

Dominion Parliament.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Sir Charles Tupper said recently that the examination into the subway project had been extended to a sufficient degree to enable the Government to come to a conclusion in the matter.

Mr. Robertson (of King's) has given notice that he will ask the Government whether it is the intention of the Government to repair, during the present session, the wharves at St. Mary's Bay, Sturgeon Bay and Greek River?

Miss Frances Richards, whose pictures at the Montreal Art exhibition were so highly commended, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick, for the House of Commons gallery. Miss Richards is now engaged in executing the commission. The portrait promises to be one of her best.

It is stated that the appointment of a Solicitor General will introduce the British custom of members of the cabinet. It is believed that the re-organization will transfer tariff matters from the finance department to the customs and trade and commerce departments. The conjecture is that the Solicitor General may be Senator LaCoste, who will lead the Senate, but this is only speculation.

The British Columbia, Manitoba and North-West Territories Conservative members have held a caucus and asked Mr. Van Horne to meet them with reference to the Canadian Pacific rates. The British Columbia lumbermen and fruit growers say that it costs less to send lumber and fruit from California to Manitoba via St. Paul than it does to send those articles from British Columbia to Manitoba by the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Perry has given notice that he will move for an order of the House for a return showing how many boats are owned by the Government for crossing at the capes, the number of men employed in the service during the winter of 1887, the number of trips made by said boats, the date of each trip, and the number of passengers who crossed in said boats; also, for an order of the House for a return showing the names of all the parties who tendered for carrying the mails to and from the board ice at Cape Traverse, P. E. Island, the amount of each tender, and to whom the contract was given.

The report of Sir Charles Tupper on the Canadian section of the Colonial exhibition is an exhaustive one. He says of the Dominion that "Her supremacy among the Colonies, evident from the outset, became daily more imposingly manifest, and was freely acknowledged. At a meeting of the Executive Commissioners for the Colonies, held on the 14th July, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, the distinguished representative of New Zealand, described the Canadian courts as 'by far the most varied and splendid.' This frank avowal from the antipodes only expressed the opinion of the world here assembled. The benefits we must reap from our efforts of this year may no doubt be measured by the surprise and admiration our achievements have gained." It was not surprising, when the opening of the exhibition displayed Canada's achievements in every department of civilization in such a manner as to astonish many even of our own people; when she asserted, not in words, but in visible deeds, her position as the foremost of the dependencies of Great Britain; that the enthusiasm and interest of Great Britain were profoundly excited; that the revelation of the worth of their possessions in British North America came upon them as something splendid and unsuspected. The total expenditure upon the Canadian section was \$24,171, of which \$9,134 was for installation, including decorations and trophies, \$2,055 for dismantling, \$2,874 for freight, and \$4,377 for staff.

Uncle Sam

ADMITTING THE CORRECTNESS OF CANADA'S PETITION, TOUCHING HER INSHORE FISHERY RIGHTS.

The Department of State at Washington is carefully considering the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Alaskan fur seal fisheries. The United States laws under which certain British Columbian vessels were seized by the revenue cutter Corwin last season, are more than 20 years old, and the question of conflict between them and the law of nations is peculiarly knotty and difficult of settlement. The fact that this question has been raised, strengthens the department of state in the determination to continue to pursue the course it has so far followed in negotiations with Great Britain concerning the Canadian fisheries. The vast Alaskan fisheries are thought by the Americans to be quite as important as are the Canadian inshore fisheries, and the state department is necessarily obliged to shape its construction of laws and treaties as to preserve the right of the United States to the exclusive enjoyment of the Alaskan fisheries, while maintaining the treaty rights of our fishermen in North American waters. It is held there cannot be two constructions of law, and any position assumed by the department must apply equally to the Atlantic and Pacific waters.

Says the Boston Globe in a recent notice: "Miss Claire Scott opened a brief engagement yesterday in Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. She was supported by a company of which Mr. S. K. Courne was leading man. The first act shows Mary in prison towards the close of her eighteen years' incarceration with plotting for her escape forming. The second act brings out the state council at Westminster. The third act introduces the meeting between Elizabeth and Mary, and the fourth act ends in signing the death warrant of the Scottish queen, while the curtain rises in the last act on the execution. Miss Scott is certainly well fitted for the character of the unfortunate queen, and threw great pathos into the imprisonment. In the third act, her scene with Elizabeth evoked great enthusiasm, and secured a double encore before the curtain for the star. The last act is peculiarly soire and impressive, even to the dead scene in sight, and the fatal block. The last scene, instead of showing the execution with all its accompanying horrors, brings out a beautiful and touching scene. Mr. Courne made an excellent Sir Edward. The concluding of the piece was given the average production, and the scenery and properties deserve more than a passing word for the care shown in every detail.

This farcical and accomplished act, with a fine-arts support, opens for one week at the Lyceum, commencing on Monday next, May 11.

Loss of the Sloop Rambler.

AN ISLANDER'S CLOSE CALL.

Last Sunday morning, as Capt. Gage, of the tug Donald, was proceeding to sea, he sighted the sloop Rambler drifting out with no one on board, she having parted her moorings during the night. The tug succeeded in putting a man on the sloop, but did not get a line fast at that time, it being very rough and a strong current running out. After considerable difficulty the tug succeeded in getting a line fast to the sloop, but by this time she had drifted down into shoal water inside Peacock Spit, where it was very rough and breaking badly. As the tug tightened the line a breaker struck the sloop, causing her to take a large quantity of water. Shortly after she filled and sank, going down stern first, where she rested, her stern on the bottom, her bow being about five or six feet above water. Mike McCarron, the man who was on the sloop at this time, got astride of the stem and held on until the tug got near enough to throw him a 50 foot line, which he made fast around his body and jumped off, being pulled aboard the tug in a half-drowned condition, almost dead, as every sea broke over him as he held to the stem of the plunger. As the tug was in shoal water and could do no more, she steamed to sea. The sloop was the property of P. J. McGowan & Sons, of Chinoak, from which point she broke loose. She was a fast sailer and a great favorite with the public. The loss will prove a serious one to her owners at this season of the year. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, with no insurance.—Astoria (Oregon) Transcript, April 14.

[The Michael McCarron above referred to is a son of Mrs. Peter McCarron, King Street, this city.]

The Well Business.

MR. JAMES McDONALD, of the Customs, has received the following letter from Mr. B. F. Smith, contractor for artesian and driven wells:—

"There are but few towns and villages where it is not practicable to obtain a good supply of water by the driven or artesian well system. It depends very much upon the nature of the soil and rock, as to the supply as well as the cost, and the water invariably is better than can be procured in any other way, for the reason that if a pipe is driven say, 75 or 100 feet, the water all comes in at the lower end, and there is no chance for surface drainage to set in. If a well is drilled in the rock, all the water comes in from some seam or fissure in the rock. We do nothing but the well business, and have a large supply of tools and machinery to do with, and are prepared to drive a 14 inch pipe, or drill an 8 inch bit in the rock. Are you on a contract to supply Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, with 500 gallons of water per minute from a number of pipes?"

The Pope on Intemperance.

The following is a translation of the important Papal Brief in favor of the total abstinence movement addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minn., United States:—"To Our Venerable Brother, John Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minn., Leo XIII., Pope. Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction. The admirable works of piety and charity, by which Our faithful children in the United States labor to promote not only their own temporal and eternal welfare, but also that of their fellow citizens, and which you have recently related to us, give to us exceeding great consolation. And above all, we have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable, is the injury both to faith and to morals, that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we sufficiently praise the prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baltimore with weighty words condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin, and a fruitful root of all evils, plunging the families of the intemperate into direst ruin, and drawing numberless souls down to everlasting perdition, declaring, moreover, that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance become thereby a scandal to non-Catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the true religion.

Hence, we esteem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great evil; and that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle upon appetite, by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. But greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian morality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue. Let pastors therefore do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ, by assiduous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so the many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and State, may, by their strenuous endeavors, be averted.

And we most sincerely beseech Almighty God that, in this important matter, He may graciously favor your desires, direct your counsels, and assist your endeavors; and as a pledge of the Divine protection, and a testimony of Our paternal affection, we most lovingly bestow upon you, venerable brother, and upon all your associates in this holy league, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, this 27th day of March, in the year 1887, the tenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., Pope.

We see by late Dakota papers that Mr. J. H. Fletcher is as staunch a friend of the temperance cause in his adopted country as he was in the land of his birth. Mr. F. originated and secured the passage through the legislature last winter of a local option bill, having for its object the curtailment of the liquor traffic throughout the territory, and he is now taking steps to circulate the temperance forces for a local option when the time comes for putting local option to the test. He expresses a determination to take the stump in behalf of his measure in every county that may require his services when the proper time arrives.

DELICATE diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cts in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Potato Trade.

Sir,—In an editorial in your issue of Saturday, calling attention to the scarcity of potatoes in Ontario, and the possibility of finding a ready outlet there for our surplus, you seem to labor under the impression that P. E. Island could supply all they require, if we only had direct and ready access to that market. In order that your readers and farmers may not be misled, it is well that they should know that our McIntyre's and other blue potatoes are not liked in Ontario and will not sell for seed or consumption. I shipped several carloads to Toronto two years ago on account of a firm there, and the McIntyre's, after being on hand a long time, had to be sold, at a heavy loss, while the Hebrons, Burbanks and Early Roses realized a fair profit.

So long as our farmers continue to grow McIntyres and similar varieties of potatoes, they will continue to labor under a disadvantage in selling them. It is true a certain quantity of them are occasionally used in the States, when their own get scarce, but always at lower prices than other kinds. Let them examine any price current issued in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, and they will see Chenango always quoted at the lowest price and at the foot of the list.

The American, Ontario and West Indian markets all require best varieties, such as Early Rose, Peerless, White Star, Hebrons, and Burbanks, and if our farmers want to be in a position to avail themselves of any demand that may arise from time to time, and to obtain better prices, they should make it a point to grow suitable varieties, and to cull them and ship them in better order.

Recent enquiries made in the country show that there are no such varieties now available for shipment.

Yours &c.,

F. T. NEWBURY.

A False Report Corrected.

Sir,—In the account of Mrs. Ryckman, of Hamilton, Ont., who has been arrested on a charge of causing the death of a large number of her relatives and friends for the purpose of gain, you say that she was a member of the Methodist Church, and in a telegram referring to the matter, published in your issue of the 23rd ult., the statement is repeated. In neither instance can any blame be attached to you, for you are not responsible for the accuracy of all that you publish. I am happy, however, to state, on the authority of the Rev. J. B. Kennedy, who is minister of Shedford, where Mrs. Ryckman has been residing, that she is not and has not been for many years a member of the Methodist Church. In simple justice to the members and adherents of the Methodist Church on the Island and elsewhere among your readers, you will, I know, have pleasure in giving publicity to the above, and by so doing, oblige.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE STEEL.

The Temperance Question.

Sir,—I have read your remarks on the License Bill before the House of Assembly, and was quite pleased with their general tenor. You did not go into the merits of the question of High License or Scott Act, but merely advised the propriety of having some law on the statute in view of the defeat of the Act, now said to be in force in this city. The impression has gone abroad that the Scott Act must go. For my part I think it a great pity it was not repealed long ago, and I would therefore ask space in your columns to discuss the matter somewhat at length. I am all the more anxious to have my say now, as I understand there is a movement on foot to secure the passage of an act modelled after the opinions of a certain class of temperance folk whose interference with the legislation enacted previous to the adoption of what is known as the Scott Act has brought such dire consequences upon the community. The Government must be on their guard against such ill-advised zealots. It is their bounden duty to bring forward a stringent measure, protecting the public against the present lamentable condition of affairs. In August we hope to see the last of the Scott Act, which has been a curse to Charlottetown, and from the effects of which we will not rise in a moment. We have had a lengthy trial of the measure, and our experience, although dearly bought, may save us from making hasty steps in the future. Let us now lend our influence to the passing of a High License law, restricting the traffic in spirituous liquors to a small number of responsible persons, (say eight or ten houses of entertainment, and five or six saloons) to whom any breach of restriction would be traceable and the traffic thus rendered controllable. From such a measure we will, as well as putting the business as well under command as it can be, create a large revenue, which for the past years has been lost to us, while the traffic, instead of being confined to ten houses, has spread until the astonishing number of two hundred and forty groceries can be pointed out within the precincts of the city.

With this increase in the number of groceries, the abuse of the sale of grog has increased. The Scott Act has been a failure all along the line; and it is now the duty of every common-sense temperance man to vote to have it repealed. This is no empty assertion. Let me give a few reasons for making it:

The Scott Act is a failure in theory and practice. It has failed in its object because it has aimed at taking away from the individual a right which he holds sacred and God-given. I have the same right to take a glass of grog, if I will it, as I have to take a cup of tea, and any legislation which aims at taking that right from me is ultra vires—beyond the power of man to make. Legislate you may upon the subject; but just as sure as it is enacted, just so sure will it be disregarded. And what is the fact? Prohibitory measures have failed wherever they have been introduced, and will ever fail. To have true reform, the subject must make a willing choice for himself. There is no lasting reform to be brought about in the matter of Temperance by coercion. The reason is evident. Man's will is a God-given faculty. God himself resists it in the creature to whom he has given it. There can be no virtue where the will is not at liberty to choose between good and evil. Why? Because it is the voluntary choice of good and the rejection of evil that constitutes virtue. Is the use of liquor in itself an evil? Point me out one passage of the scriptures which says;

"Thou shalt not drink liquors." No, the use of liquor is not condemned; it is the abuse of it we have to contend against and curtail. Here is where so many well meaning temperance men fall into error. They go beyond the mark and lose the force they should have exerted on the other side. They would, unmindful of man's rights or conscience, make him a total abstainer, and, regardless of his illogical position, call this coercion virtue. But temperance is still counted in the list of virtues, although it is often a misused word. In his great *Summa Theologica*, St. Thomas of Aquino thus speaks of temperance as a virtue:—"As temperance disposes a man to a certain moderation (or means between extremes), which is in accord with reason, therefore it is a virtue. That has the nature of a virtue which inclines man to good; it is good for man to act according to reason; temperance or moderation leads man to act according to reason; therefore temperance is good; therefore good action. Nature inclines man towards that which suits him; hence man naturally desires that pleasure which suits him; but man, as such, is a rational being, therefore only those pleasures which accord with reason are suitable to him; temperance or moderation will not deprive man of those suitable and proper pleasures, but rather those which are opposed to reason. Temperance is not opposed to the inclinations of human nature, but to those of bestial nature as irrational."

Go beyond these restrictions and deny the subject that which he has a natural right, and you destroy the significance of the word "temperance," and you also destroy your own usefulness in the cause of temperance. Let the votaries of prohibition point to any one country, state or county in which prohibition has succeeded. It is always the same old story of illicit traffic. On the Island, they say, much good has been effected by the measure in the country districts. I think the liquor business was well driven out of the country districts by the local option law in force here before the Scott Act came in, so that the Act had little or nothing to do with the present happy state of affairs in these districts, and a return to the local option law would not in any respect effect their condition. But some of the over-zealous Scott Act workers go beyond all bounds in trying to retain that useless measure. I have heard of those who threatened signers of licenses with the responsibility of all the crimes committed on account of the sale of liquor in the community. "You become guilty of all the sins of the liquor dealer," say they. What stupidity! Why not make the gunsmith responsible for all crimes committed with guns, the druggist for crimes committed by the use of drugs, the cutler for crimes committed with knives? Oh, because these crimes are the result of the abuse of these things. Just so, as the crimes caused by liquor are the result of the abuse of liquor. Let us wage war against its abuse, and leave man that which God gave him and we cannot interfere with, the use of it, if he desires it for his pleasure and goes not beyond the bounds of pleasure. Whosoever goes beyond this is a tyrant, and tyranny is not likely to promote virtue.

But the Scott Act is a failure in its operation. What are the facts? Since its introduction here the liquor traffic has become more extended. Every second house is a rum shop, and drunkenness witnessed in our streets more frequently than under the old regime. It has increased at an alarming rate and immorality. Our court rooms are daily the scenes of the most shocking disregard for law and order, and the terrible sin of perjury has so often been committed in them on the occasion of Scott Act prosecutions, that it is a wonder that the vengeance of God is not poured out upon us in some terrible scourge. The offender under the Act is not an offender in the eyes of the people; and thus a disrespect of the law in one case engenders disrespect for law in general. By driving the traffic into disreputable places and quarters where the unwary would never expect to be confronted by such a temptation, it has lured hundreds of our young men to destruction who would never have entered a licensed rum shop. These and many other effects of a like nature should satisfy the public that we want some other measure.

Temperance reform can only be brought about, in my opinion, by methods of persuasion, by appeals to reason, and by prayer. Moderate legislation may prevent or lessen the evils of the traffic, provided such legislation does not interfere with men's natural rights, and provided we are not prohibited thereby from the indulgence of any reasonable pleasure. Any human law, made more stringent than the divine law is not likely to last long, or operate successfully. We should therefore select as our choice in this as in all other matters, the virtuous medium as likely to be the most productive of good.

TRUE TEMPERANCE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of June next, 1887, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.—

A certain tract, piece and parcel of land, being part of lots 1 and 2 of the Town Lot and hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, bounded as follows:—By a line commencing at the northwest corner of the said Town Lot and extending thence forty feet on Great George Street thence running towards the east, parallel with King Street, fifty-seven feet, thence running parallel with Great George Street until it meets the southern side of said King Street, thence along said King Street to the corner of Commercial Street, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto belonging. The above sale is made in and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and made between Patrick Ramsay and Bowers of the one part, and James College, Pope of the one part, of which said mortgage the undersigned are now the Assignees. For further particulars apply at the office of E. H. HAVILLAN, Charlottetown. Dated this Twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1887.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, E. H. HAVILLAN, Assignees.

May 2, 1887—Law 1 sale

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Light Co. will take place at the Gas Works on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May, 1887, at the hour of seven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transacting of business.

DENNIS MURPHY, Manager. Ch'town, April 30, 1887—4th ed.

The Talented English Actress, CLAIRE SCOTT,

AND SELECT COMPANY

WILL give a series of their excellent Entertainments for the week commencing

MONDAY, 9TH MAY,

AT THE

LYCEUM,

producing the great plays of

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots,

Lucretia Borgia,

Leah the Forsaken,

Galatea,

Macbeth,

Camille, &c.

MATINEE—Saturday afternoon, 11th May. Reserved Chairs, 50c; Unreserved do, 30c. Plan of Hall and Reserved Seats will be ready on Wednesday, at the Diamond Bookstore. Tickets for sale at the usual places. Attentive ushers in attendance. May 2, 1887.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

St. Peter's Boys' School, PENNY READINGS.

Monday, May 2nd.

PROGRAMME.

1. Instrumental Duet—Grand Valse... Schuler Miss Russell and Mr. Farr.
2. Reading... Mr. Arnaud.
3. Song—"Anchor!"... M. Watson Mr. James Palmer.
4. Song—"True Love is Sweet"... Hatchings Miss Earle.
5. Instrumental Duet—Selections from William Tell... Berger Mr. Earle and Master G. Bayfield.
6. Reading... Miss Wright.
7. Song... Mrs. Malcolm Macleod.
8. Reading... The Rev. J. Simpson.
9. Song—"Vivrei Morir"... Paolo Tosi Miss E. Palmer.
10. Instrumental Duet—Overture to the Light Cavalry... Franz V. Suppe Messrs. Earle and Watson.
11. Reading... Mr. Harris.
12. Song—"When the Swallows"... Franz Abt Mr. Hermans.
13. Reading... Mr. E. J. Hodson.
14. Instrumental Duet—Sleigh Race... Alfred Coldicott Miss M. DesBrisay and Miss M. Rayden.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission, 20 cents. Ch'town, April 30—21

NOTICE.

THE celebrated stallion ALL EIGHT will stand on the coming season at Charlottetown, Summerside, Cape Traverse and New Glasgow. NEWTON LEE. Truro, March 21, 1887.



LATEST NEW YORK STYLES. LATEST NEW YORK STYLES. "THE LAUREL HILL." OPENED O-DAY: American Hats, American Bonnets, American Shapes. Aigrettes, Tinsel, Sprays, Wings, Black and Colored Tips.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, April 30, 1887.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Perkins & Sterns

From this date we intend to do business For cash only thereby preventing any loss by bad debts, saving salary of a Book-keeper loss of interest, cost of stationery and books, and other charges on a credit business, will buy and sell for Cash and be in a position to give ready money customers the very best value.

NEW STOCK OF ROOM PAPER JUST OPENED

(Over 25,000 Rolls in Stock—Newest Patterns—Very Cheap.) Large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS to arrive in a few days by regular steamers.

Perkins & Sterns

April 15—5 wky

NEW SPRING GOODS

If you want to dress in the Latest Style go to JOHN McLEOD & CO'S, where you will get all the novelties in Suits, Trowserings and G-nts' Furnishings.

Now opening, Ex Northern Light, 5 cases TWEEDS, 9 cases HATS (newest styles).

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, April 19, 1887—5th & 6th wky