

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 9, 1886.

Editorial Notes.

The majority of M. Pasteur's Russian patients, who have been undergoing treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia, have left Paris, their wounds having been entirely healed.

A volume entitled "Avant la Bataille," devoted to an exposition of the entire ability of France to cope successfully with Germany, should the latter make an attack on France, has been published in Paris. The work is issued anonymously, although it has a preface by Paul de Rouleux. It is believed it will become the topic in both Germany and France.

Bismarck's anti-emigration policy had a marked effect last year, the emigration from Germany through the three leading ports—Bremen, Hamburg and Stettin—being only 88,900. This is a decided falling-off from the figures of previous years, which are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Emigration figures. Rows for 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886.

Of the 88,900, the United States received 84,681; Brazil, 1,001; the Argentine Republic, 726; Canada, 692, and Chili, 682.

"Bradstreet's" remarks:— "With labor organization will undoubtedly come political power. Here the working-men have great opportunities if they will but grasp the situation. Good administration is for all classes of society the most important for those employed; the trader in administration is as bad a waste in competition. Professor Ely makes an opportune presentation of the relation of workingmen to civil-service reform in the April number of the Baltimore Civil-Service Reform. He urges the Knights of Labor to insist upon making their influence tell for good in this direction, especially as they look to an extension of the functions of the state. To succeed in making state industry possible better administration must be introduced in the present sphere of governmental activity before business men will dare risk their interests to spoilsmen."

R. J. Dan & Co., report the business failures in the first quarter of 1886 to number 3,203 in the United States, with liabilities slightly over \$20,000,000. In the first three months of 1886 they numbered 3,658, with liabilities of \$46,000,000. The liabilities of the quarter just closed are less than in any similar period since 1873. In Canada, the failures for the first quarter of 1886 number 389, with liabilities of \$3,442,000, as against 393 failures and \$2,827,000 liabilities in the first three months of 1885. In the first quarter of 1883 and 1884 the liabilities in Canada were over \$5,000,000 in each quarter.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the nine months ending March shows a revenue of \$25,165,252, an increase of \$1,916,173 over the corresponding period last year. The ordinary expenditure amounted to \$23,699,676, an increase of \$1,174,625 over the same period in 1885. The surplus at the end of March was \$1,465,576, an increase compared with March, 1885, of \$740,000. The expenditure on account of the North-West rebellion amounted to \$2,502,930 at the end of last month. This being an extraordinary expenditure is not classed with the ordinary expenditure as above given. The gain in receipts will go far to turn the small deficit anticipated by the Finance Minister in his budget speech into a surplus, especially as there are no heavy payments, such as subsidies to provinces, to be paid during the three months of the fiscal year yet to run.

At the London (G. B.) Police Court on the 2nd April, there were twenty-seven fresh and ten adjourned summonses taken out at the instance of the School Board against parents, under the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, for not sending their children to school. Many of the excuses made were of the most piteous character, some of the parents stating that they had not sent their children to school because they had not food to give them nor clothes to protect them from the weather. One man brought his eldest daughter, barefooted and dressed in rags, into court with him, who stated that her two sisters had nothing but a chemise and a petticoat each to wear, everything else having been sold for food; and notwithstanding that the man was receiving relief from the Manchester House fund and had no money, he was fined two shillings, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment. Much indignation was felt in court, and the fine was at once paid by one of the solicitors who happened to be present.

The new Post Office building in Summerside is now nearly ready for occupation; and now the question is how to get to it. Nothing seems to have been yet done towards obtaining a public right of way between it and the business portion of the town. One well acquainted with the crooked ways of Summerside may, by threading his way among back yards and the debris thereof, reach the Post Office without going a long distance round the blocks. But we are informed that this private backyard way is liable to be closed at any moment, and, at any rate the public street in front of the Post Office should be continued through to Water Street. A town which can boast such a very fine public building should not be disgraced for the want of a short extension of a street. The Post Office is conveniently situated between the business and the residence parts of the town, but the business part ought to have a way to get to it. The Press and public-spirited men of Summerside should work the matter up.

The license law now before the Legislature of Nova Scotia forbids the

issuing of any but hotel, shop, and wholesale license, and the fees for these are \$200, \$300 and \$500 respectively. Hotels will not be permitted to have a bar, and liquor is to be sold only to bona fide guests and lodgers at table, and in quantities not exceeding one quart. Liquor sold in shops is not to be drunk on the premises, and is to be sold in quantities not less than one pint or more than two gallons. A wholesale license authorizes the sale in quantities exceeding two gallons and not less than one dozen quart bottles. The Act places the authority to issue licenses with the council of each district, and one or more inspectors are to be appointed by each council to direct a proper observance of the law. Heavy penalties are provided, not only for violation of the Act, but upon anybody who knowingly permits the illegal selling of liquor. In default of payment of fines, imprisonment is to be imposed, and the holder of a license who commits a third offence forfeits his license for three years. The results of this "high license law" will be watched with interest by the people of this Province.

The Orchestral Concert.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy snowstorm which prevailed last evening, a large and select audience greeted Mr. Vinnicombe and his pupils on the occasion of their first appearance as an orchestra before the music-loving people of Charlottetown. This orchestra is a decided acquisition to our musical circles, and Mr. Vinnicombe is entitled to every credit for the high state of efficiency to which his class has attained in such a short time. To say that those present were delighted—as well as surprised—would be but faintly to re-echo the praises that fell from the lips of the audience as they left the Hall. In the arrangement of the programme good taste was displayed, and in the execution the hopes raised by a first glance at it were fully sustained. The selections, without exception, were rendered with great taste, and with an attention to precision and detail which were much appreciated. From the time the first few bars of the opening overture, "Medley of Irish Airs," were heard, the Concert became an assured success. Nearly every number was encored in a manner that showed decidedly that the audience meant "business," and their recalls had to be attended to. Noticeably amongst those most in favor, were the violin duets by Miss Macdonald and Mr. Vinnicombe and by Miss Findley and Miss Newbery, to each of which an enthusiastic encore was given. Miss Knight's vocal "Waltz Movement" was a decided success, her voice being sweet and flexible, and her notes clear and prolonged. An unmistakable recall was gratefully accorded to Miss Stewart who gratified the audience by her rendition of a piano solo, "Reminiscences des Bruges," and as a response to a well merited encore gave a medley of variations upon Scottish airs—introducing "Ye Banks and Braes" and "Bonnie Dundee"—which "brought down the house" a second time. Mr. Sanderman's violin solo, "Cavatina," was well received, and as an encore he gave "Home, Sweet Home," introducing some fantastic variations and freaks, which fully sustained his reputation. In selections from "Satanella," with Cornet solo, Mr. Fletcher, as usual, performed his part in a masterly manner, while Miss Findley led the orchestra in a style calculated to show that—should anything unfortunately happen to Mr. Vinnicombe—we have a worthy successor nearly ready to fill his shoes. Of Mr. Vinnicombe's own effort we need not speak. He and his playing are too well-known to need commendation, and we are of opinion that in justly praising his pupils we but reflect lustre upon him. As a whole, perhaps the best critique we can give will be the artless exclamation of one (a judge of music) who sat near the writer, and who fell upon his ear—heaved an involuntary sigh, which seemed to have come from the bottom of his boots, and said, "Oh! I am sorry it is over so soon."

Before closing we cannot too highly commend the accompaniments of Miss Lewis, who performed her part in splendid form. Her touch was light, decisive and effective.

Sad Death.

We regret to learn that Mr. Theophilus C. Hersey, of Portland, Me., who was well known in this city, met with a sad death in Philadelphia, Pa., last week. The facts of the case are about as follows: Mr. Hersey, who was seventy-four years of age, was in Philadelphia undergoing treatment for nervous prostration from which he was a great sufferer. A nurse was in constant attendance on him at the hotel. On the day of his death the nurse left him for a moment and on her return he had disappeared. Running to an open window and looking down to the pavement about one hundred feet below, the nurse saw his body lying on the flagstone. An examination showed that the man was dead. He had fallen on his side and his skull was crushed in. In the fall his feet came in contact with a telegraph wire, and the soles of his shoes were cut off as smoothly as though done with a knife. His son, who accompanied him to Philadelphia, is of the opinion that his father, crazed by his sufferings, crawled to the window and threw himself to the street below.

In the country market, yesterday, says the St. John Telegraph, could be seen as fine a lot of hogs as has been there for some time. They came from Hunter River, Prince Edward Island, were brought across the straits by the steamer Northern Light on Monday, and arrived here yesterday.

In allimitations of the Myrtle Navy tobacco yet attempted, either inferior stock has been used or the plug has been made a trifle lighter in weight. The latter defect is apt to escape the attention of the customer until he finds that he is smoking a greater number of plugs than before. The Myrtle Navy is made three plugs to the pound, and each plug is carefully weighed.

EXCELLENT Half-shell Oysters at Joy's, ap 7 Im

Five Shoemakers can get work at Dorsey, Coff & Co's.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Irish Question.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

A FULL OUTLINE.

The Wrongs of Ireland, and How to Right Them.

LEADING PROVISIONS OF THE IRISH BILL.

A Splendid Effort.

LONDON, April 8.

On rising to make his formal announcement in reference to the Irish question, Mr. Gladstone was received with deafening cheers. He said:—"I could wish it had been possible to expound to this House the whole policy and intention of the Government with reference to Ireland. Although the question of reform in the tenure of land and the Irish Government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust; but that mistrust is absorbed in the feeling of responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question. (Loud cheers.) The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of Parliament to come to some decision and resolution on this matter. Our intention is, therefore, to propose to the House of Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restriction under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British Legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of these free institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached (Loud cheers, prolonged by Home Rule members).

After reviewing the condition of Ireland, and the crime existing there since 1833, Gladstone described the coercive legislation imposed during the same period as not exceptional but habitual. Serious dissatisfaction continued to prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships, he believed that these countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. (Prolonged cheers.) Coercion was admitted to have been a failure. For the past 53 years of repressive legislation, what was the basis of the whole mischief? It was the fact that the law was denied in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and the alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character, and invest it with a domestic character. Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. England made her own laws, and Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mansprings of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch. The manspring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people to be Irish. He, therefore, deemed it little less than folly to hold to that state of law which he had described, as it was not conducive to the real unity of the nation.

THIS GREAT, NOBLE, WORLD-WIDE EMPIRE.

"Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone. "Something is imperatively needed from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life—a full course of law, the liberty of every individual, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country. What then was before them? It was this: How to reconcile the Imperial unity with the separation of legislatures. Other countries had solved the problem and under much more difficult circumstances. We ourselves might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland during the time that Ireland had a separate Parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British Empire?" (Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united upon the footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. He also referred to the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and governmental unity in an empire was not a paradoxical relation. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the reign of George the Second. To speak of the dismemberment of the Empire was, in this country, an absurdity. The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. The Government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by establishing a Parliament in Dublin for the conduct of both legislative and administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be recognized, and there should be an equitable distribution of the Imperial burdens. Next there must be a reasonable safe-guard for the minority. He believed the minority in Ireland could take care of itself when we have passed through the present critical period and been disarmed of jealousy with which any change was approached. But, for the present, there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider: First, the class connected with the land;

THERE IS ANOTHER POINT

with regard to the powers of the legislature. Two courses might have been taken. One was to endow the legislative body with particular legislative powers, and the other to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which the Government thought ought to be excepted, and to leave it every other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative power. The duration of the proposed legislative body should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three great and principal functions, viz.—everything which related to the crown; all that which belonged to the defence, army, and navy, the entire organization of an armed force, and foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland to be separated from England. The Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with coinage or the creation of legal tenders. The subject of the post office would be left to the judgment of Parliament, though the Government was inclined to the view that it would be more convenient to leave the post office matters in the hands of the Postmaster-General. Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same category. The next subject he had to approach was that of THE COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE BODY. The bill proposed to introduce two orders, who would sit and deliberate together with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on demand of either body, which should be able to interpose a veto

upon any measure for limited time, either until a dissolution or for three years. These orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were 28 representative peers who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords, after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. He proposed that with 28 peers now in the House of Lords, there should sit 75 representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of twenty-five pounds and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualifications of these representatives would be £250 annual value, and capital value £4,500. Mr. Gladstone then said that he proposed that a hundred and one Irish members in the House of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and whilst the first order of the legislative body would consist of one hundred and three members, the second order would consist of two hundred and six. It was proposed to

RETAIN THE VICEROY. But he would not be the representative of any party or quit office with an outgoing government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would enjoy. The religious disability now existing, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to office would be removed. With regard to judges who had been concerned in the administration of criminal law in Ireland, Her Majesty might, if she saw cause by an order in council, antedate the pensions of these particular judges, and in future judges appointed by the Irish Government be paid out of the Consolidation Fund, and be removable only on joint address of the two orders. The constabulary would remain under the present terms of service, and under the present authority. The charge for the constabulary was now 1,600,000 pounds per annum, and the speaker felt confident the charge would be reduced. But for the present he proposed to relieve the Irish Legislative body of all expenditure for constabulary in excess of 100,000 pounds per annum.

With respect to the Civil Service the Government did not think their case was the same as that of the Constabulary, and the transfer of the Civil Service to the legislative body would effect a great economy. He, therefore, thought it would be wise to authorize the Civil servants now serving to claim pension that would be due to them upon the abolition of their office, provided they served two years. In order to prevent the inconvenience arising from a rapid transition of service, and at that time both parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all, Gladstone stated, that he had to say on the subject of the new Irish constitution. The proportion of Imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. He thought a new Irish Parliament ought to start with a balance to its credit; but the only fund it would have, if left alone, would be a solitary £20,000 pounds from the Irish Church fund, and he knew no way of providing necessary money except by taking it out of the years' budget, and he proposed that in future Ireland should pay one-fifteenth towards Imperial expenditure. Speaking of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, he said the Irish receipts from the export of spirits alone would gain for her a sum that would amount to no less than 1,400,000 pounds per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as Imperial contribution would be about 3,242,000 pounds per annum. He stated the total expenditure of Ireland including the payments sinking fund for the Irish portion of the National debt at £7,946,000 pounds per annum. Against that there was a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus of £404,000. It has naturally been said in England and Scotland, continued Mr. Gladstone, that for a great many years past we have been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland, and that we have sacrificed our time, neglected our interests, and paid up money, and have done all this in an endeavor to give Ireland good laws. That is quite true with regard to the general course of the legislation since 1849. Many of these laws have been passed under the influence of fear. The laws should proceed from congenial and native sources, and besides being good laws they should be their own laws. When I held office at the Colonial office, fifty years ago, the Colonies were governed from Downing Street. The result was that the Home Government was always in conflict with those countries which had legislative assemblies. We had considerable trouble with the Colonies then. But that has been all changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the Colonies. But the Colonies said, "we don't want your good laws, we want our own good laws;" and Parliament, at length, admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas, and the House has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. We now stand face to face with what is termed "Irish nationality," venting itself in a demand for the general self-government in the Irish Nation in Imperial affairs. In conclusion, Gladstone said:—"I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism which in itself is not bad but good. (Cheers.) The Welshman is full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. The Scottish Nationality is as strong as it ever was, and if need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as in the days of Bannockburn. If I read Irish history, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and an Irishman is still more profoundly Irish. But it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong, he should be incapable of Imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils, and as a least among the varied evils with which we are confronted. I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely the choice of a lesser

evil, but that it may prove to be, ere long, good in itself. There is I know an answer to this; and what is the answer? It is only found in the view which rests upon the basis of the despair of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions in respect to these natural endowments which have made Europeans in general, and Englishmen and Americans in particular, capable of self-government. That an Irishman is *homo natura*; that justice, common sense, moderation, and national prosperity have no meaning for him; that all he can understand, and all that he can appreciate is strife and perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view, is a correct one. I say an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man. But if his loyalty has been checked, why it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him—as they do to us in England and Scotland—with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will; but I have no right to assume it. Nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland. But I rely on the patriotism and sagacity of this House, on a free and full discussion, and more than all upon the just and generous sentiments of the two British nations. We should be firm and fearless in applying doctrines. We have often pressed upon others concession of local self-government as, not the way to impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on the mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations within the heart and mind of men. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland where the course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on, is the foundation offered by the affections, convictions, and will of man, and that it is in its' by the degree of the Almighty,—that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, power, and the permanence of the Empire.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at 8 o'clock. At conclusion, Hon. Mr. Trevelyan arose and stated the reason he resigned was because he could never agree with Mr. Gladstone's proposals. He then entered into a bitter denunciation of the scheme. Mr. Parnell followed, and was greeted with much enthusiasm. He fervently thanked Gladstone for his work on behalf of Ireland. There were some blots on the scheme, however, which he hoped would be removed. The crowd around the Parliament Building all day, was the largest ever known in London in one day; but good order was generally observed. The Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Friday.

The New Brunswick Election.

DORCHESTER, April 8. The Local Government Convention here to-day elected as its ticket A. E. Killam of Moncton, to J. Robinson, E. J. Smith and T. T. Landry. The ticket is considered weak in many respects.

Shipping Disaster.

BAR HARBOR, April 8. The fishing schooner Chanticleer ran ashore. All the crew were lost.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Probabilities. Rows for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, etc.

City Carriage Factory.

McDONALD & CO. THE Subscribers wish to intimate to their friends and the general public that they have commenced business in the Carriage Factory of P. H. Trainor, Kent Street, where they are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them, pertaining to the carriage building trade. Mr. McDonald, having had twenty years' experience in some of the leading establishments of the United States and the Provinces, feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to furnish or build to order all the latest styles of Top Buggies, Phaetons, Road and Family Carriages, &c. Ordered work a specialty. Repairing attended to promptly, at the lowest possible prices. McDONALD & CO. Kent Street, opposite Rockin House, April 9—1mo edd wy lmo

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Sale of Unclaimed Goods. A SALE of Unclaimed Goods will take place at the Freight House, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, 19th APRIL, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. (Standard time). JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, March 27, 1886. —dy tu tri ti sic pat mon th ti sic wky prs 21

LET—That pleasantly situated Dwelling House at Southport, owned by the subscriber, containing eleven well-furnished rooms, good cellar, and coal shed, and out-offices attached; also, first-class dairy and ice house, coach house and stables and large fruit and vegetable garden. Splendid bathing within a short distance. Rent moderate. —Henry Burr. m272