizures had probably taken place under misapprehension for some reason of which the Government had not heard. He did not consider they were in any way intended as retaliation for seizures on the Atlantic coast. The circumstances were not in the least parallel, as on the Atlantic coast seizures only took place within the three mile limit, and retaliation of that kind would be a mere act of warfare or piracy. He stated that the United States inherited no rights over the fisheries from Russia at the transfer, because Russia herself had none, and he thought the American Government would make reparation when the circumstances were fully explained. He did not think any dispute would arise out of the affair, and had every confidence that the United States Government would make full reparation, or show they had cause for so doing. He did not anticipate the least difficulty."

Fishery Notes.

The Halifax Herald's Souris correspondent writes: "Some good catches of mackerel have been made off Margaree and Cheticamp, C. B., by both Nova Scotian and American seiners; but the Canadians made the best hauls as the fish were mostly all inside the limit. The fish taken during the past ten days are reported to be the finest ever seen in the North Bay; 140 of those magnificent mackerel fill a barrel. On Sunday the American seiner Senator Morgan took 100 barrels four miles off East Point. It was a beautiful sight to see these fine fish in bulk on the deck of the vessel as they were hauled out of the seine. Most of the fleet have taken small schools of 10 to 20 barrels in this vicinity, and off the North side of Cape Breton. There are only about 50 American seiners left in the Bay; but if the fish keep schooling the fleet will soon be back again. There are neither fish nor vessels on the north part of the Island. The shore boats are doing well, hooking mackerel all around the coast; and the fish continue to show a partiality to Canada by keeping inshore. Only an odd school is found outside the line. The fish are now making for the Cape Breton coast, and it is likely that Capt. Lorway's cruiser will shortly be ordered to that locality."

Said a well-known citizen to a Sun reporter, yesterday: Here's some news for you from P. E. Island. On Sept. 1 a large haul of mackerel was made by Canadian fishermen between Cape George and Cape Bear, on what is known as Fisherman's bank. A large number of Island men are taking mackerel there with hook and line. Hake are also plentiful there. American fishermen are fast disappearing from the shores of the island, pretty generally dis- gustured with the small fares they get outside the three-mile limit.

Several farmers around Belmont, Ont., have been swindled to the amount of \$7,000 by giving their notes to Red Lion wheat.

Varia.

Amid much that is gloomy in Irish affairs it is encouraging to hear of an effort at im- proving the condition of the people, at once so well designed and so successful as that which for the last eight years has been carried on at Baltimore, in West Cork, under the care of Lady Burdett-Coutts. It originated in advances to the fishermen to- wards the purchase of boats, and its latest development was the opening a short time ago, of a fishing school, in which the indus- tries associated with fishing will be taught to any Irish boy that presents himself. The condition of Baltimore has improved in an extraordinary degree since the beginning of Lady Burdett-Coutts's undertaking. There are now forty-four costly boats owned by the fishermen of the village, and the money advanced has been punctually repaid. It is painful to think what might have been done for Ireland in this and similar ways had even a part of the energy, otherwise employed, been devoted to economical im- provements.

If one were to believe one-tenth part of what the vendors of patent and quack medicines say about their respective com- pounds life could be almost indefinitely extended. The best prescription for longevity that I know of was given by an Italian in his 116th year, who, being asked the means of his living so long, replied:—"When hungry of the best I eat, And dry and warm I keep my feet; I screen my head from sun and rain, And let few cares perplex my brain."

Literally there is more truth than poetry in this. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased, but may be husbanded. With this stock he may live fast or slow, may draw his little amount of life over a small space, or narrow it into a contracted one; but when this stock is exhausted he can have no further supply given him. Let a man drink pure water, avoid all inflammatory diseases, take sufficient, and not too violent exercise, indulge in no exhausting passion, avoid all laborious and protracted study, and preserve an easy mind; and he will live considerably longer than he otherwise would do, because he lives slow; while, on the other hand, he who satisfies his fondness for "special blends" and malt liquors, exposes himself to causes which produce inflammatory diseases, labors beyond his strength, lives on stimulating and highly seasoned food, is not only weakened by his pleasures but materially shortens his days. There is much more common sense in the laws of nature than men seem willing to admit.

The question of bankruptcy has been a difficult matter to deal with. The protection which is intended for honest men who have been unfortunate is taken advantage of by rogues to defraud their creditors. Batavia is certainly not a very large place, and out of its very much mixed population of a little over four hundred thousand only 4,145 are Europeans. But it has a bank- rupt law which is said to work very well, and, certainly, to become bankrupt in Batavia is a very different affair from what it is in Prince Edward Island. Immediately on becoming bankrupt the names of the parties are placarded about the town and in the Exchange as if prima facie infamous. The books are then examined by the public officer for that purpose. If the estate does not pay 60 per cent., and the bankrupt can be proved to have done business after he knew the fact, he is put into prison as a criminal for a number of years and declared "aloot," which signifies infamous, or without character. After this the "aloot" person is indeed excommunicated. His word is not to be taken; he is not allowed to be a witness on oath; and if anyone trusts him he does it at his own risk—he has no legal remedy against him. On the other hand, if a man takes his books to the public officer, and declares he has given up all he has, and it does not appear that he has been doing business knowing that he was bankrupt, and after a strict in- vestigation there are no suspicious cir- cumstances, his creditors must sign his papers. Thus the creditor is protected without oppress- ing the debtor, the rogue is distin- guished from the honest man, and a person is obliged, by a terrible penalty, to know the state of his affairs, and, when once embarrassed, to refrain from speculating to retrieve himself.

It is curious to note the number of changes which may be rung on different peals of bells. The changes on seven bells are 5,040; on twelve 479,001,600 which it would take ninety-one years to ring at the rate of two strokes in a second. The changes on thirteen bells could not be rung through at the same rate in less than 16, 575 years; and upon four-and-twenty they would require more than 117,000 billions of years.

Bells are of high antiquity. The blue tunic of the Jewish high Priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have had the hem of their robes adorned with them. They were introduced into English Churches about the year 700, and used to be baptised before they were rung. In olden times the use of bells was prohibited in time of mourning. It was an old practice to ring the bells for persons about to expire, to advertise the people to pray for them—whence our passing bell. The passing bell, indeed, was anciently for two purposes—one to bespeak the prayers of all good Christians for a soul just depart- ing; the other to drive away the evil spirits who were supposed to stand at the bed's foot. Epigraphs or legends on bells are not uncommon. A well-known epigraph is:—"Come when I call, To serve God all."

It used to be supposed that the old church bells contained a smaller or larger amount of silver, and the large bell of Rouen was from its beautiful sound called the Silver Bell. This bell weighed 40,000 lbs. It was broken up and melted into cannon in the First Revolution, but after a careful analysis it was found to contain not one trace of silver.

The house in which Mr. Beecher so long lived in Brooklyn hastens to forget its former illustrious tenant. All the old furni- ture has been removed; in fact, the house has been stripped entirely of its belongings and is now being entirely refurbished. It has been leased by Col. Beecher to Mrs. Maria White, who will use the premises for letting out furnished rooms. The room in which Mr. Beecher died will be let out just the same as any other.

The Hackett-Perry Election Case.

This case was concluded at one p. m. yesterday. The respondent's counsel finished his argument shortly after 11 o'clock. His contention was:—

1. That Perry was not a member of the Local House of Assembly, because he had never taken his seat or the oath required by law.

2. That Perry had, previous to his nomi- nation for the House of Commons, handed in his resignation to Messrs. John Yeo and James W. Richards, two members of the Local House, and consequently, assuming him to have been a member, his seat had become vacant by that resignation.

3. That one Edward Crossman had a con- tract with the Government, and that Perry had purchased an interest in it, and there- fore his seat was vacated.

In support of the second contention, it was shown that Perry, on the 11th Febru- ary last, handed to Messrs. Yeo and Richards a notice that he had resigned, and on the 12th February these two gentlemen had sent notice to the Lieut. Governor of their having received Perry's resignation; and in support of his third contention, Perry's counsel gave evidence of a ferryman named Crossman having, in February last, assigned an interest in his appointment as Grand River ferryman.

Mr. Hodgson, on behalf of Hackett, re- plied at length, contending:—

1. That a person elected to the House of Assembly was a member without taking his seat or having been sworn in.

2. That inasmuch as there had been no meeting of the House of Assembly after the general election, and up to the time Perry had given the notice of resignation to Yeo and Richards, the resignation was void, as the law made no provision for a member to resign in the interval between a general election and the first meeting of the House after it.

3. That the Ferry contract between Crossman and the Government was a personal one and in the nature of an office and could not be assigned, consequently any interest purchased by Perry was not within the independence of Parliament Act, and therefore did not vacate the seat, and also as the Government could not hold Perry responsible for the due performance of the duties of ferryman there was no "contract" sufficient to avoid the seat.

Mr. Hodgson concluded his final argu- ment at 1 o'clock, after which the court was adjourned until Wednesday, 21st Sept., at 2.30 p. m., when it will meet again at Summerside and judgment will be delivered.

Pilot Reynolds Speaks

ABOUT THE LOSS OF THE S. S. MERRIMACK—A QUEER KIND OF AN "EXONERATION."

The Cape Sable Advertiser says: "In the official enquiry into the loss of the steamer Merrimack, held in Boston the other day, there was at least one marked departure from common usage, and, in our opinion, from the principles of justice. The testi- mony of Pilot Reynolds was certainly nec- essary in order that a complete understand- ing of the case might be arrived at. He had been waiting to be called on evidence, be- ing confident that when the real facts should be known, there could not possibly be any blame attached to his conduct as an officer. It would appear, however, that the court studiously avoided summoning him, for what reason may be safely conjectured, when it transpires that their decision exonerated all the other parties concerned and found the pilot alone responsible for the accident. Nothing could possibly be more unfair. An investigation which finds an experienced pilot like Capt. Reynolds at fault, without giving him an opportunity to put in a word of defence, hardly rises to the dignity of a judicial farce. Captain Reynolds positively states that though he wished to have the compasses tested when he first took pos- sion on board the Merrimack, it was never done, and the ship went on her route last year with a deviation of something over eight degrees in her compasses. In proof of his assertion that they were not more correct this year, he writes to us to say the course steered by them from Cape George to Pictou light was west three-quarters south, and from Canso light to Jeddore light in clear weather, west by south, but during a fog, a little more southerly. In other courses, a correspond- ing allowance had to be made, though no pains were ever taken to ascertain the exact rate of deviation. Capt. Reynolds' knowledge of that route is unquestionable. During his period of service he has been 600 times from Boston to Halifax, and 300 times to Prince Edward Island. That record in itself is sufficient to warrant the belief that he knows whereof he affirms. If his statements are correct, and there is no reason to doubt their truthfulness, the inspectors, instead of seeking to throw the blame on him, should have placed it where it manifestly belongs—on the culpable negligence of the managers of the boat."

In Brief, And to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember: No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. mar17 cod & wky

JAMAICA GINGER has been declared an in- toxicant by a Maine Judge. The Maine authorities should pay a less attention to Jamaica ginger, and more to Jamaica rum.

Canadian News.

The Pictou driving park was sold at auc- tion last week, and purchased by Barney Flynn, for \$185.

Lord Lansdowne, beside being a Lord, is a Marquis, two Viscounts, and three Earls.

The potato crop is a failure in Ontario. The Hamilton Times believes that the de- mand will, in part at least, be supplied from Manitoba. At present a bushel of potatoes cost more in Ontario than a bushel of wheat. The New Brunswick potato crop is not as large as in some years, but both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will have a surplus. What do our farmers say to this prospect for a potato trade?

All the firemen, seamen and deck hands of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Com- pany's steamers, at Victoria, B. C., are out on strike. The firemen were accorded a demand for higher wages, the deck hands were not, and the union ordered them out. The firemen have been replaced by Chinese deck hands and Indians, and the mates of the various steamers are acting as sailors. The company refuse any further demand, and will replace all the old hands.

A gentleman from Mattawa states that the gold mine business of that locality is by no means a myth as was reported lately. He states that Mr. Childer, a representative of a millionaire English company, has been up there for the last few weeks investigat- ing the find, and has offered to buy out one claim of a local company for \$1,000,000. The mine upon which he made the offer is situated upon the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, immediately opposite the village of Mattawa. Mr. Childer left for England a few weeks ago, taking with him a few hundred pounds of the quartz for inspection by the company of which he is a representative.

The London Times of the 24th of last month contains an article on the Manitoba difficulty. The question is discussed intel- ligently and in the best spirit. The Times sympathizes to a certain extent with the people of Manitoba in their desire to have better communication with the United States, but it holds that the authority of the Federal Government must be upheld. What it says respecting the effect of law- lessness is well worth quoting. It is as fol- lows:—

The proceedings of the Manitoban people, so far as they have identified themselves with the promoters of the line, are to be condemned on the score of lawlessness, and are equally to be condemned whatever may be the merits of the controversy. There is a sort of contagion in lawlessness, and the narrative which reaches us from Canada is little more than a variation of much contemporary history in Ireland, in Wales, and in the Hebrides. If anything is rendered certain by experience it is that lawlessness is destructive of pros- perity; and the Manitobans, however earnestly they may desire their railway, cannot too strongly urge to forgo their attempts to obtain it in an irregular manner, or by acting in violation of the Constitution of the country. If we look at the general teachings of history, there can be little doubt that if direct railway communication with the States is really desired by the people of Manitoba, or of any other Province in the Dominion, such direct communication will in time be obtained; and, in face of the inevitable success of any policy which really represents the opinion of the intelligent producers of the locality, it would be a grievous error to depart from constitu- tional methods of striving for the result which must, by such methods, be ultimately obtained.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.

Sept. 9.—J. McEachern, city; D. O. Pease, Oscar D. Jackson, Montreal; Geo. A. Brown, St. John, N. B.; A. N. Stetson, New York; J. A. Nicholls, Fred H. Bair, Montreal; A. W. Tyler, New York; Robt. Munn, Truro; Homer Ely and wife, Boston; Julia E. Ashley, Washing- ton; J. E. Price and wife, Campbellton.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Sept. 9.—H. E. Macdonald, Eldon; A. P. Mills, Cardigan; Mr and Mrs James Vicker- son, New Glasgow; R. D. Stavert, S. Side; Wm. Forbes, Los Angeles, Cal; Geo. W. Moore, Boston; S. R. Raymond, do; F. J. Ward, Hal- fax; Jos. F. Bowley and wife, Boston; Master W. S. Bowley, do; J. A. Maskell, do; Charles P. Knight, Winnipeg; A. M. Colby, Merrimac, Mass.; F. W. Crockett, Boston; D. Bell and wife Stanley.

MARRIED.

Aug. 22nd, at the parsonage, by Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Henry C. Hooper, to Miss Grace McCoubry, both of Charlottetown.

On the 9th inst, at the parsonage, by Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. John Dart, of North Wilshire, to Miss Beatie Isabella Grew, of Suffolk.

The Revere House.

Auction Sale—Furniture, &c.

BY AUCTION.

Next TUESDAY, September 13th,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The great Auction Sale at the Revere House will be resumed. Among the articles to be sold are—Two large Stoves (base burners), one Portable Oven (will cook 16 pair fowl at one time). Bed- room and Sitting room Furniture, &c., &c.

Also—A quantity of Silver-plated Ware (chalice), a lot of Linen, Toweling, &c. all of which must be finally closed out.—No Reserve.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Sept. 9, 1887.—4i

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HANDSOME PROPERTY on the ST. PETER'S ROAD, known as the GARDINER PROPERTY, now occupied by Robert Bridges. There are fourteen acres of land with this prop- erty, and ten acres more can be had adjoining Station.

Apply to JOHN INGS, Charlottetown.

Sept. 9, 1887.—4i pd

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 40x36, 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 Colville Bay, and are within three minutes walk of the Railway Station.

Immediate possession given.

Terms moderate and made known on applica- tion to

G. C. CARLTON.

Souris, July 30, 1887.—1f

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—wky

Great Cash Sale. 150 PIECES FLANNEL. OUR Third Annual Cheap Flannel Sale commences THURS- DAY MORNING, Sept. 1st, when we purpose showing the public thousands of yards 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.—dy & wky

OUR Fancy Goods Department IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES. CUSHIONS, Slippers, Banners, Brackets, Tides, Cosies, Fender Stools, Foot-stools, Arrasine, Filoselle, Crewel Silks, Embroidery Silks, Washing Silks, Flannel Silks, Marking Cottons, Silk Pompons and Tassels, Chenille and Tinsel Cords, Novelities in Brass Pendants and Crescents, Banneter Stands, Tidy Pins, Appliques, Bridg's Transfer Pat- terns, Tinsel Cords, a large variety Berlin Wools—all colors, Shetland, Andalusian and Crewel Wool. KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS. The Very Best Makes. BEER BROS. Ch'town, August 11, 1887.

Pickling Vinegar and Spices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. English Malt Vinegar.—This is without doubt the Best Pickling Vinegar in the Market to-day, and as we import it direct from London, England, we are prepared to give the best value for your money. White Wine Vinegar.—We have lately received a large supply of this article from one of the best Vinegar Factories in the Dominion, and we guarantee it to be strictly pure and unadulterated. Cider Vinegar.—A stock of this nice Table Vinegar always kept on hand. Pickling Spices. We have just received a large quantity of Choice Mixed Pickling Spice, which we can recommend as a first-class article. It contains sixteen different kinds of highly aromatic seeds, and is mixed by an adept in the business. BEER & GOFF, QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES. Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1887.—cod wky