

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 30, 1891.

The Tunnel.

The failure of Canada to perform its contract in respect to the provision of "continuous communication" with the mainland for mails and passengers, was strikingly exhibited in the past week.

An Evil Influence at Work.

The evil influence which dominates the Opposition Party and its chief organ is now striving with all its might to prevent the Government from obtaining that measure of Reciprocity with the United States which this country needs.

There may be some truth in the theory that Sir John's falling strength renders him an easy victim to the coarse influence of Tupper. Of late Tupper has been preaching in England with the little knot of brass nose as well as basswood aristocrats, who finding that hatred of the United States is becoming extinct there, desire to transfer the plant to Canadian soil.

The McKinley tariff is here to stay until we are ready to negotiate on the just and equitable basis, more profitable to us than the American, of an absolutely free exchange of all commodities whatsoever.

The rule in a free British country respecting the course of trade and kindred questions is for the minority to submit to the will of the majority.

The Stores are in excellent condition, reflecting credit on Major Dogherty, and Lt.-Colonel Irving is invaluable, as usual.

Referred to the Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Col. Irwin, the Inspecting Officer, says: "Inspected No. 1 and 2 Batteries at Charlottetown on the 18th August, in company with Lieut.-Col. Worsley, D. A. G."

Major Davidson, R. E., Inspector of the Engineers, has the following to say of the Charlottetown Corps: "Inspected at Charlottetown on the 7th July. The turn out was very good, and, as usual, the appearance of the men, their clothing, arms and accoutrements, was very satisfactory."

A good piece of work was done in competition for the Goswami Cup, for which the second prize was afterwards awarded. It consisted of a portion of a field redoubt with splinter-proof cover under the banquet and parapet.

The report that a fight has occurred on the frontier of Guiana between the British and the Venezuelans is not so unexpected as it is unfortunae. The discovery of precious metals in the disputed district between the two countries has lately brought the necessity of a clear definition of the mutual boundary into greater prominence.

During the present month fifty cars of potatoes have been shipped from Winnipeg to Chicago and St. Louis, the price in Manitoba being higher than that paid before the McKinley bill went into force.

Pittsburg, Alleghany, and other places in Pennsylvania are being severely scourged by the gripe. There were 51 funerals in the two cities named on Sunday, and there are not enough horses to carry away the dead.

Militia and Defence.

The report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ending December 31st, 1890, is at hand this morning. It, as usual, gives much information of interest to the militiamen of Canada. Its contents include the statements and reports of the Officer Commanding the Militia of the Dominion, as well as of the Deputy Adjutants General of the several Military Districts, the Inspecting Officers of Artillery and Engineers, the Commandant of the Royal Military College, and the Commandants of the Royal Schools of Cavalry, Artillery, Mounted Infantry and Infantry throughout the Dominion; the report and returns, also, of the Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties, and those of the Architect of the Department and the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory.

The state of the Corps in this Province is succinctly set forth in the following report of Lt.-Col. Worsley, Deputy Adjutant General:

I have the honor to forward for the information of the General Officer Commanding, my Annual Report on the state of Corps in Military District No. 12, Prince Edward Island, for 1890-91.

Table with 2 columns: Establishment and Number. Rows include Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and various drill statistics.

Over number authorized, 23. Corps which performed drill in Camp: Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, 1 Battery; Provisional Brigade Staff and Band; 82nd Battalion, 4 Companies.

The Georgetown and Montague Batteries came into Camp and did good work, having all the Artillery material at hand, which is wanting at local headquarters. They made rapid progress under Sergt. F. Gordon, No. 3 Battery, Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

The Charlottetown Batteries were inspected by Lt.-Colonel Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, and I was present; they are in most excellent condition, and will, I should think, probably take the general efficiency prize.

The Engineer Company was inspected by Captain Davidson, Inspector of Engineers. They are a nice looking Company and worked well at their task, as I was present during the day.

The 82nd Battalion, under command of Lt.-Colonel Dogherty, came into Camp on the 25th June, and did excellent work during their 12 days' training. I find this District greatly improved in smartness, and the men have a fine physique and an excellent soldierly bearing.

No Musketry was done, owing to the "Range" not being available; this is a very important question. I trust the matter will be taken up, and that the Range may be available to the Militia as heretofore. The conduct of the men in Camp was all that could be desired.

It will be seen that this District is 23 over the authorized number, but being really 10 under in No. 9 Military District, and Lt.-Colonel Curran having knocked off \$300, or thereabouts, from the Artillery Pay Lists, my two Districts will come out right as regards actual cost.

The Stores are in excellent condition, reflecting credit on Major Dogherty, and Lt.-Colonel Irving is invaluable, as usual. Referring to the Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Col. Irwin, the Inspecting Officer, says: "Inspected No. 1 and 2 Batteries at Charlottetown on the 18th August, in company with Lieut.-Col. Worsley, D. A. G."

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A good piece of work was done in competition for the Goswami Cup, for which the second prize was afterwards awarded. It consisted of a portion of a field redoubt with splinter-proof cover under the banquet and parapet. Considering that the time was limited to three reliefs (see conditions attached in Appendix A.) splinter-proof cover of such a kind should not have been attempted. In other respects the design was good.

The need of a few days' drill each year is still evident. Lecture on the Anglo-Israel Question. According to announcement a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Harris in the Meeting House, Malpeque Road, last Friday evening on the "Identification of the Anglo-Saxon race with the lost tribes of Israel."

The meeting was well attended and the audience listened with marked attention to the arguments which the lecturer advanced in support of his position. After the reading of the paper an invitation was given to the audience to discuss the subject, whereupon Dr. Leeming arose and stated that his views were in accord with the general tenor of the paper and considered the subject worthy of the fullest investigation.

Mr. W. D. Tanton followed in the same strain and hoped that Mr. Harris would deliver a series of lectures upon the subject. Mr. Sabine also spoke and was very satisfactory.

Easter Day.

St. Peter's Church.—The services throughout the day were remarkably well attended. At the celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a. m., there was a larger number of communicants than ever before since the church was opened. At 11 a. m., the service used was Cambridge's and the singing was excellent. The Rev. T. H. Hunt was celebrant and the Benedictus and Agnus Dei were sung by Charles Earle. The Priest Incumbent preached from the text "Come see the place where the Lord lay." At Evensong the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Rev. James Simpson again preached. After the sermon there was a procession round the church and the choir returning to the Sanctuary sang a solemn "Te Deum." The offertories during the day amounted to \$294.70.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral.—The services at St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday were largely attended throughout. The floral decorations for the occasion were very beautiful. The first Mass was at 7.30 at which Father Reid was the celebrant. The second was at 8.30, and was celebrated by Father Morrison. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock by Bishop Macdonald, assisted by Father McInnes as High Priest, and Fathers Morrison and McLeish as Deacons of Honor, Fathers Curran and McCaulay as deacon and sub-deacon of office respectively and Rev. J. A. McDonald as master of Ceremonies. Pontifical Vespers were sung at 7 p. m., His Lordship Bishop Macdonald officiating with Father Morrison as High Priest, Father McAulay as deacon, and Father Reid as master of ceremonies. At all the Masses the total number of persons who received Holy Communion was between 450 and 500. The choir at the Pontifical High Mass sang among other renditions Mercadanti's Incarnatus Est in a very masterly manner.

First Methodist Church.—The attendance at the First Methodist Church yesterday were large, and the services very impressive. Rev. W. W. Brewer preached in the morning a bright and effective sermon on the Resurrection of Our Lord; and in the evening Rev. John Reid took for his text John 16: 28—"I came forth from the father, and am come into the world; again I leave the world and go to the father." The Easter anthems were very beautiful. It is a pleasure to listen to music which has been so well learned and diligently practised. It is a pity to see the choir so weak in numbers. Some of the parts were lost for want of strength and fullness. In the afternoon, Mr. S. F. Hodgson addressed the Sunday School on the subject of Alcohol—the good and the bad that it does.

The services in the Upper Methodist, St. Paul's, Zion and other churches all had reference to the Easter Festival.

The Doubleton Case.

This morning George Taylor was arraigned before His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate, charged with stealing a sum of money from the residence of Archibald White, Sr., King Square. The courtroom was filled with spectators and a good deal of interest was taken in the proceedings. Mr. A. Peters appeared as counsel for Taylor. John Joy also appeared, charged with assisting Taylor to escape to Georgetown. Mr. Hodgson appeared for Joy, and Mr. Rattenbury looked after the interests of Smith, the young man detained as a witness against Taylor.

Mr. Archibald White, Sr., was the first witness. He stated that on Sunday night fortnight, while he was absent at church, his house was entered and the same evening he missed a Mexican doubloon, six sovereigns and a quantity of paper money from the cash box which he kept in his bedroom. There was no one in the house when he left it to go to church. He locked front door and bolted the back door. When he came back from church he found the front door unlocked. He missed the money from the cash box when he was going to bed. So far as he (witness) knew not one of his family but himself knew that the money was in the box in his room. The doubloon shown me is very much like the one stolen from the cash box. Taylor was never in witness's house to his knowledge. Witness thought the person who stole the money must have been well acquainted with the premises. He (witness) could not have gone straight to the box than did the thief.

P. S. Moore, tender Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, said that a piece of money similar to the doubloon shown in court was presented at the bank counter for valuation. Some ten days prior to this the Marshal had asked him to let him know if any suspicious-looking person presented such a piece of money at the Bank. Witness did not like the look of the person presenting the coin, and notified the Marshal who later on arrived at the scene and took both man and coin into his charge. Doubloons are rare now. They are worth about \$15.

Douglas Smith was next examined. He said he knew Taylor, the prisoner. He could not say that he saw Taylor to speak to on Sunday the 15th. Witness did see the coin in Thorne's barber shop on Saturday morning, the 21st. Taylor had it. He said he got it at home that morning, that it was a coin his father or some of those had. Taylor asked witness to go out and see what the coin was worth. The night before this, witness was at a party at McCormack's, West River. The prisoner (Taylor) was also there. They got into town early next morning. Saw no bank notes or gold with Taylor the night of the party. Witness saw a dollar note with Taylor next morning that he got the loan of. Witness went from the barber's shop into Wellner's to see what the doubloon was worth. Wellner said about \$16. Witness took the coin back and gave it to Taylor. Both then left the barber shop and started out for a walk. Taylor went into the Merchants Bank of Halifax with the coin, but did not get it changed. Then both went to the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island. Witness went in and asked what the coin was worth. Here he was arrested and the coin taken from him. Witness had no personal knowledge as to where Taylor got the coin.

Smith was arrested. He did not say anything at all about the money. Witness had a conversation with the Marshal on the following Monday. Witness might have told the Marshal then that there was only about \$30 or \$35 taken. In no conversation witness had with the prisoner did he say where he got the doubloon. Witness asked prisoner what scrape it was he had got into. He laughed and said he was not in any scrape. He made no admission whatever. Witness did not aid the prisoner to escape. Robert Connolly was next called. He said he knew the prisoner for about five years. He met him on Sunday the 15th March. He called at witness's house about six o'clock in the evening. Witness was not ready to go out just then but promised to meet Taylor at Mark Wright's corner at seven o'clock. Witness went to Wright's corner shortly before seven and met prisoner standing at the corner. Both stood there talking for about ten minutes. Taylor then said he was going to his house and would be back in 10 or 15 minutes time. Witness waited at corner about ten minutes, and Taylor not coming he started for the Salvation Army Barracks. He did not go in. Taylor came along about three-quarters of an hour later and asked witness why he did not wait for him. Witness said he waited till he got tired. Both left, and while walking along met a boy named Billy Macpherson. Taylor and Macpherson had some conversation. Witness walked along. Taylor said he was going out the road, and left. Did not see him any more that night till about half-past nine when he met him near Pat Connolly's. He was with a girl, and passed without speaking. Saw him no more that night. (Witness was here asked if Taylor gave him any money that night, and declined to answer on the ground that his answer might tend to criminate himself. He also declined to say whether or not Taylor had at any other time given him money, for the same reason.) Saw prisoner again on Saturday, the 21st. Think it was at McLeod's corner. (Doubloon shown.) Never saw this with Taylor. Was with Taylor on Sunday, 22nd. While witness was standing at Wright's corner with Taylor, Mr. White and several members of his family passed us on their way to church. When Taylor left witness he walked towards his own house. Daniel Ferguson, who was next called, never saw the doubloon, and knew nothing whatever about the matter. Prisoner never told him anything about the robbery. Was not with Taylor at any party. Robert Crawford knew the prisoner, but was not a chum of his. Taylor never spent any money with witness. Never saw any money with witness at all. Prisoner never said anything to him about the robbery, and he knew nothing about it other than what he heard on the street.

This closed the evidence, and the prisoner was remanded to jail. He will come up for trial again to-morrow, when Robt. Connolly will also be arraigned as an accomplice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Civic Reform. Sir,—A number of electors having expressed a wish that I should make public the views I hold on civic reform, I have to state that I have always considered it the essence of free institutions that the majority should rule; to effect this, representation by population must be strictly adhered to.

Another Request. Sir,—The letter of "Yea Verily" in Saturday's issue is worthy of consideration, as the subject is of great importance. May I respectfully suggest that our esteemed clergy also give their views on the doctrine of endless punishment—as it is now seldom or ever spoken from the pulpit. Theology has very much changed during the past quarter of a century. Many ideas then prevalent are now ignored.

March 30. FANCY SALE! The Ladies of St. James' Church WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL TEA AND FANCY SALE Thursday, 2nd April. Doors open at 2 p. m. Tea on tables at 6 p. m. Admission to Hall, 10 cents. Tea, 25 cents. mch30

APPLES AT AUCTION. AT SALESROOM, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock:—25 barrels Apples, best lot. R. BEAIRSTON, Auctioneer. mch30

FOR SALE, OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the extensive premises on Hillboro Street, known as BRIDGES' PORK STAND. Possession to be given on and after the 1st day of May next. For terms, etc., apply to Mr. Weldon, at Law Courts, the Agent of the owner. mch30—2ay wy 4w pat guar wat

WANTED.—A Girl to do general housework in the city. Apply at this office.

LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH:—"The sensation at Sandown, caused by a play of Spring millinery * * * that composed of a few bands of velvet, a lace, a cluster of Persian lilac, and a few pink-tipped arranged as an open skirt, looked remarkably light and stylish. The bonnets were almost invariably made with gold; one made of black tulle was adorned with a rosette of golden lace, and a larger one at the back."

THE LADY:—"Three quarter Coats of the 'Louis' type, and Capes of various lengths, but of which none show the waist, are likely to be the most desirable garments for young people. In Capes the variety is already large, and more are being continually added."

WELDON'S JOURNAL:—"Capes are undoubtedly a leading feature of the season."

BEER BROS.

BIG DISCOUNT SALE

CANNED GOODS

BEER & GOFF'S

WISHING TO INCREASE the consumption of Canned Goods in this city, we will offer several lines greatly reduced prices for ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday Morning, 30th of March.

- 2 CANS TOMATOES, for 25 CENTS
2 " BEANS, 25
3 " LOBSTERS, 25
3 " SALMON, 50
3 " FINNAN HADDIE, 50

All Fresh, New Stock, the pack of 1890.

BEER & GOFF,

mch30—cod & wky

Queen and King Square

CONCERT.

MR. VINNICOMBE, assisted by his Pupils, will give a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in the PHILHARMONIC HALL, MONDAY EVENING, April 23. Admission, 25 cents.

Gents' Hats

We are now opening our stock of New Hats. Anyone in the need of a Nobby Hat at a very low price should see our stock.

D. A. BRUCE

Charlottetown, March 26, 1891—dj & wky

HATS! HATS!

TWO CASES

English Stiff Hats

Handsome Styles at Low Prices.

We guarantee the correct Styles and the Lowest Prices possible, from the \$1.00 Hat up.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, March 21, 1891.

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PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

Our Motto: Best Workmanship and Lowest Prices.

STATIONERS! A Complete Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Headquarters for Books of all kinds.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891—w f s