

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**  
MARCH 17, 1884.

The Bank of P. E. Island.

Most of the readers of THE EXAMINER are aware that the Dominion Government have made a demand on the Liquidators of the Bank of P. E. Island for the full amount of the Bank's indebtedness to them. We are not in a position to say what the causes are which prompted the Government to take this step at this late day—after they had accepted the dividends which have already been declared. But whatever the cause, it is quite certain that if the demand is adhered to, and if it can be enforced, it must necessarily induce a great amount of suffering and distress on the community.

In view of this action, a petition has been forwarded to Ottawa asking that the Government do not enforce their claim, but be content to take their proportion of whatever dividends may be declared, just as the other creditors of the Bank are compelled to do. The petition sets forth among other things, that the Government have had to accept considerably less than one hundred cents on the dollar in cases of bank failures in other parts of the Dominion, and that if their present demand is persisted in, it will be applying a different principle to the unfortunate creditors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. It also goes on to show, and very justly too, that the shareholders of the Bank of P. E. Island have paid the first call on their stock without compulsion, although many of them might have successfully evaded the payment of the same, if they had desired to do so. But the petition points out if the Government's demand is enforced, the majority of the shareholders will not meet the remaining calls so promptly, and neither will they be any way of compelling them to do so, as they possess no tangible property that can be made available for this purpose. This is a very serious consideration, and it is one that is literally true. We are, therefore, of opinion, that if all the money, now collected, is taken by the Government, that the creditors of the Bank need look for little more from the liquidation.

But the strongest point put by the petitioners is where they point out the poverty and distress which has arisen from the failure of the bank—that very many of its creditors were poor men, women and children—that the small sums they had on deposit was their all—and that many of them procured their supplies during the winter depending on the expected dividend to pay for them. And indeed, they might have gone further than this, and shown that many poor people are actually depending on the dividend that was expected this month to purchase seed to put in the ground. We do hope that this phase of the subject, unhappily too true, will be duly considered by the Government. It cannot weigh with them too strongly. If they persist in their demand much distress and suffering must be the inevitable result. We believe that Sir Leonard Tilley is too generous-hearted a man to enforce this arbitrary, and we believe, unreasonable, demand. Surely the creditors of the Bank of P. E. Island—many of whom are poor, old and helpless people—have suffered enough already by its failure, without having to lose any further from this unexpected demand of the Dominion Government.

We are pleased to state that the petition is signed by the most influential men in the community, as well as by the stockholders and depositors of the Bank. We are also glad to be able to announce that the petition is signed by the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, our local premier. The Local Government, as our readers know, are creditors to the Bank of P. E. Island to the extent of \$11,000, and if the Crown is entitled to a preferential right, as the Dominion Government claims, then the Local Government are equally entitled to the same right. It is, therefore, very gratifying to find our local Premier's name among the petitioners to the Dominion Government, praying that they shall graciously waive their right to any preferential claim on the Bank, assuming that they possess that right.

Should the Dominion Government adhere to their demand, and take away from the liquidators the full amount of their claim, we have no hesitation in saying that the move would be a most unpopular one. But should they exercise that generosity and magnanimity for which they have been so long proverbial, and consent to take their share of the dividends like the other creditors of the Bank, the act would be duly appreciated by the many sufferers by the failure of the unfortunate Bank of Prince Edward Island.

**The Liquor License Act, 1883.**

Very little is known regarding the Liquor License Act, and as it has been applied to this Island by the organization of a Board of Commissioners in each county, we shall endeavor to furnish our readers with a summary of its leading provisions as they affect this Province.

The Act provides for the establishment by the Governor in Council, of license districts throughout the Dominion, to be as far as possible coterminous with counties, electoral districts, or cities in each Province. In this Island, each county has been constituted a license district.

It also provides that a Board of Commissioners shall exist for each license district, to consist in this Province of the

Judge of the County Court as Chairman, the Sheriff of the County, and a third Commissioner nominated by the Governor in Council, and who shall hold office for one year or until his successor is appointed. The Board are required to appoint a Chief Inspector who shall act as their Secretary-Treasurer, and also one or more Inspectors in each district, and to fix their salaries subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. For this purpose, it is provided that they shall meet in February, 1884, and the annual meeting of the Board takes place some time in the month of March in each year. This meeting is held for the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for certificates for such licenses as by the Act are authorized to be granted. The Act provides for the granting of hotel, saloon, shop, vessel, and wholesale licenses in districts which are not subject to the Scott Act, but in districts where the Scott Act is in force, none but wholesale licenses can be granted. All applications for licenses are made by petition to the Board of the district in which they are to have effect, and where a wholesale license is applied for, the petition must be filed with the Chief Inspector at least five days before the time appointed for holding the annual meeting. The Act further provides that the sum of \$10 shall be deposited with the application to cover expenses of inspection and advertising; but it does not clearly appear whether this deposit is necessary in all cases, or is only required when the application is for a hotel, saloon, or shop license. When application has been properly made, the Commissioners, or a majority of them, may, at their annual meeting, grant to the applicant a certificate authorizing the issuing of a wholesale license, which license takes effect on the first day of May next, after the meeting is held, and continues in force until the 30th April in the following year. All licenses are signed by the Minister of Inland Revenue, or by some officer appointed by him for that purpose, and are countersigned by the Chief Inspector of the District for which they are issued. The applicant, on obtaining his certificate, and paying the Inspector five dollars, is entitled to his license; but in any Province where the local legislature have imposed a tax or duty, on any license, he must first satisfy the Chief Inspector that he has paid or tendered such duty before the license will be issued to him. In our Province, no such tax or duty is at present payable, as all our license laws are suspended in cities or counties where the Scott Act is in force, but we understand that it is the intention of the Legislature to legislate on this subject during the present session. As we have already stated, the only licenses which can be granted here are wholesale, and the law is not as plainly and explicitly expressed as it might have been with regard to the legal effect of those licenses when issued in districts where the Scott Act is in force.

The Liquor License Act provides that a wholesale license under it shall authorize the licensee to sell in quantities of not less than two gallons, or one dozen reputed quart bottles, while the Scott Act provides that any merchant or trader exclusively in the wholesale trade, and duly licensed to sell liquor by wholesale, shall sell only in quantities of not less than ten gallons at a time, and then only to licensed vendors, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the liquor sold beyond the limits of the county, and of any adjoining county in which the Act is in force. In this Island, where the Scott Act is in force in all its counties, this provision in effect only confers upon persons licensed to sell by wholesale, the right of selling to vendors, as under it liquor cannot be sold to others, unless the licensee has good reason to believe that it is to be forthwith removed from the Island.

The Liquor License Act, by its 141st section, provides that nothing in its antecedent provisions (among which is the Section defining a wholesale license under it) shall be construed to affect or impair any of the provisions of the Scott Act, and by its 144th Section, it is enacted that a wholesale license, to be obtained under and subject to the provisions of this act, shall be necessary in order to authorize or make lawful any sale of liquor in the quantities allowed under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, or Scott Act. It would appear from the language of this section that a wholesale license under the Liquor License Act, must be obtained as well by licensed vendors as by merchants or traders exclusively in the wholesale trade in districts where the Scott Act is in force, but such license, when obtained, will only make lawful the sale in the quantities allowed under the provisions of the Scott Act, viz., in quantities of not less than one pint for medical or manufacturing purposes, on a certificate where the wholesale license is obtained by a person who also holds license as a vendor under the Scott Act from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, or in quantities of not less than ten gallons, either to be sold to vendors or removed from the Island where the license is not a licensed vendor under the Scott Act.

**Mean and Ungenerous.**

WHEN Mr. Beer said in the House of Assembly that the reason why the Liberals lost Belfast election was that their candidate was a weak one, he was ungenerous to Mr. McMillan the defeated candidate. In making that statement he only echoed Mr. D.C. Martin's sentiments, who stated that the party lost the district

because the Liberals would not come out to vote for Mr. McMillan. If these statements are true, they are not creditable to the Grit Party. Mr. McMillan was the unanimous choice of a large convention of delegates appointed to select a candidate for the district. We believe he was not at all anxious to get or accept the nomination, but that it was pressed upon him. After he was chosen it was the duty of the Party to poll their votes in his favor. Surely Mr. Martin and Mr. Beer might find some other excuse for their defeat in the district than sneering at the man who led the forlorn hope for them in it. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. McMillan, but from what we learn of him he was as strong a man as the Grit party could get. It is all very well to throw the blame of the defeat on him now, and say that he was a weak man, but it is mean and ungenerous. Mr. D. C. Martin may think himself a strong man in the Belfast district, but he will find that if he is asked to run an election there again, that he will not poll as many votes as even Mr. McMillan did. After all, Mr. Beer and Mr. Martin are true representatives of the Grit party. They only echo a sentiment inherent in the party. When Mackenzie was defeated in the Dominion they deposed him. McMillan they simply suser at.

**St. Patrick's Day.**

The Irishmen of this city celebrated their national feast to-day with more than usual display. The weather was most propitious, and at an early hour crowds assembled about St. Patrick's Hall, wearing the badge of their nationality. The Benevolent Irish Society, to the number of over one hundred, formed in procession at their Hall, and marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, to the music of Worth's Band. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock by His Lordship the Bishop, with Rev. Fathers Gallant and McLure as deacon and sub-deacon and Rev. Father Corbett as assistant to the celebrant. The Church was beautifully decorated. The choir in the sanctuary, consisting of over seventy young men and boys arranged in three divisions according to their sizes, each division being dressed differently in red, purple and black cassocks, with white surplices, had a fine effect. Mr. Blanchard presided at the organ with his usual skill, and the choir under his direction, rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass in a style that called up St. Dunstan's best days.

Towards the conclusion of the service Rev. Father Carroll ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent sermon, taking his text from the Book of Psalms: "When I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to my jaws." The preacher dwelt on the early history of Ireland, and the advance she had made in learning and civilization at a period when the rest of Europe was under the sway of barbarism. He also spoke of the debt that is due to Ireland, from the Christian world, for keeping alive the flame of christianity, and the merit that is due her sons who have preserved their faith through so many trials and persecutions. He also showed that the ignorance and poverty for which sons of Ireland are to-day accused, are the direct results of the laws that, until recently, banished education wholly from the land, and discouraged trade and commerce. The discourse, which lasted over an hour, was listened to with rapt attention by a crowded church. At the conclusion of Mass, the procession reformed, marched through the principal streets, and returned to their hall.

The day is generally observed as a public holiday. The celebration of it will be concluded by a concert in the Market Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock.

By referring to another column, it will be seen that Colorado is terribly scourged by snowslides this winter. If all reports be correct, the dwellers in the mountain regions are very sore sufferers. P. E. Island is not such a bad place to live in after all. If we do have a bank failure now and again, bringing poverty to hundreds of our people, we are happily free from floods, earthquakes, snowslides and cyclones. Happy little Island.

**Our Advertisers.**

Horace Hazard is prepared to supply the trade with choice sugars, teas, molasses, etc. An inspection of goods and prices is solicited.

Mark Wright & Co. are offering parlor and bedroom furniture, mattresses, and everything necessary for the comfort and adornment of the household, at greatly reduced prices.

Horace Hazard, General Insurance Agent, is prepared to take risks on every description of insurable property. His office is on the corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.

That sense of extreme weariness indicates disordered blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and invigorates. [mar] 17 wly

**Ground Bones.**

THE undersigned will be prepared to supply pure ground bones, of all sizes, and in large or small quantities, to farmers and others about 1st April.

Highest Cash Price paid for Old Bones.

J. W. McMillan.

Ch'town, March 14—cod sup 2nd and 4th 2m

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
**HORACE HAZARD,**

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,  
—REPRESENTING—

Western Fire Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario,  
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, London, Eng.,  
CAPITAL, \$12,166,666.00.

British American Marine Insurance Company, Toronto,  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Risks taken on all descriptions of insurable property.

OFFICES—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.

Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m cod

**FURNITURE. FURNITURE.**

We have on hand a full line of PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, latest styles and well made, that we will sell cheap to make room for new patterns.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering, Cabinet Work, Polishing, etc., for house-cleaning time, in a thorough manner.

HAIR MATTRESSES Re-made, Re-picked and Cleaned, which make them as good as new. CHAIRS Reseated with Birch, Veneer, Perforated Seats, and Cane.

First-class work guaranteed in every branch. All orders entrusted to us in this month will be promptly executed, and cheaper than after the spring rush commences.

Better value in every department than ever before offered in Charlottetown.

**MARK WRIGHT & CO.,**  
Kent Street, and 83 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 1883.—3aw

**DESBRISAY & ANGUS,**

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

Queen Street, Next Door to W. R. Watson's,

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT.

A LOT OF

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES & CLOCKS,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AT LATE FIRE,

Will be Offered at a Great Reduction.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1884—3f cod wly 2i

**FOR SALE, Hay Presses For Sale.**

THE Old Baptist Church Property, on Great George Street, next to premises lately occupied by the Bank of P. E. Island. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to

F. H. ARNAUD, Agent,  
Merchants Bank of Halifax.

March 1, 1884.

**The Great Sale of Cotton Goods at the London House will be continued for 30 days, for cash, at a still further reduction in prices.**

March 7, 1884.

1 Dedrick Perpetual Hay Press, Bales 14x18 inches, 4 to 4 feet long.  
1 Railroad Hay Press, Bales 2 feet square by 4 feet long.  
Enquire at Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.  
W. McLEAN,  
Cashier.

Ch'town, March 14, 1884.

**MOLASSES.**

50 PONS, CHOICE MOLASSES,  
on consignment, for sale at a bargain.

A. H. B. MCGOWAN,  
AGENT.

Ch'town, March 12, 1884.—cod 2w

**GRAND CONCERT**

To be held under the auspices of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, WILL BE GIVEN ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, IN THE MARKET HALL.

PROGRAMME.  
PART I.

Overture—Queen of the Valley.....Bisig  
Orchestra Club.

Chorus—Let Erin Remember the Days of Old Moore  
St. Dunstan's Choir.

Solo (vocal)—When the Tide Came In.....Millard  
Miss Newbery.

Cornet Solo—The Green Little Shamrock.....  
Mr. Fletcher.

Solo (vocal)—Am I Remembered in Erin.....  
Mrs. Blake.

Chorus—The Minstrel Boy.....Moore  
St. Dunstan's Choir.

Solo (vocal)—The Waiting Heart.....  
Mrs. Pyne.

Solo (vocal)—The Lament of the Irish Emigrant.....  
Mr. C. Hermans.

Selections from Poet and Peasant.....Suppe  
Orchestra Club.

Address.....  
Mr. F. J. Conroy.

PART II.

Piano Duet—Duet in D.....Diabelli  
The Muses Quartet.

Solo (vocal).....  
Mrs. Trickett.

Chorus—The Last Rose of Summer.....Moore  
St. Dunstan's Choir.

Solo (vocal)—The Menarch of the Wood.....  
Cherry.

Vi-Lin Solo and String Quartet—Ave Marie.....  
Gounod  
Mr. Vinnicombe and Orchestra Club.

Solo (vocal)—The Shamrock.....Moore  
Mr. Caven.

Solo (vocal)—The Last Glimpse of Erin.....Moore  
Mrs. Gaffney.

Waltz—Breeze of Night.....Lamotte  
Orchestra Club.

Chorus—Domestic Scenes.....Lockwood  
St. Dunstan's Choir.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; Concert at eight p. m.  
March 13, 1884.

**Executors' Notice.**

WE, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the late Alexander Simpson, of Hope River, in Queen's County, deceased, hereby notify all parties indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Also, all parties having legal demands against said estate to present them, duly attested to, within twelve calendar months from date.

ALBERT SIMPSON, { Executors.  
JOHN SIMPSON, Jr. }

Hope River, January 18th, 1884.  
(mar] 13 4w wly 4i

**J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.**

Are Offering a Warehouse,

400 bbls. Medium and High Grade Patent (American and Canadian),  
125 bbls Low Grade Bakers.

OFFICE OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.

N. B.—We are now prepared to receive orders for Spring Importation—Flour, Cornmeal, etc. Also, parties having Oats or Malt-Barley for sale would do well to call.

J. F. SHATFORD,  
Agent.

Ch'town, March 13.

**WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.**

WANTED TO BUY—A Meacham's Atlas. Apply at this office. [mar] 17

LOST—At the Kirk Bazaar, on Wednesday, a Silver Bangle. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. [mar] 17

LOST—On the Street, Sunday night, a Yellow Leather Pocket Book, containing \$3.00. Merchant Bank bills; a few cards, and a small enumerated list of Matthew Arnold's works. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar] 17

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN or a small family, can have rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen if desired, in a respectable family, in a pleasant central part of the city, by applying at this office, or address "J. C.," EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar] 15 3i

FOR SALE—A large fire-proof SAFE (nearly new). Apply at A. McNeill's Auction Room. [mar] 14 4f

OFFICE SAFE—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. Enquire at this office. [mar] 14

FOR SALE—A Property on a principal street, having a frontage of ninety-eight feet, and low yielding an income of \$300. For particulars apply at this office. [mar] 13 6in

THE Parties having in their possession a set of new Driving Harness, taken from the fire of the 20th February, will oblige by returning them to the subscriber without further notice.—JOHN NEWSON. [mar] 8

HOUSE TO LET—The large Dwelling House on corner of Pownall and Kent Streets, occupied by Rev. John M. McLeod. Apply to Thos. W. Dodd. [m] 5 w 3w

WANTED—A GIRL for general housework in a family of three. Apply at Mrs. Cronkell's, Thosant Street. [mar] 6 1