

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 5, 1887.

Provincial Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 29th March, inst.

Falsifying Election Returns.

The Montreal Star has received a telegram from Prince Albert, N. W. T., asking it to forward to that place the correct result of the elections. Commenting upon this telegram the Star says: "It appears that the liberal politicians are busily spreading the report among the electors in the region of the Saskatchewan that the government have been defeated. They know that the means of obtaining reliable information in that thinly settled country are few, and that if a false report gets anything like a good start, the truth will not be likely to overtake it until it is too late to be of any use. Besides they no doubt hope that the first reports will be believed and acted upon, and that those which come later contradicting them will be regarded with suspicion. Is this why the liberal newspapers are making such absurd statements with regard to the relative strength of government and opposition? Do they hope to influence the electors of the far west by trying to make it appear that they have been victorious in the east?"

Mr. Blake's Supporters.

SAYS the Halifax Herald: "One by one Mr. Blake's conservative 'supporters' in Quebec are turning up as supporters of Sir John. Mr. Dupont announces in a speech that he will support the government. Mr. Thonien telegraphs Sir Hector Langevin that he will support the government. Mr. Gigault has written to a friend in Ottawa that of course he will sustain Sir John. Judge Cousol is mentioned as government candidate for the speakership. Messrs. Girouard and Desjardins announced themselves as government supporters before their election, and were in consequence opposed by Grits. And now Mr. Labelle who has been visiting New York in company with Hon. Mr. Chapleau, is heard from. He too is going to support the government. If this thing keeps on much longer Mr. Blake will not have many more 'supporters' in this parliament than in the last."

The Toronto city council is to submit two by-laws to a vote of the rate-payers, one appropriating \$10,000 for a musical celebration in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and the other for \$20,000 for the erection of a hospital to be called Victoria.

The customs revenue continues to show a gratifying increase at Montreal. The receipts in February were \$710,004, against \$846,447 last year, a gain of \$73,557. For the eight months of the fiscal year now ended, the receipts here have been \$5,920,073, a gain of \$1,259,383 over last year.

Sir Charles Tupper has received the following letter from the Marquis of Lorne, dated from Kensington Palace on the 1st instant:—

"The Princess asks me to write to thank the Government of Canada, through you, for the Diploma and Medal sent to her. It was a great pleasure to her to contribute to the Canadian Exhibition, as this seemed in some slight measure to continue her connection with the Dominion."

Half-Breed Troubles.

A despatch from St. John, Dak., says: "Serious difficulty is feared with the half-breeds. There are in this settlement upwards of 1,000 families of half-breeds, among whom are many of Louis Riel's ablest lieutenants, who found it expedient to emigrate during the rebellion of 1885. They took with them a considerable number of horses and cattle. They have been taxed for these animals by the local authorities, but have steadily refused to pay the tax. Writs were issued last week directing Sheriff Flynn to seize sufficient goods and chattels in each case to cover the amount of tax. This Flynn has been doing, and now has in his possession quite a number of ponies and cattle. The half-breeds have been holding meetings and making threats of dire vengeance. They say they will make an effort to recover their property by force."

Stringent Liquor Law.

The Maine Legislature has passed its liquor bill by a vote of 101 to 24. The first section of the bill is intended to prevent the abuse of office by the state liquor commissioner. It provides that he shall not hereafter sell to any municipal officer any intoxicating liquors except those pronounced pure by a competent assayer; he is placed under a bond of \$10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty, and receives \$1,500 and six per cent. of his sales for salary and expenses. It is also intended by a further section to prevent the delivery of liquor within the limit of the state at any other than regularly established depots and offices by railroad and express companies; it also prohibits the sale of wine, ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, and other malt liquor in any quantities; it also constitutes the penalty for the first offence of sale equal to that of the present second offence. Druggists are prohibited from keeping any intoxicating liquors other than alcohol, and the keeping or having in possession any other liquors is prima facie evidence of sale. The payment of or application for a United States license is also prima facie evidence of sale.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.'S FURNITURE FACTORY, TWO DWELLING-HOUSES AND A MEAT SHOP BURNED DOWN—A LIVELY BLAZE—SCARCITY OF WATER AND INFERIOR FIRE APPARATUS—THE INSURANCE—THE ORIGIN UNKNOWN.

The alarm sounded about eleven o'clock last night—the anniversary of Younker & Offer's blaze—for a fire in the furniture factory and steam laundry of Messrs. Mark Wright & Co., King Square. Notwithstanding the fact that the night was bitter cold, the thermometer being below zero, there was a large turnout of firemen and other citizens—among the latter being the usual number of females with baskets attached. Before the fire was discovered it had obtained such headway that when those who were early on the scene attempted to save any of the articles in the factory they were driven back by the smoke and flames, and were forced to retire without rendering any material assistance. By the time the different engines and firemen arrived on the scene and got to work, the entire building was a mass of flames. The fire, fanned by the westerly wind, spread with alarming rapidity, the flames roaring like thunder. The heat from the burning building was intense. The firemen were unable to get near enough to it to be of any great use, and were forced to leave the building to the fate which speedily overtook it, and turn their attention to the neighboring houses, several of which had already taken fire from flying embers.

To the west of the burning building was situated the butcher shop of Messrs. Saunders & Campbell, owned by the Lepage estate. This building was the next to catch and was levelled to the ground before its occupants could remove all their stock. Messrs. Saunders & Campbell estimate their loss at about \$200; we do not know whether the building was insured or not.

From this building the flames communicated to the double tenement dwelling-house adjoining owned by Messrs. Blake Bros. and occupied by Ralph Crockett, watchmaker, and by William McGarrigal, baggage-master of the steamer St. Lawrence. Messrs. Blake Bros. had no insurance on the building, which was worth about \$1,000. The fire in this building did not make any very rapid progress until the wind changed to the north-west and freshened up somewhat, when the flames spread rapidly, soon razing the building to the ground. The furniture of both occupants was quickly removed, little damage being done thereby. Mr. Crockett had \$300 insurance on his furniture. Mr. McGarrigal was not insured.

The double-tenement dwelling house on Hillsborough Street, to the north of the factory, owned by Mr. John McLean, and occupied by John Toole and Mrs. Anderson, also succumbed to the devouring element. The furniture of both occupants was saved. The house was insured for \$400.

The store and residence of Mr. Charles Davy (the Rennie estate) on the corner of Kent and Hillsboro Streets, as well as several houses adjoining, caught fire many times, and but for the exertions of the Chief Engineer and several other gentlemen, who pluckily battled with the flames until their necks and faces were blistered, would have been burned down. Mr. Davy's furniture and stock suffered somewhat from water and in removal, and the house was gutted. He had no insurance.

The fire is supposed to have started in the engine-room, as it was in that quarter that the flames were greatest when first discovered. Its origin is unknown. At six o'clock in the evening the employees left work. After tea as usual the engineer went back to clean up and prepare the engine for the following day. After doing this he left about 8 o'clock, leaving everything as straight as usual behind him and locking the door.

The insufficient water supply and the unsatisfactory state of the fire apparatus was painfully apparent. The tanks at McPhail's and Dawson's were both dried by Rollo, and the only source of supply left was Quirk's, upon which Sibley drew largely until after five o'clock this morning. Shortly after Tremont got to work one of her pumps broke and she was left with but one to work with. Her leading hose next gave out and not being able to get another from any of the steamers she was withdrawn from the contest at a time when her services were most required. Sibley got stuck in the snow while en route to the fire and it was not until a change of horses was made that she was brought to her place at Quirk's. The stream thrown by Rollo was very poor, not being at times more than five feet from the nozzle. Comment is needless!

Messrs. Mark Wright & Co., although severely scorched, are not yet out of business, and will attend to the immediate carrying out of any orders with which they may be favored. They estimate their total loss at \$20,000, and are insured to the extent of about \$7,000. The members of the different Fire Companies feel deeply grateful to the residents in the vicinity of the fire who so generously supplied them with hot coffee and other refreshments.

Without Foundation.

New York, February 25.—The chairman of the McGlynn fund to-day paid over to Fr. McGlynn a further instalment of \$2,500. Fr. McGlynn refuses to accept any more contributions through the fund, and he says he has enough for his wants. At a meeting of the McGlynn committee to-night it was asserted that Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., had sent out a secret letter to the clergy of the United States in which he requested the American clergy to denounce a certain Catholic newspaper which advocated the cause of Dr. McGlynn. In order to ascertain the truth of the statement contained in the foregoing telegram, we enclosed it to Bishop McIntyre's Secretary yesterday, and have received the following reply:—

THE PALACE, Charlottetown, March 4, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the enquiry made by your letter just received, I have only to say that I drew His Lordship's attention to the enclosed item, and was assured by him that the statement it contained was entirely without foundation. His Lordship has every confidence in the watchfulness and prudence of the prelates and priests of the American Church, and is not at all desirous of interfering in their behalf. Very respectfully yours, A. E. BRUCE, Priest.

The Irish Situation.

TAKING UP ARMS TO DEFEND THEIR HOMES.

The break down of the plan of campaign prosecution in Ireland is a great nationalist victory. The prosecution has failed in spite of the open efforts of the crown to pack a jury and in spite of the bold defence of the same jury packing which the government ventured to make in the House of Commons. This is a proof that the public opinion aroused by the debates on the jury packing in Parliament has begun to work in Ireland, and I think the break down may be taken as the death knell of the jury packing system. The government, however, will seek to turn it to advantage. They will pretend it is a proof that the ordinary jury has broken down in Ireland and that consequently it must be strengthened by coercion; for to this the government are now hopelessly committed. They have embarked upon a policy whose first phase will be to exasperate Ireland and plunge her into a state of disorder which they will allege as an excuse for coercion. They will then ask the House of Commons for a Coercion Act. Meantime they are passing the new rules of procedure in order that when the time for asking for coercion arrives discussion may be choked off. Events in Ireland show that a troublesome time is ahead of us. The government have shown by the despatch of troops and police that they will give the reactionary landlords every help in carrying out evictions. A sort of eviction campaign headquarters has been established in Loughrea, Galway County, and a gunboat has been sent round to Dingle in County Kerry with troops and supplies to co-operate with the crowbar brigade in the wholesale extermination Lord Cork threatens on his property in Bolyke, County Clare, all of which points are on the Atlantic coast. There is, I fear, likely to be bloody work. The people have armed themselves with pikes and Snider rifles, of which they became possessed two years ago, and they have barricaded their houses, thrown obstacles across the roads, broken down the bridges, and are, in fact, in every way preparing for a defence of their homes against the large force that is being concentrated in the locality. Tenants elsewhere are also preparing for resistance, though nowhere on so extensive a scale as at Bolyke. The forced retirement of Sir Thomas Edmonde, M. P., from the shrievalty of county Waterford because he attended a nationalist demonstration will prove one of the many fertile causes of trouble outside the actual land question. Sir Thomas, who has already appointed a sub-sheriff, who is not an Orangeman, is resolved to contest the legal merits of the action of the government in appointing a successor who has made an attempt to summon a different panel. This will give great confusion at the coming assizes for the county. Besides this the nationalist ratepayers of the county Waterford are likely to resist payment of the county "cess" which will be imposed by the new grand jury, and I would warn you not to be surprised in case the government should persist in their policy of harrying the country by refusal to pay county "cess" becomes as general during the coming spring as resistance to the ship money tax was in the days of John Hampden. The contest between the rate payers of New Ross and the officials appointed by the government to supersede the elected poor law guardians grows daily more acute. The rate payers, acting upon the principles of no taxation without representation will pay no rates levied by any but their elected representatives, and as these representatives have been suspended by the government for granting a better class of food to the families of evicted tenants, the rates continue to be unpaid and the government are getting heavily into debt. The report of the land commission is likely to have a sensational effect upon the crisis, for it not only admits to the full the gravity of the agricultural depression caused by reduction of prices, but it also recommends Mr. Parnell's plan for a revision of rents every five years and the admission of the leaseholder to the benefits of the land act. In the face of this report how the government is going to defend its wholesale evictions, its suppression of tenants' meetings and its prosecutions of Irish leaders for helping the tenants it is impossible to conceive. I believe that the report, when it is thoroughly discussed, will have a tremendous effect in England. One hopeful sign of the whole situation is that day by day opinion in Great Britain is turning steadily on our side. A conspicuous proof of this is the recent election at Burnley, where a home ruler was elected by a majority of about five hundred to a seat for which a liberal unionist was returned at the last general election.—T. P. GILL, M. P.

Three children near Emsley, Minn., started to go home from school on Thursday night. They got lost on the prairie, wandered around for several hours, and when they were found on Friday night one was dead and the others fatally frozen.

John Monroe, a Georgia farmer, living with his widowed sister, had a notion to dig in the cellar the other day and see what he could find. It was a good notion, for he unearthed \$1,480 which his sister's husband had hidden there twenty years ago.

A New York musician has been awarded \$1,000 damages against a railroad company for the loss of his first finger, which prevents his playing difficult pieces on the piano. His neighbors are rejoicing that the company could not restore his finger.

A Nebraska farmer who lost \$300 in cash offered \$295 to the finder. It was restored by a lawyer, who hung around for half an hour and then mustered up courage enough to ask if the loser couldn't split the difference on the \$5 and make the reward \$297.50.

Ballard County bids fair to be the banner County of Kentucky, for there were recently born there in one week, to the wife of Patrick Clark, three seven-pound boys; to the wife of Tobel Elliot, three vigorous children, and to the wife of James Lawrence, five twins.

Two human skeletons have been found imbedded in solid rock in Arizona. Both were in a sitting posture and supposed to have been females. It is thought they belonged to some prehistoric race, and sat down by the bed of a lake to talk over the new fashions and did not notice the flight of time.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT,

BY using a pair of our Colored Spectacles or Goggles.

OTHER KINDS OF Spectacles & Eyeglasses in stock, for both Near and Far Sight.

FROM 25cts. TO \$12.00. Spectacles Repaired Lenses Fitted.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. March 5, 1887—cod & wky 4 wks

CARD OF THANKS.

THE undersigned desires to return his sincere thanks to those persons who kindly assisted him last night in removing his furniture, also to the Firemen who so nobly, by almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in preventing the burning of his dwelling house and thereby saving the entire block from total destruction. JOHN BALL. Ch'town, March 5, 1887—11

SALE OF LAND.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises, At St. Mary's, Lot 22, Saturday, the 26th March, 1887, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot Twenty-two, in Queen's County, commencing at a point on the east side of St. Patrick's Road and in the southwest angle of land now or formerly in the possession of John Dourant, thence running east along the southern boundary line of the said John Dourant's land, fifty-two chains and seventy links, until it meets St. Mary's Road, or the division line between Townships Twenty-two and Twenty-three, thence south along said Road or division line a distance of nineteen chains, thence west along the Mill Va'e Road to St. Patrick's Road aforesaid, thence north along said last-mentioned Road nineteen chains to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less. And also, at the same time and place, the Stock Farming Enclosures, &c. For further particulars apply to Bridget Peters, on the premises, or to George Smith, New Glasgow. GEORGE SMITH, Auctioneer. March 5, 1887—cod wky & her t sale

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1887, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D. 1878, and made between Michael Landrigan and Margaret Maria his wife, of the one part, and the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney and Benjamin Gerrish Gray, Trustees for King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, of the other part.

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot Thirty-four, in Queen's County, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southwestern angle of land owned by Edward Auld, thence running along the southern boundary line of said land eastwardly for the distance of thirty-four chains, thence northwardly along the eastern boundary of said land twelve and one-half chains, thence westwardly parallel with the said boundary line until it strikes the east boundary of said thirty acres until it strikes land held by James Landrigan, thence south to the place of commencement, containing twenty-seven and one-half acres, a little more or less.

ALSO—All that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Thirty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Stanhope, thence east seventy-two chains, thence south ten chains, thence west seventy-two chains, and thence north ten chains along the said road to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land, a little more or less.

And also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot number Thirty-four aforesaid, having a front of six chains on the west side of the Covehead Road, and running west by parallel lines to the boundary line of Township number Thirty-three, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less. For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown. Dated 4th March, 1887. HIBBERT BINNEY, BENJAMIN G. GRAY, Mortgagees.

AUCTION SALE

Apples, Lemons, Grapes, Fish, &c. BY AUCTION, MONDAY, MARCH 7th, AT 11 O'CLOCK:

25 barrels Apples, in prime order. 10 boxes Lemons, 2 kegs GRAPES, 50 boxes Boneless Fish, 50 quintals Fry Codfish, 100 barrels Choice Labrador Herring, 50 do do Cape Breton do. To close consignments. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. March 4, 1887—21

FLOUR.

1000 Bbls. Matchless Flour. KEPT MILLS, City Mills, &c. &c.

BEER & COFF'S.

Do. 8 1886. AT Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1887.—14 wky

MARCH SALE.



THE people are sick reading advertisements all about Big Discounts and void of meaning; but what L. E. PROWSE advertises to do, you may be sure he will do.

PLEASE READ!

A lot of Remnants of Dress Goods, about half price. A job lot of Corsets less than half price. A magnificent lot of Embroidery, 20 per cent discount. Job lot of Dress Goods, 20 to 25 per cent discount. Black Cashmeres and Merinoes, excellent value. Gray Cottons, White Cottons, Sheeting, Shirting, Ticking, &c., very low.

Two Thousand (\$2,000) Dollars' Worth of Hats FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HATS CHEAP TRY US: WE MEAN IT EVERY TIME.

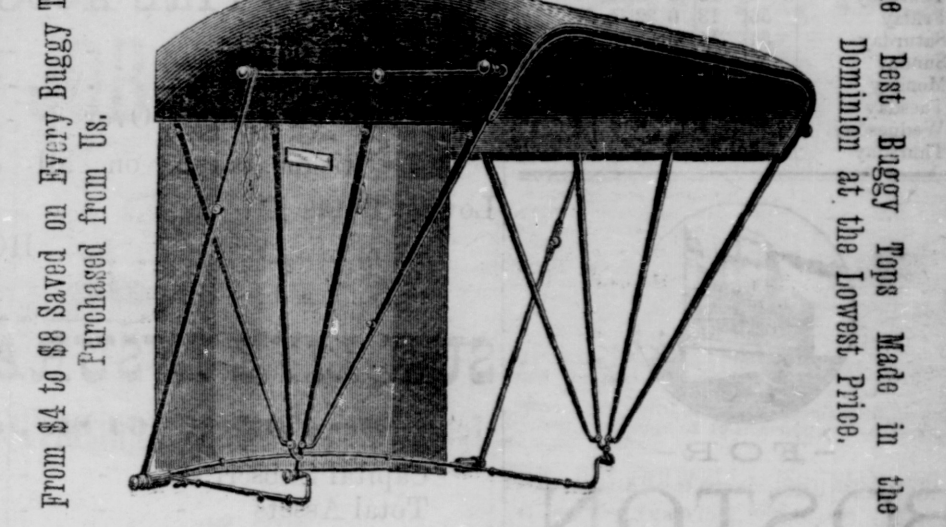
L. E. PROWSE, SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, March 4, 1887—cod & wky

THE ONLY COMPLETE CARRIAGE GOODS WAREHOUSE

AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

Over 100 Buggy Tops Sold for Spring Delivery.



NORTON & FENNEL, CITY HARDWARE STORE, QUEEN STREET.

March 4, 1887.—2aw & wky

SEE! 30 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April. This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock

This Discount is for Cash Only.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887—cod & wky

James Paton & Co.

Those who have not inspected our Stock of Dry Goods and House Furnishings should do so at once.

Remember, the time for buying all kinds of House Furnishings will soon be at hand, and bear in mind we lead in this line.

Our Carpet and Oilcloth Show Room is loaded with nice new patterns, for Spring Trade, from the cheapest Remp Carpet to the best Velvet Pile. We have the Largest Stock of Carpets and Oilcloths on the Island.

Also, a large assortment of Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Gray and White Cottons and Print Cottons, at Lowest Prices for Cash.

JAMES PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO., Market Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1887.—14 wky