

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 26, 1886.

The "Herald" and the City Council.

A QUESTION has arisen respecting the duty of the City Council as to the enforcement of the Scott Act, and in the last issue of the Herald there are two articles bearing upon it.

In the first place the City Council have nothing whatever to do with the badness of the Scott Act. Only a few days ago the Stipendiary Magistrate plainly told the policemen that it was their duty to enforce the law whether good or bad; and as the policemen are merely the servants and instruments of the Council—appointed and paid by them to do their duty in respect to enforcement of the laws—it follows that in this regard the rule which governs the policemen governs the Council.

The contention of the Herald that the City Councilors "never meet as Justices of the Peace," shows that it is "hard up" for an excuse for those who voted for the resolution in which the liability of the city for costs incurred in carrying out the Scott Act is repudiated.

But, says the Herald, the Scott Act is a Dominion Statute, and the City Council has nothing to do with it. This teaching is very different from that of His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate and Recorder, who says distinctly that it is the duty of the officers of the City Council to enforce the Scott Act.

It used to be a complaint that liquor dealing violators of the law said nothing—and simply continued to put the bottle to their neighbor's lips to make them drunker withal. But the Herald now speaks for them. We are bound to admit that they have obtained an able ally. The majority of the people will, however, we think, come to the conclusion that its latest arguments are not to the point, not consistent with the opinions of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and, in short, not reasonable.

In reply to a statement that if the estates of the Irish landlords were to be purchased by the Government and resold to the tenants, it would be impossible to collect the instalments and that the country would really have to bear the cost of the purchase of the lands, getting nothing in return. The Montreal Herald cites the expense of the Government of this Province; and says: "The collection of the debts due the land office on the Island have been made with surprisingly little litigation. We are not in a position to state what proportion of the purchasers are in default, but we do know that public opinion in the Province is in favor of every occupier of land fulfilling his obligation to the Government to the last cent, and that any political movement having for its object the remission of debts due the Government for land would receive no support from the farming community of the Province."

A sensational despatch about Dumont comes from Chicago. It is said that Dumont is trying to induce tribes of territorial Indians to join in an intended insurrection of their Canadian brethren, and has been visiting each Indian camp, making friends of the Crees, Cheyennes, Crows, and other tribes; that he has been visited by chiefs of the Canadian tribes, and that everything is nearly ripe for action. Dumont is credited with the statement that Crowfoot, of Canada, is ready and willing to put 3,000 warriors in the field at any time, and that the time is not far distant when he will be invited to get out his force. It is not probable that the report is true.

Mr. Blake's attitude during the Riel debate is thus set forth by the Ottawa Citizen:—"The Liberal leader: 'I made up my mind long ago how I am going to vote, but I want additional papers to enable me to form a judgment on the question.'"

During 1885 over twenty thousand Jews left Russian Poland for America.

Convent de Notre Dame.

The spacious grand Hall of the Convent de Notre Dame, Hillsborough Park, was well filled last evening to witness the reception of new members into the Order of the Children of Mary, and the giving of the Benediction of the Blessed Virgin. The Altar was erected in the eastern end of the Hall. It was surmounted by a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, patron Saint of the Society, entwined in a wreath of flowers, and immediately underneath were a number of lighted candles, so arranged as to represent the Sacred Heart. To the right and left of the Altar were rows of bushes with lighted tapers projecting over their tops. The walls were decorated with beautiful and appropriate mottoes, etc., while from the ceilings and chandeliers were suspended several very pretty bannerettes. Both the Altar and Hall were decorated by the members of the Society—each one contributing a beautiful bouquet for the Altar—and the good Sisters of the Institution, who are entitled to every credit for the excellent manner in which the work was performed.

The sermon by the Rev. F. X. Gallant on the Divine Maternity, and the lessons to be derived therefrom, was well delivered and much appreciated. After the sermon came the reception of new members into the Society. This ceremony was a beautiful and impressive one. Some fifteen young girls—Misses C. Connolly, L. Gill, A. Landrigan, S. Mallard, M. Curran, L. Connors, L. Burke, A. Joy, E. Macdonald, F. Egan, E. Crawford, M. A. Barrett, M. A. O'Keefe, C. Barrett and J. DeCorte—suitably attired, formed a line in front of the director, on bended knees and with bowed heads. The formula of admission was then proceeded with by Rev. F. X. Gallant, after which the insignia of the order was placed on the shoulders of the new members, and each one presented with a Manual of Devotions. As they arose from their knees, each with lighted taper in hand, and marched to their seats to the "Magnificat" pealed forth by the organ, the effect was grand indeed.

The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given by Rev. A. Macdonald, with Rev. John Macdonald and Rev. E. V. P. O'N. Boyd, officiating as deacon and sub-deacon, and Revs. A. E. Burke, A. J. MacIntyre, and F. X. Gallant, present in the Sanctuary. The music was under the direction of Sister St. Mary, who presided at the organ, and the choir was composed of members of the Society and pupils of the convent, assisted by Messrs. Caven, Blanchard and Bell, of St. Dunstan's Choir. The singing throughout the evening was excellent, but the gem of the evening was the duet and chorus, "Ave Marie," while the "Ave Verum," by Miss Hickey, and "O Salutaris" by Prof. Caven, were also exceedingly well rendered.

The Society of the Children of Mary was established some twenty-eight years ago, and at the present time has a working membership of about one hundred and twenty-four. Meetings take place in the Convent every second Sunday, where suitable services are held and instructions given. In connection with the Society is a Sewing Circle, which meets once a week, and at which much work is done for charitable purposes.

Benevolent Irish Society.

PARNELL BRANCH.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Millrove, Black River and ten Mile Mousse was held at the school house in the last named district on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Benevolent Irish Society.

Mr. P. C. Kelly was elected Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, called upon Mr. Richard Walsh, President of the Benevolent Irish Society, who referred to the benefits to be derived from the institution which they were about to establish, and fully explained the rules for the government of branch societies.

Mr. Simon Bolger next addressed the meeting in his usual manner, dwelling upon the good work accomplished by the Benevolent Irish Society, and the necessity of union among Irishmen.

Messrs. J. Mooney, J. Traynor, P. Berrigan, A. J. Dougan, and E. Lane also addressed the meeting in favor of the movement.

It was unanimously resolved that a Branch, to be known as the Parnell Branch, be formed, and the names of over fifty persons willing to become members were handed in.

The following officers and committees were then elected:

President—P. C. Kelly, 1st Vice-President—E. Lane, 2nd Vice-President—D. Mullin, Secretary—D. Hughes, Treasurer—J. Fitzpatrick, Managing Committee—Messrs. M. Ready, A. J. Dougan, M. Berrigan, B. Fitzpatrick, M. Lacey, J. McPhely, and J. Traynor.

After the appointment of a committee to frame rules and the transaction of other business, a vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Walsh and Bolger, to which suitable acknowledgment was made.

Three hearty cheers being given for Parnell, the meeting adjourned until Monday evening, the 29th.

March 26, 1886.

D. HUGHES, Secretary.

An Australian Premier.

Sir Alexander Stuart, K. C. M. G., Legislative Councillor and ex-Premier of New South Wales, is in Ottawa. Speaking to a reporter, Sir Alexander said he would very much like to see a closer commercial interchange than at present existed between Canada and New South Wales. He expressed regret that owing to illness he could not see Sir John A. Macdonald. Speaking of federation, he said the main obstacle was the fiscal one—New South Wales was free trade and Victoria for protection. Speaking of the Chinese outrages in the States, he said that the Chinese in New South Wales were employed in industries where they did not compete with white labor. The Australian colonies, he said, were not yet far enough advanced to make a Confederation, similar to that of Canada, practicable. Their population was now about 3,500,000.

She Married the other Fellow.

An interesting story of the clever ruse of a school ma'm to get married, comes from Eastville, a settlement near Londonderry Mines, N. S. For some time past the school there was taught by Emma McAllister, whose family formerly came from Halifax. She was a good looking, stylish girl, and the "Belle of the neighborhood." For some time past she has been engaged to be married to a young Haligonian said to be named Corkum. The match was highly approved of by the old folks, who urged on the marriage; but the girl herself loved another better than Corkum, and she declared that she would marry the other one (a well-to-do young farmer named Weatherbe), if she got the chance. Her parents determined not to give her the chance, and the wedding day with Corkum was duly arranged. One evening after tea, Miss McAllister went out to visit at a neighbor's house. There she met her best lover, and was quickly driven to the mines' where Rev. J. A. Logan tied the gordian knot. The happy couple returned to the "neighbor's," a very friendly one who was deep into it, if he did not actually engineer the secret, where a marriage supper was spread and thoroughly enjoyed by many, who by this time had got wind of the situation. The news was communicated to the old folks before midnight. Of course there was nothing to do but to make the best of it, and give the audacious young couple their blessing. Next morning the Halifax lover arrived by train, on what he believed to be his last visit previous to his wedding. When informed of the event of the night before, his emotions may be imagined, but cannot be described. He returned to Halifax the same day, a wiser, because more experienced man. The affair has created quite an excitement in the neighborhood.

Gabriel Dumont Again.

The Chicago Times' Ottawa, Ont., correspondent says: "There is something mysterious and very suspicious going on between Gabriel Dumont, who is now in Montana, Big Bear's son on the Saskatchewan, in the Northwest—whose father is in the Manitoba penitentiary without the prospect of immediate pardon—and certain secret society officials in Chicago and New York. The Times correspondent has been watching these events, but has been unable to gain much information until a few days ago, when the Government received information from a Dominion secret service detective in Chicago, stating that a branch of a certain New York communistic society located in that city had, within the past few days, sent three sums of money to Dumont, aggregating \$1,500, together with several shipments of rifles and ammunition. The recent visit of Big Bear's son to Dumont has a most striking significance. W. H. Jackson, who was Riel's private secretary during and previous to the fighting, has, if secret reports are reliable, become an active medium between Dumont and certain secret organizations in New York and Chicago, by which the Montana refugee has been supplied with means to enable him to arm a large number of Indian allies."

Extensive Forgeries.

The forgeries committed on La Banque Nationale, Montreal, by the absconding accountant, Gustave Mercier, instead of being only \$1,500 as discovered by the authorities of the bank at the time the delinquent decamped, are now developing into thousands of dollars. It appears the pass books of customers of the bank whose names are forged are not kept posted up so far as cheques are concerned, and only now this part of the official accountant's duty has been partially performed, so that the swindle has assumed very formidable proportions, creating considerable excitement, particularly among those whose balances in the Bank are extensively on the wrong side of the ledger. In one case alone of a customer who was doing a large business and was considered a wealthy man not long ago on receiving his pass book he found over \$12,000 in the aggregate of checks debited to his account which he knows nothing of and gave no one any authority whatever to draw. Another case in which the amount is \$2,000 has come to light. In the same way it is stated a considerable number of signatures of other customers has been used for robbing the bank by the absent forger.

Girls, Dudes and Dancing.

Sam. Jones closed his labors for the week in Chicago with a sermon to girls only. There were over 4,500 present among other things Mr. Jones said:—"Girls, watch your company. An angel from heaven could not keep some company that girls do in Chicago and not be corrupt. Pure, noble girls stand alone on this earth for beauty and glory. Boys go in bad company, but the hope of this land is in its fair girls." Mr. Jones indulged in a long description and denunciation of the perjured young man, and described a chase of young ladies after a spider-legged dude. "Some mothers," he said, "fix their daughters to be damned. They insist on having little parties for their children. A little party is a big party in short clothes. Then comes the big party, and then the hugging german. I want to have the grass grow on my grave when my daughters are attending Germans. After the Germans, then what? I will not go further. Take the words of a profound priest, who says that at his confessional nineteen out of twenty young women who had strayed ascribed their fall from purity and virtue to the influences of the ball-room."

A Bad Defeat for the French.

The African mail steamer which arrived at Plymouth on the 23rd, brings news of desperate fighting between the French and Hovas in Madagascar. About the end of February the Hovas, under Gen. Willoughby, attacked three thousand French troops, routed them with heavy loss, and pursued them to Tamatave. The French houses and stores in Tamatave were shelled by the Hovas, and they took fire and were destroyed. The Hovas then returned to the capital. Their losses were small. A few days later Gen. Sherrington surprised in the forest four thousand Sakalavas, preceded by 250 Frenchmen and three machine guns. The Sakalavas were routed, forty being killed and many wounded. This is the first news of a fresh rupture in Madagascar, and has created a great sensation.

MARKETS.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bad roads, the market to-day was fairly well attended and stocked. The first wild geese of the season were brought in, and were eagerly bought up. Hay was very abundant and sold quite lively, most of it being purchased by countrymen, unloaded on the spot and taken back again to the country. There was a decided boom in pork, and many fine carcasses were on sale, but the market was exceedingly slow and the price paid hardly enough to cover expenses. Following are the prices:— Beef (small) 5 to 10 cts per lb; do per qtr 4 to 7 cts; mutton, 5 to 8 cts; pork (carcass) 4 to 5 cts; ham, per lb. 13 to 14 cts; fowls, each, 25 to 35 cts; butter (fresh), 24 to 25; do (tub) 17 to 19 cts; eggs, per doz. 12 to 14 cts; ducks, per pair, 70 to 75 cts; flour per 100 lbs, \$2.25 to \$2.75; oatmeal, do, \$2.30 to \$2.50; oats, 32 to 33 cts; hay per 100, 55 cts; potatoes, 13 to 20 cts; geese, 50 to 70; cabbage, per doz, 35 to 50; turnips, per bush, 13 to 14 cts; apples, per bush, 64 cts; veal, 3 to 7 cts per lb; turkeys, 80c to \$1.75; wild geese \$1.

BOSTON PRICES.

Boston, March 20.

POTATOES.—The receipts of potatoes have been quite liberal during the past week, and the market is a shade easier. Eastern Hebrons command 75 and 78c. We quote: Northern Hebrons, 50 and 58c; Burbank Seedlings, 60 and 65c; Prohibics (Eastern), 65c; Provincial Rose, &c., 65 and 70c.

OATS.—The receipts of the week have been 187,406 bushels and the exports for the same time 42,430 bushels. The market is dull. No. 2 white are held at 42 to 42½; No 3 white at 41 to 41½, and barley at 44 to 45c per bushel.

EGGS.—With liberal receipts, the market is lower, and 13½c. was all that could be obtained for Eastern extras yesterday. Other kinds sold at 12½ to 13c.

FISH.—There has been a fair jobbing trade, but the sales are not up to expectation and the tendency of the market is to easier prices. Choice late caught No. 3 mackerel are scarce and steady at \$5 50, but early caught and 1884 lots have been selling at \$4 to \$4 50. Holders of No. 2 have weakened a little, and sales of medium at outports at \$6 per bbl, and \$7 is now an outside quotation for ordinary No 2. Extra No. 2 are held at \$8 to \$9. The stock of choice No. 1 mackerel is almost wholly in dealers' hands, and held at from \$20 to \$30 per barrel as to quality. Codfish are easier all round. Sales of large pickle cured Bank at \$2.25 per quintal, and this is now a full price. The best dry Bank command \$3, but some inferior lots sold lower. Canned lobsters, \$1 60 to \$1 65.

TO INVENTORS

I HAVE secured reserved space at the Indian & Colonial Exhibition, London, and I propose to personally attend to an Exhibit of Models and Samples of Inventions and Manufactures. I will sell patents or negotiate for capital for those who wish to start manufacturing; and generally act as Agent for those who cannot attend personally. To parties wishing patents, I can secure patents in England, Canada and foreign countries, at low rates.

H. F. COOMBS, Inventors' & Patent Agent, 34 Dock St., St. John, N. B. March 26, '86—1mo eod

W. H. PETHICK, VETERINARY SURGEON Office: Next Dodd's Medical Hall, Grafton Street - Charlottetown. March 26—dy 3i wky 3i

1827 - - - 1886. T. & E. KENNY, Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA. March 19, 1886.

BARCLAY & CO., GENERAL Commission & Shipping Merchants, 191 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

EIGHT years' experience in this market. Over fifty thousand bushels P. E. I. potatoes received by us last fall. Our patrons all satisfied. Vessels chartered for potato freights at short notice. Write for market reports. Specialties—Potatoes, Mackerel, Canned Lobsters, Eggs. March 17, '86—3mo eod

W. WHEATLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant.

SPECIAL attention given to consignments. Large storage accommodation. Satisfaction guaranteed. 269 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S. March 24—3mo eod

Painters' Supplies! -FOR- House and Carriage Work.

30 barrels Raw and Boiled OIL. 15 tons WHITE LEAD and COLORS, imported direct from Thos. Habbuck & Son, London, England. 5 barrels TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PUTTY. Prices low. NORTON BROS. Ch'town, March 17, '86—d law 3wks wy 2i

GRAND SHOW OF FURNITURE, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

OUR display of FURNITURE, &c., this spring is simply immense. New Designs! Fine Finish!

C. CALL A. AND C. SEE

All marked at prices unparalleled in the Furniture Trade of P. E. Island.

Furniture Repaired, Repainted, &c., and Re-upholstered, quick and cheap.

Our Picture Frame Trade is steadily increasing. Prices are Fine. New stock of Moulding and Glass expected daily.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, March 26, '85—eod wky



CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS!

Spring Stock Just Opened

-AT THE-

LONDON HOUSE!

Newest Styles! Lowest Prices!!

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—A fine stock of Scotch and English Tweeds and Worsteds to select from.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, March 22, 1886—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

MOURNING GOODS a Specialty.

1000 TAPE HATS and BONNETS at 10c. each.

BLACK SICILLIENNE, BLACK GROSGRAIN SILKS, BLACK OTTOMAN SILKS, BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, BLACK BROCD VELVETS, BLACK LYONS VELVETS, BLACK LOUIS VELVETEENS, BLACK MERINOS, BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK SERGES, BLACK GRAPE CLOTH, BLACK GRENADINE, &c., &c., CRAPES (Cortauld's) &c., &c., &c.

This is a job lot of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Bonnets, &c., bought at a great sacrifice and must be sold at once. Many of the Bonnets, with Tinsel Trg., are worth five times the price.

Hamburg Edgings,

200 Patterns to select from. Excellent Value.

LACE CURTAINS, ROOM PAPER, CARPETS.

BEER BROS., 73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 20, 1886.

JAS. PATON & CO, MARKET SQUARE,

OFFER special inducements to purchasers of House Furnishing Goods, during the month of March. Those in need of Carpets and Oilcloths should give us a call. Our stock is pronounced the largest and cheapest in the city, and entirely new.

100 rolls Carpet, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Hemp. 75 " Oilcloth, from one foot to twelve feet wide.

A special lot of Scotch and Union Carpets will be cleared out at cost. See these, as they are genuine Bargains.

Grand value in White and Grey Cottons, Shirtings, Print Cottons, Cretonnes, Table Linens, Towels and Bed Ticking, 1,200 pairs Corsets, cheap.

Gilray's Patent Lace Curtain Stretcher. Ladies should see them.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. A. WEEKS & CO,

March 5, 1886.