

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 3, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

A late despatch says that Mr. Mowatt has appointed his son, Fred, to be sheriff of Toronto. The position is the most lucrative in the gift of the government, and is worth from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

It is stated at Ottawa that Sir Charles Tupper has received a cable message from the Canadian government agent at Liverpool, stating that five steamers with 2,750 emigrants had sailed for the Dominion. These emigrants are chiefly English, mostly agriculturists, and many of them have capital.

The Montreal Daily Witness, "The flood is clean gone at last. It went as it came, at its own sweet will. The people of Montreal had nothing to do but fold their hands and wait. It is to be hoped that next spring will not find the city so utterly defenceless. The suffering entailed upon the poor people living in the flooded districts has been severe. The losses of merchants have not been as great as last year, but still they have been large and the injury done to valuable buildings has been considerable."

The true inwardness of Grit morality occasionally appears, as in the case of Mayor Langelier's libel suit against the Quebec Mercury. M. Trudel, chief of the water police and a personal friend of the mayor, swore that he had received \$50,000 from contractors to influence the mayor and council in re the Lake St. John Railway and city water works contracts, of which the mayor was given large sums. He was submitted to severe examination by counsel, but persisted in his statements, which, if verified by other witnesses, will more than sustain the Mercury's statements.

The Commercial Bulletin contains a letter from U. S. Consul Underwood, of Glasgow, relative to the Kilmarnock Cheese Fair, which contains some valuable information on the question of American and Canadian dairy products in the English market. He says that Canadian cheese is quoted in Glasgow at the same price as the favorite Scotch cheese, the "Danlap," while it is higher in London. American cheese is quoted about two shillings lower, and would not obtain this price except for the fact that it matures more quickly than the Scotch or Canadian, and therefore fills a gap and obtains a better price until its rivals are in good condition. The amount of United States cheese imported into Glasgow in 1886 is just half what it was in 1884. Professor Robertson, of Guelph College, the writer says, claims that the superiority of Canadian cheese is due to the efforts of the Government to encourage the manufacture of the best article. He adds that the example of the Canadian Government seems to be worth imitating, whether the British market be worth bidding for or not.

Over fifty farmers, representing different farmers' clubs and institutes throughout Ontario met at Toronto a few days ago, when it was decided to organize a permanent central institute, having for its object the advancement of agriculturists throughout the country and for bringing the influence of farmers to bear on matters affecting their interests. Officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Various subjects of interest were discussed for considerable time, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of this institute the removal of all restrictions on trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States is desirable, either by a reciprocity treaty or otherwise, as may be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries, and that the officers and executive committee of this institute are hereby authorized to take such action in the premises as shall best promote the object of this resolution, and that in the event of fair reciprocity being attained, this institute memorialize the Dominion Government to suggest to the government of Great Britain the expediency of entering into a commercial union with the colonies in regard to food supply and of imposing a protective tariff against all foreign countries."

The Patriot brings bad news from Ottawa. The Patriot is like Poe's raven. It is a "thing of evil." "Whether tempter sent or whether tempter tossed it here ashore," it is a bird of ill tidings. The worst of it is, we all know that the Patriot never says the thing that is not,—that its prophecies are invariably fulfilled to the letter. Mr. L. H. Davies, too, is noted for his literal and absolute truthfulness of statement. So that while we have Mr. Davies at Ottawa and the Patriot here, we may be sure that nothing boding evil to the Province will, by any accident, be left out of its telegraphic despatches. This being so, we must reluctantly and regretfully give up all hope of those \$500,000, and come to the conclusion that Davies has flooded Sir John. The loss of the money is, of course, to be regretted,—we shall probably hear all about it to-night, when the Leader of the Local Government delivers his budget speech. But what we most lament is the "squeezing" of the veteran Premier. The victory of David with his sling, was a small matter compared with the triumph of Davies over Sir John Macdonald. It is mournful to think that this is the end of all Sir John's greatness. "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!" Just as we had hoped that Sir John would retire upon an earldom and sink to the rest in the splendor of a viceregal court, Davies appeared on the scene, and the blushing honors suddenly gave place to the pallor of political death. Of course he'll never again be able to hold up his head in Parliament or anywhere else. Certainly he made a mistake when he crossed the path of our Island gladiator. Certainly he did very wrong to insinuate that Mr. Davies had attempted the art of intimidation in his election contests. We all know that Mr. Davies never did any such thing; and as for the Patriot—perish the thought! Yes, Sir John was wrong—very wrong; and yet we mourn for him,—we pity him. "When shall we see his like again?"

Bishop Binney.

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW—SKETCH OF HIS EVENTFUL LIFE.

(Halifax Herald.)

"Bishop Binney is dead!"

These startling words spread from mouth to mouth just as the people were coming out of their churches yesterday, and in a very brief time the sad news had spread among all classes of people and all over the city. The news was so startling and the event so unexpected that people could hardly believe it. But the solemn tolling of the bells of St. Paul's, St. Luke's, St. George's and the Bishop's Chapel, during the afternoon, confirmed the report. The Bishop, in his day a man of robust frame and iron constitution, had been failing for the past two or three years; but a rapid breakup was apparent during the past few months. And notwithstanding the physical strain of his onerous and varied duties, and the great mental worry to which he has been subjected of late, it was hoped by his immediate friends that a period of quiet rest would ensure him many years of future work and usefulness. Three weeks ago Monday His Lordship left for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Binney, to seek eminent medical advice. Ten days later Mrs. Binney telegraphed for her daughter and Miss Binney immediately went to that city, but nothing serious was anticipated. In fact, only last week, word was received of an encouraging nature and it was stated to be the opinion of the New York doctors consulted that his lordship's system was run down, but that there was nothing vitally wrong and that a period of rest would again restore Dr. Binney to his accustomed health.

But at noon Sunday Archdeacon Gilpin received a message conveying the intelligence that his lordship had died that morning. The news was announced just as the congregations were dispersing and called forth expressions of sincere regret among all classes and denominations, among whom the deceased prelate was highly respected. THE FAMILY FROM WHICH THE BISHOP IS DESCENDED were originally settlers in New England. The Hon. Jonathan Binney was a native of Hull, a small village near Boston, and came to reside at Halifax at a very early period. He was elected member of the assembly in 1761 and was elevated to the council in 1764. He married a daughter of the Hon. Henry Newton, another family from Salem, Mass. His eldest son was the Hon. Hibbert Newton Binney, a member of the council and collector of excise at Halifax, who married a daughter of Col. Creighton, of Lunenburg, whose eldest son was the father of the late bishop. The second son of Jonathan, the founder of the family, was Stephen Binney, who married a granddaughter of the Hon. Benjamin Green—one of Cornwallis' council in 1749, and was father of the late Newton Binney of the bank of British North America, and Mrs. Hill, the mother of the Rev. Dr. Hill, formerly of St. Paul's.

The late bishop was born in Sydney, Cape Breton, in 1819, the oldest son of the Rev. Hibbert Binney, who was then rector of Sydney, and had married a Miss Stout, a native of the Island. When an infant he removed with his parents to England, and in due time he was educated in King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became successively a Scholar and Fellow and where he graduated with honors in 1842, first-class in mathematics and second-class in classics. In 1842 he graduated M. A.; was tutor in 1846 and bursar 1848. In 1850 the Right Reverend John Inglis, third bishop of the diocese, died, when only 33 years of age. At that time Mr. Binney had already taken a position in the world of theology and learning, and was looked upon as a rising man, so much so, indeed, that he had been soundly accepted as a successor of a bishopric in another part of the world then vacant, and which he refused, preferring not to leave England except to come to Nova Scotia—his native land.

Hon. Joseph Howe and another Nova Scotian statesman were in England early in 1851 and through the representations of those gentlemen and others, the then colonial secretary NOMINATED DR. BINNEY TO THE VACANT SEE OF NOVA SCOTIA. Bishop Binney enjoyed a long and eventful episcopacy, and lived to be the second or third oldest Bishop in the whole Anglican Church—the Bishop of Fredericton being the oldest in the world. Thirty-six years in any man's life is not very long when looked back upon, and it is only by contemplating the numerous changes which have taken place during "the quick march of time" that we can realize the length of such a life. Viewed in this light, and from such a standpoint, the great length of the deceased's episcopate in the See of Nova Scotia can be best understood if we give, as briefly as possible, a review of the condition of the Church of England as it was in 1851, both in Nova Scotia and the world over, and as it is now in 1887. Of the bishops who were occupying Sees when Bishop Binney was consecrated, but three are now living, viz., the present Metropolitan of Canada, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, 1845; the Bishop of Down, 1849, and Bishop Anderson (late of Rupert's Land), now living in England, having retired in 1864. The Primus of Scotland (Bishop Eden) was consecrated the same year as Bishop Binney. In the United States but three prelates were senior to Bishop Binney, viz., the presiding bishop (Dr. Smith), 1832; the bishop of Delaware (Dr. Lee), 1841, and the bishop of Mississippi (Dr. Green), 1850. In 1851 there were but twenty-five colonial sees in the Church of England, while the church in the United States had thirty. Within these last thirty-six years, the colonial dioceses have increased to sixty-nine, and the American bishops now number sixty-three. In the same time the dioceses of Canada have increased from six to sixteen, those in Africa from three to fourteen, the Australian dioceses from four to twelve, India and China from three to ten, New Zealand from one to seven, while in several other parts of the world new sees have been established. To turn to Nova Scotia, when Bishop Binney entered upon his duties as bishop of the diocese, there were, in all, but fifty-five missionaries at work; now (including several parishes at present vacant) the number has increased to one hundred. Almost every church

proved, or a new one built in its place. The old fashioned four-square building, with the great three-decker pulpit, so familiar to the older portion of our readers, has given place to more seemly structures, and in some places to very handsome and ecclesiastical edifices, while the internal fittings have been so changed and improved as to satisfy in the majority of cases the aesthetic taste.

THE LACK OF SYSTEM in the work of the diocese, and in the promotion of church objects external to it, which, in a measure, had been met by the formation of the diocesan church society, of which Bishop Inglis was founder and first president, has given place to a synod formed in 1854, which embraces all licensed clergymen and two lay delegates from every parish and mission, and is the legislative body of the diocese. A church endowment fund has been raised, amounting to between \$150,000 and \$160,000, the interest of which is to take the place of the grants from the venerable society for the propagation of the gospel, which now contributes to the salaries of the older clergy, but which is lost to the diocese at their demise. A fund for old and incapacitated clergymen has been formed, which now amounts to \$25,000; a widow's and orphan's fund of \$25,000, has also been raised; and there are parish endowments amounting to \$25,000 more.

There is a peculiar veneration among churchmen the world over for the See of Nova Scotia, it having been

THE FIRST COLONIAL DIOCESE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

having been formed in 1787, and it was, doubtless, due to this that the episcopal endowment, which amounts to \$60,000, was so readily obtained. It will be well to give the official statistics of the church of England population of Nova Scotia showing its growth during the last thirty years, an exhibit of which no religious body need feel ashamed. In 1851 in round numbers the church population was 36,000, in 1861 it was 47,000, and in 1871 it had reached 55,000, while the last census made it 60,000; an increase of about 80 per cent. during Bishop Binney's administration. Taken altogether it is doubtful if there is another diocese in the whole colonial empire of Great Britain which presents better evidence of vigorous management and healthy growth than the diocese of Nova Scotia, or another bishop of the English church who could show so admirable a result of disinterested labors.

THE BISHOP'S DUTIES

were as onerous as they were varied, and involved a great deal of travelling over Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. He was the head and front of the whole church and educational work in these provinces. He was a man of enlarged views, wide experience, great energy, decision of character and determination. He ruled with an iron hand, and made a great many strong opponents. But he did everything for what he believed to be the best, was beloved by his friends, respected by his opponents, held in high esteem by all denominations; and beneath a sometimes rough exterior, he possessed a warm and tender heart. In recent years he has given great attention to the affairs of King's College, and was engaged in elaborate preparations for celebrating the centennial of the episcopate by the erection of a Memorial Cathedral, a site for which was given by the late Judge Bliss, upon which the late bishop had set his heart, and towards which he had promised a contribution of \$7,000. The plans of the proposed cathedral, which is to cost \$250,000, were sent to England some time ago, and the deceased was giving his closest attention to ways and means for raising money.

THE S. P. G. PAID HIS SALARY.

Bishop Binney never obtained a cent by way of remuneration from this diocese. The bishop's salary, £800, one of the smallest paid to an English bishop, has been for thirty-six years, contributed by the society for the propagation of the gospel. This grant will now cease and Nova Scotia will have to support its own bishop. Shortly after coming to Halifax he married a daughter of the late Judge Bliss, by whom he had several children. Two sons now in England, one the eldest, William Hibbert, is rector of Wilton, Cheshire, the other John Edward, has just taken orders. One of the daughters married an officer some years ago and died about eighteen months later. The other one, unmarried, was with her father when he died. The deceased prelate leaves a brother, Lieut.-Col. Binney, R. E., and a sister, Miss Binney, both of whom reside in England.

No details of the fatal illness have been received, but it is believed that he died of paralysis and Bright's disease.

A remarkable coincidence was the fact that Bishop Binney's daughter passed away on the same day of the same month four years ago, and that she was prepared to welcome him in heaven.

Canon Partridge, of St. George's Church, speaking of the late Bishop on Sunday evening, said:—

"To few men were given combined talents of opposite kinds. All but a double first-class in honors at Oxford, he had a future of great promise before him in the mother country, but he left it to come to his native land, as fourth bishop of Nova Scotia. The powers displayed by him in his university career followed him in the administration of his diocese. In his charges, his sermons, his addresses, his duties as chairman of various assemblies, his careful guidance of the diocesan finances, he showed himself a master mind whose balance and proportion we can only appreciate now he has gone. All the working forces of the diocese are left by him in splendid order. His integrity has never been questioned. Of his charity we can not speak, as his left hand knew not what his right hand did. The preacher enumerated several instances of the bishop's unstinted generosity, amongst others mentioning that only the day he left for New York the bishop promised him \$1000 in any way that would be most useful, either as a gift, a loan or a guarantee towards the immigrants home about to be opened opposite the deep-water terminus. He instanced his staunchness to his friends, clinging to them the closer if all men were against them; and last of all he spoke of his deep-hearted though quiet piety underneath his occasional sternness of manner. There was a rich vein of sympathy and a firm trust in God which in his most trying moments never deserted him. There can be no doubt that his death was hastened by worry and anxiety, but he was never heard to say an unkind word to those who had caused it. He has been called away in a time, humanly speaking, we could least afford to spare him, but the best thing we can now do is to pray the great God of the church would

raise up a successor who would serve his charge as faithfully as Hibbert Binney had done.

Arbor Society.

A MEETING of the Arbor Society was held in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court Room last evening, Lieut.-Governor Macdonald in the chair. Wednesday, the 18th May inst., was chosen as Arbor Day for 1887—the 11th inst., as first named, being considered too early.

The following committee, were appointed to superintend the work to be performed on the different squares:—

HILLSBOROUGH SQUARE.—Arch. McNeill, Charles Palmer, Edward J. Hodgson, Benj. Rogers, Percy Pope and Harry Houle.

KING SQUARE.—George R. Beer, Dr. Beer, Geo. A. Sharp, Mark Wright, Arch. White and Geo. D. Longworth.

ROCHFORD SQUARE.—Wm. A. Weeks, R. R. Hodson, Henry Weeks, W. L. Cotton, Thomas McKinlay, Henry J. Cundall, Dr. Dodd and Thomas Handrahan.

QUEEN SQUARE.—The improvement on this square was highly spoken of. The efforts of Mr. Arthur Newbery to beautify it were much commended. It was thought that any further improvement should be left entirely to him. The meeting then adjourned until Friday, the 13th inst., when the various committees and others interested are required to report.

H. C. MACDONALD, Secretary Arbor Society.

Supreme Court.

THE Easter Term of the Supreme Court opened this morning, Chief Justice Palmer and Peters and Hensley, assistant Judges, presiding.

There are two appeal cases on the docket—one, Harly, appellant, vs. Vessey, respondent, and which is now being heard, is from a decision of the County Court of Queen's County, and the other, McLeod vs. Ings, is from a decision of a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.

There are several cases set down for argument, but, taken altogether, the docket is not very large.

Mr. Reuben Robinson was this afternoon sworn and admitted an attorney of the court. Mr. Robinson studied in the office of Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C. From the report of his examiners it would appear that he made such good use of his time that he experienced no difficulty in passing an excellent examination. We wish our young friend success in his profession.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Church at Long Creek, in Lot 63. Plans and specification to be seen at office of W. C. Harris, Esq., Charlottetown, or at residence of Rev. E. W. Johnstone, Trapani. Tenders to be sent in not later than 23rd May. W. C. HARRIS, Architect.

Ch'town, May 3rd—11 wky 11 date

Molasses, Flour, Raisins, &c.

BY AUCTION, on

Wednesday, 4th May, at 2 o'clock, p.m.,

ON CONNOLLY'S WHARF:

55 puns, Trinidad Molasses. Also, at my Sale-room immediately after, 100 bris. Choice Patent Flour, 50 boxes Valencia Raisins, 10 cases Lemons, 25 casks American Kerosene, to close consignments. Sale positive.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer.

April 27, 1887—4th 11 sale wky 11 & pat



Canada and West Indies

Tenders for Steamship Lines.

THE Advertisement of the 7th February, 1887, calling for tenders for the performance of the above service is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Tenders will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 15th day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services:—

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba and Genoa, on alternate homeward trips, and thence to Halifax. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 700 tons not less than 500 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of five years.

2nd. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce, thence to Matanzas, thence to San Juan in Porto Rico, and thence to Halifax, calling at Bermuda going and returning. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 700 tons not less than 500 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of five years.

Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command, J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, 16th April, 1887.—Apr 16 11 5 may

MRS. MCNEILL, REVERE HOUSE,

speaks VERY HIGHLY of, and wishes you to SEND HER ANOTHER CASE OF



May 2, 1887.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Co. will take place at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1887, at the hour of eleven 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—11 4th

WANTED—A Wooden Hoop, (second-hand), Apply to John W. Coats Carpenter, April 11

Advertisement for "THE LAUREL HILL" hats, featuring a hat illustration and text: "LATEST NEW YORK STYLES. BEER BROS. Ch'town, April 30, 1887."

Advertisement for Perkins & Sterns: "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."

Advertisement for Perkins & Sterns: "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."

Advertisement for Perkins & Sterns: "Perkins & Sterns. April 15—& wky



Advertisement for Goff's Groceries: "BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT GOFF'S, QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES. Two Stores - One Price. Ch'town, April 7, 1887—cod wky

Advertisement for hats: "SEE THEM! DON'T FAIL TO READ ABOUT THEM! OUR new stock of HATS is just opened, and

Advertisement for hats: "MUST BE DISPOSED OF." We have the Largest and most Complete stock of HATS ever seen in the City and our prices are away down. Try us, try us. We can beat the Island. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. L. E. PROWSE, SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, April 11, 1887—6th & wky