

Local and Other Items.

The Hillsborough channel is open. The City Council meets this evening at 7.30 o'clock. The Scott Act cases will be tried tomorrow. MONCTON is to have a \$20,000 hotel, which is to be built by a company. Get your Groceries at R. K. Brae's. Good goods at low prices. [p14] The mails arrived to-day by early train, and were ready for delivery before one o'clock. CAPT. TRAIKOR, of the barque "Ralph B. Peake," arrived home on Saturday night, looking hale and hearty. The steamer "Newcastle City," which ran ashore on McNab's Island, came off on Friday and was towed into Halifax. WILLIAM H. FINDLEY, Esq., returned home on Saturday evening, from British Columbia, where he had been visiting his sons. WHY wear out with continual coughing at night, when Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve, soothe, and cure? [ap14 1w wly. THE Governor-General will, it is said, take up his residence in the citadel, Quebec, about the middle of May, and remain a good part of the summer. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, No. 3, 4 and 5 will meet this Monday at Headquarters, at 8 p. m. sharp, to receive urgency orders. By order JUDGE LYNCH. THE trial of the Orange shooting case was terminated at Dublin, on the 9th. McLaughlin was sentenced to five years in prison, Barr to 18 months, and Fleming to three months. REMEMBER the Methodist Choir and Orchestral Club Concert in Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening. The programme, which is a first-class one, will be found in another column. HOLMES AND BRECKEN, the Americans charged with having dynamite in their possession, were at Halifax, on the 9th inst., found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. THE Liverpool N.S. Advance says a child has been born in a family by the name of Ocle, in the upper part of the town, without eyes, having only slits to mark the places where the eyes should be. WE are pleased to observe by the Halifax Wesleyan, that our young friend and townsman, the Rev. D. B. Moore, A. M., has received a cordial invitation from the Hampton Quarterly B and to return to that circuit for a third year. WILL friends who have not been personally solicited for contributions to the tea, in aid of the P. E. Island hospital, kindly remember that anything for tea or refreshment tables will be thankfully received by the committee, at the Market Hall, on the morning of Thursday, April 17th. [ap 14 3] THE will of Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, wife of the Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung, New York, was filed on probate Tuesday. It gives \$50,000 to local charitable institutions. A codicil to the will gives \$45,000 more to three institutions, and \$25,000 to be distributed among the employees of the Staats Zeitung. The estate is estimated at \$3,000,000. THE bottom has fallen out of wheat. The price of flour is down. One would suppose that we would have cheaper bread, that is one who has not lived in Montreal long enough to know that bread only follows flour in its upward movements but scorns it when it backslides. It would be interesting to know why bread is always dearer here than in Glasgow. —Montreal Gazette. WE understand that in furtherance of the scheme for assisting the emigration to Canada of the poor of East London, in connection with which the drawing-room meeting at the town mansion of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was held last week, between eleven and twelve hundred pounds has already been subscribed. Steps are being taken to put the experiment to a practical test. —Canadian Gazette. THE British House of Commons is composed of 640 members. They are thus classed:—Liberals, 332—a decrease of 22 members since the last general election; Conservatives, 245—an increase of 7 members; Home Rulers, 65—an increase of 3 members—or only a Liberal majority of 24 in a full house. It will thus be seen that the slightest defection in the Ministerial ranks would cause the defeat of the Government. Evidently Mr. Gladstone's safety lies in dissolution. —REM DID IT.—On Saturday last a farmer named Costello, living at North Wiltshire, bought a jar of whiskey in this city and took it to his home. Yesterday he was visited by a neighbor named Traikor. During the evening both drank heavily and became helplessly intoxicated. Traikor, we are informed, drank so much that he died of the effects at seven o'clock. Dr. Wall was summoned and held an inquest in view of the body. Costello recovered. The verdict returned was "death caused by drinking too much liquor." MR. J. D. BAGNALL, of Santa Cruz Co., California, arrived here on Saturday night, and is staying at the Osborne House. Mr. Bagnall is the son of James Bagnall, Esq., who published the first newspaper on Prince Edward Island. He left here forty years ago, returned five years later for a short visit, and, therefore, has not been on the island for thirty-five years. He has travelled through every state of the American Union, and a large portion of South America. Mr. Bagnall carries on a cattle ranching business in Santa Cruz, which is situated about seventy miles west of San Francisco. He will remain with his numerous friends here a few weeks. THE second volume of the census of 1880-1 has been laid on the table of the House. In regard to the deaths in the various Provinces it gives the following: Nova Scotia, 14,27 per thousand; New Brunswick, 15.54 per thousand; Quebec, 15.07; Ontario, 11.81; Manitoba, 12.34; British Columbia, 20.15 per thousand. The following are given as the occupations of the people of Canada: Physicians and Surgeons, 3,507; farmers, 155,000; government employees, 4,519; manufacturers, 2,299; mariners, 17,813; merchants, 17,449; millers, 5,671; miners, 6,541; printers and publishers, 5,227; professors, 288; railway employees, 6,202; seamstresses, 11,901; telegraph employees, 2,195. The agricultural classes are set down at 652,630; commercial class, 197,045; domestic class, 7,483; industrial class, 237,295; professional class, 52,974; not classified, 203,228.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.] The Dynamiters.

LONDON, April 12. The Times this morning prints a communication from a Paris correspondent which gives much information concerning the Dynamiters and Clan-na-Gael societies' constitution and terms of oath. These organizations are fully described. An account is also given of how dynamite is obtained in France. It is asserted that the Clan-na-Gael Society has received a letter, bearing a Russian postmark, from the informer McDerinott, in which he pleads his innocence and begs for mercy. The society treated the letter with silent contempt, and its agents are tracking him. The same article says Matthias Brady recently arrived at Paris from New York to investigate the truth of the rumor that Peter Carey was hiding there. Careful search was instituted, but it proved fruitless, whereupon Brady returned to New York, leaving orders to cable him at once if any Carey should be discovered. Constant watch is kept upon informers Lanie and Coleman, and a record of their movements is regularly kept at Paris.

An Autumn Campaign Fore-shadowed.

CAIRO, April 12. English officers have been offered ten weeks furlough. This is believed to foreshadow an autumn campaign. The German and Austrian Governments have presented identical notes to Egypt, requesting an early payment of the indemnity claims.

Recognition.

WASHINGTON, April 12. The President has recognized Everett Fraser, Consul-General for Corea, to reside in the city of New York, and Charles David Boggs, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Newport, West Va.

Col. Crews' Funeral.

SYDNEY, April 10. The funeral of Col. Crews took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dominion Political News.

OTTAWA, April 13. The House met at 3.30 p. m., on Saturday.

Mr. Miteall called attention to an amendment made in the Senate to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, which had been stated, on being brought back to the Commons, to be merely verbal; but which, he contended, altered the purpose of the Bill materially.

Considerable discussion arose. Cameron (Victoria), Haggart and Blake contended the change was more than verbal. Sir John promised to look into the matter, and later on stated he had done so and would move to discharge the Order of the House confirming the alteration in the Senate so as to have the Bill restored to its former condition.

On motion of Sir Charles Tupper the House considered the propriety of concurring in the railways subsidies resolution.

Mr. Blake made a long speech of three or four hours as a preface to an amendment which he moved to the effect that the House feels bound to express an opinion that the Dominion Government when it proposed by said resolution reconquering one of the Provinces for part of the past local expenditure on railways, should have regard to the past local expenditure in other provinces for railways, almost all of which have been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, this House regrets that the Government, while proposing a measure of relief to one Province, has not taken steps with a view to a fair and proportionate measure of relief in respect of local expenditure in the other Provinces. He contended that the expenditure by the federal Government, on account of railways within the Province, was improper; that it debauched provinces; taught local governments to be extravagant, and then when suffering from their extravagance induced them to come to the federal treasury for aid.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau replied in French, speaking chiefly in defence of his own action in regard to the construction of railways in Quebec, and pointing out the national character of the expenditure between Ottawa and Montreal and Quebec. He pointed out that the Province of New Brunswick had been refunded by the Federal Parliament to the sum of \$150,000 for part of the Intercolonial Railway, built by provincial money. This road between Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec is in a similar position. In both cases it was past local expenditure in one sense, but in the broader sense, it was past expenditure for really national purposes, and should be repaid to the Government.

Mr. Laurier said that the principal of paying local government moneys expended was altogether wrong. On motion of Mr. Gierouard the debate adjourned at five minutes to twelve.

On motion of Sir John the House adjourned.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, April 14—10 a. m. Light to moderate north to west winds; fine weather, not much change temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Charlottetown, 14th April, 1884. Highest Temperature Saturday..... 40.3 Lowest Temperature Saturday..... 14.0 Highest temperature yesterday..... 33.9 Lowest temperature (read at midnight)..... 26.3 Lowest temperature this morning..... 24.8 Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock..... 31.3 Temperature this afternoon, at 1 o'clock..... 32.0

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN IMPAIRED NERVE FUNCTION. Dr. C. A. Fernald, Boston, Mass., says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco."

Union of the Maritime Provinces.

It has been supposed from time to time that the Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—would unite and form one Province. Such a movement was under discussion, and a conference of Maritime representatives was being held at Charlottetown, when members of the Government of old Canada appeared on the scene and pressed on the Maritime delegates the larger union of all the Provinces. Since the inauguration of the Dominion of Canada there have been spasmodic attempts to revive the project of a union of the Maritime Provinces, but with little hope of success. At the session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia now running, the subject was again mooted, but it met with no response either in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. The causes of this want of unanimity lie on the surface. Neither Province desires to merge its seeming importance in a single Legislature and Government. The opposition came principally from the local capitals. Charlottetown's importance in Prince Edward Island is derived less from the extent of its population or its commercial activity than from the fact that it is the political Capital of the Province, the seat of government and of legislation. The same remark applies to Fredericton in New Brunswick, which has not one third of the population of the commercial city of St. John. It has happened too, that either the Leader of the Provincial Government or the Leader of the Opposition has come from York, the metropolitan county—sometimes both the political leaders are from Fredericton; and a large amount of political influence has in consequence been arrayed against any proposition tending to reduce the political importance of Fredericton. In Nova Scotia there is but little enthusiasm for the Union. The Nova Scotians were thrust into the Canadian Union against their will, and are disposed to regard any union movement with suspicion. It is principally the depleted state of their provincial treasury, and the insufficiency of their revenue to meet demands for provincial services that has led them to suggest a union which would reduce the expenditure for Governments, Legislatures, etc. New Brunswick is much better off in this respect, and so, too, is Prince Edward Island; and until Nova Scotia is enabled to make a better showing in this particular, there will always be objection to the union on this ground.

It is altogether likely, however, that the financial part of the business could be made satisfactory—with the assistance of the Federal Government. It would be a relief to the Federal authorities and Parliament to deal with one Province instead of three; to pay one Lieutenant Governor instead of three; to supervise the acts of one Legislature rather than those of three Legislatures; and, generally, to deal with the sectional requirements and the representatives of one Province instead of those of three Provinces. To secure this end the Federal Parliament might well concede liberal financial aid, if the provincial services seem to demand it. We take it that the greater difficulty to overcome will be found in provincial prejudice. Neither province will be found willing to "knock under," as it were, to the other in the matter of the capital. The most central point for the capital of the Maritime Provinces would be either Amherst, Sackville, or Moncton, but neither Halifax, Fredericton, nor Charlottetown will be willing to forego the supposed advantages they now possess by virtue of their position as provincial capitals. The interests—more imaginary than real of those cities should not, however, be permitted to outweigh all other considerations, if these can be shown to be for the general advantages of the provinces at large.

The three provinces have much in common. Their leading interests are shipbuilding, lumbering and lumber manufacture, fishing, agriculture. They have hundreds of harbors and breakwaters, and a great extent of coast to be lighted. Their extensive marine interests are in all respects identical. Nova Scotia has important mining industries, which the others have not. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are making steady strides in manufacture, while Prince Edward Island is more advanced in agriculture. As a matter of fact, however, their representatives in the Dominion Parliament are there to represent practically the same classes of interests, from whichever province they may hail. Were these provinces united under a single Legislature and Government, their representatives in Parliament would be more influential than they are to-day, speaking as they would for nearly a million of people, a compact; united people, having common interests and an influential provincial autonomy.

To the Provinces themselves the gain should be very considerable. The abolition of sectional prejudice, the widening of the bonds of action in local affairs, the sympathy which each part of the Provinces would have with all the other parts, the intercourse and intermixing of population which would result, the study of character and resources of the several parts of the union by its members, could not have other than an elevating, broadening and valuable influence on the character of the people. The reduction of unnecessary expenditure, the increase of necessary expenditure, is also a matter of moment. It does not follow that a union of the Provinces would absolutely reduce the expenditure to be disbursed for provincial purposes. It would follow, however, with careful study of the situation that a large body of present useless expenditure would be cut off and the amounts thus saved could be turned into useful channels. The very large sums now expended in maintaining three Government Houses, three Provincial Governments, three sets of departments, with three sets of officers, three Houses of Assembly, three Legislative Councils, three sets of public documents, with a vast number of unnecessary officials who have become, by time and political intrigue, fastened upon the people of several provinces, might be saved for the most part, while equivalent amounts could be distributed to the support of education, the promotion of agriculture, the better maintenance of the great roads and bridges of the provinces, the support of asylums for the insane, blind or deaf and dumb, or such other works or industries as the wisdom of the united legislature might designate. —Montreal Herald, April 5.

CO WILL is selling off Crockery very cheap to make room for new goods. [m10 wky.]

SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS

Perkins & Sterns

Ask Special attention to their Stock of the following Goods, which are, beyond question, as good value as can be found: 550 Pieces Grey Cottons, 280 Pieces White Cottons, 300 Pieces Print Cottons. English, Canadian and American Knitting Cotton, A good Stock of Canadian and American Corsets. Black French Merinoes, Black Nun's Veiling, Black Cashmeres, Black Persian Cord. A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS. Table Linens, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Room Paper. Rugs, Mats, Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc., all standard Goods, and prices low. PERKINS & STERNS. Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1884.

GREAT SALE OF New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, NEW SPRING STYLES, Received Before the Advance in Duty.

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression. Fleecy Cottons, Sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS, Towels and Towelling, TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CHOICE TEAS, VERY CHEAP!

By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter-Chest. Also, in Packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

BIG FIRE!

OWING to the Big Fire W. & A. BROWN & CO. will clear out, during the next six months, their WHOLE STOCK AT A BIG DISCOUNT. LOOK OUT EARLY FOR BARGAINS.

This offer is positive, as we mean clearing out to be ready for new premises. Remember the Place: Mr. H. A. Harvie's Old Stand, NEARLY OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE. W. & A. BROWN & CO. Ch'town, April 2, 1884.—dy wky

Hay Presses by Auction.

The Subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 15th instant, 2 Hay Presses. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 3, 1884.—2w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution, To me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Uriah Matthew, against Donald Graham, an absent or absconding debtor, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Donald Graham, an absent debtor, all the right, title and freehold interest of the said Donald Graham, an absent debtor, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land owned by defendant in fee simple, situate at Bradalbane, in Township Number Sixty-seven, in Queen's County, being known as Lot Number Fourteen, described on the plan of James Holmes' property at Bradalbane and having a front of sixty feet on Grafton Street, and running back ninety feet therefrom and containing one eighth of an acre, in Queen's County; and I do hereby give Public Notice that I will on FRIDAY, the tenth day of OCTOBER, 1884, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the said Property or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on the said Writ, being Ninety-four Dollars and four cents, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses. HENRY LONGWORTH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, } March 24th, 1884. FREDERICK PRIERS, Esq., Plaintiff's Att'y. [ap 7 3i law mo

A Tea and Fancy Table

In aid of the P. E. Island Hospital, will be held in the MARKET HALL, Thursday, April 17th.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. H. Aitken, Mrs. C. Palmer, Mrs. Burwash, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Jas. DesBrissay, Miss Ball, Mrs. R. Johnson, Miss Millie Beer, Mrs. Laird, Miss Madge Beer, Mrs. John Macleod, Miss B. Macleannan, Mrs. Donald Macneill, Miss Macleod.

Contributions of Flowers will be received by Miss K. Hensley and Miss Broken. Doors open at four p. m. Admission, 10 cents. Tickets for Tea, 25 cents. March 31, 1884.—dy wky

WANTED,

A GOOD STEADY MAN, who understands taking care of horses, and capable of attending to the delivery of Goods, etc., from warehouses. PEAKE BROS. & CO. April 1—tf

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BARGAINS.

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture I saved from the fire of the 7th ult., at J. D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below usual prices. Ch'town, March 8. JOHN NEWSON.

TO LET,

THE RAILWAY HOUSE, situated on Richmond Street, near London House. Also a shop adjoining, 16x30 feet. Apply to THOMAS CAMPBELL. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1884.—tf