

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 31, 1886.

Captain Quigley, of the Terror.

UNDER this heading, the New York Herald of the 27th has the following remarks:

"The Gloucester and Portland fishermen have brought home many reports of the doings of a Canadian revenue and fishery officer, Captain Quigley, of the cutter Terror, who, they say, has harried them and worried them all summer. The Herald's correspondent at Halifax has caught Captain Quigley, and sends an interview with this redoubtable master of the Terror, in which he gives, in answer to questions, his side of the controversy. The interview is valuable, because it shows in some detail, and on Canadian testimony, what are the annoyances and inconveniences to which our fishermen are put by the Canadian authorities. Our people were not interfered with while the Terror lasted. They used Nova Scotia ports as though they were American. It is easy to see that to be suddenly compelled to "report" when they slip into a harbor; to be prohibited from landing, especially where the crews are Nova Scotian; to be warned to depart within twenty-four hours; to be asked their business and forbidden to make purchases ashore—all this seems to them an intolerable annoyance. But they ought not to forget that it was they, the fishermen of Gloucester and Portland, who demanded the abrogation of the treaty under which they enjoyed privileges which they now regret."

This is a correct and intelligent view of the matter from a United States point of view. To the fishermen of the United States are due the contemptible position in which the fishermen of the United States are now placed, and the exactions of which they are the subjects. The people and Congress of the United States, as a whole, are only to be blamed for permitting them to get into the scrape. It is a case of the tail wagging the dog; but the dog is beginning to see that he is not only losing fish, but is also making himself ridiculous. The forbearance of Capt. Scott and his cruisers (excepting the Terror) has enabled the United States fishermen to get out of the scrape this year—at the expense of Canadian fishermen—without ruinous loss. They will probably be ready to make terms for future years. So far as Canada is concerned the Treaty of Reciprocity providing for the free admission of the natural products of both countries to the markets of both countries need never have been abrogated, and might have been renewed at any time within the past eight years.

Light Wanted.

ONE of the best suggestions we have heard for some time is that electric lights be placed in and about the railway station. There is always a crowd at the station when the train comes in and a strong light is required in the interests of the women as well as the men who congregate there. Trains are constantly being shunted after dark, and a strong light is required in the interests of the yard-master and drivers. Carriages throng the street in front of the station and the stronger the light placed there the better. The nights are beginning to be long and dark as fall comes on; and we trust that Mr. Coleman will give this reasonable suggestion his early and favorable consideration.

Information for the Millions.

Not the least important result of the Colonial and Indian exhibition has been the dissemination through the mother country of a mass of well compiled and well arranged information concerning almost every colony in the Empire, as well as India. Two great advantages in connection with these publications are that they have been prepared by persons who thoroughly understood the subjects of which they wrote, and that they are offered to the public at a price that places them within the reach of persons of the most moderate incomes. Of a general character is "Her Majesty's Colonies," edited by Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, C. M. G.,—a revised edition of a fairly well known work. A second edition of the general catalogue of the exhibition has also been edited by Mr. Trendell, and it contains pretty full accounts of all the colonies. The Times calls it a cheap shilling's worth. Besides this general treatise each colony has its special handbook. Some of these manuals are said to be substantial and attractive works. Victoria has an illustrated handbook, and the other Australian colonies and New Zealand are similarly though not so sumptuously supplied. Dr. Watt's guide to the Indian court is commended. So also is the book on Canada, its history, productions and natural resources, prepared under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture. A like volume is devoted to the Cape of Good Hope. The West Indies and British Honduras have satisfactory guide books. Fiji is not forgotten, and Mr. Hamilton Long's "Hand-book to Cyprus" is described as a model of conciseness and method. In addition to these popular works, the exhibition has led to the issue of a number of general and special treatises on the colonies, their resources, climate, people and prospects. These comprise not only the whole range of the British colonies, but also the French colonies, the New Hebrides, etc. The effect of this multifarious information must be to awaken new ideas in the people of Great Britain as to the extent and value of England's foreign possessions.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886.—Dr. Beairto, of Summerside, owner of the imported blood horse Hernando, offers \$10 for the best cold blooded stallion, and \$5 for the second best, to be exhibited at the P. E. Island Exhibition, Charlottetown, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th October next. Dr. Beairto also offers the same amount in prizes for Hernando colts at the Prince County Exhibition.

It is reported that large forest fires are raging in Halifax County and to them is no doubt due the smoky atmosphere of the past few days.

To Resist Eviction.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 26th, says: "The struggle between the police and the tenants ousted in the evictions on the Marquis of Clanricarde's estate, near Woodford, continues to be the greatest topic here. I have just returned from a visit to the locality. Galway men, in America, may remember a little stream at the southeast corner of Galway, called Woodford River, which empties into the Shannon, where it forms the picturesque Lough Derg. Here the tenant Sanderson has barricaded his house. With 50 men inside, they metaphorically sing the Moody and Sankey song, "Hold the Fort." I found the place almost in a state of siege. In the country round about Woodford, for 20 miles from the nearest railway station, the people form quite a primitive community, and scarcely know anything of the theoretical views concerning evictions now being aired in the House of Commons. They are, however, practical people. They have ploughed the roadways leading to "Sanderson's Fort," as his house is generally called. Near the house, trees, trunks and branches have been laid across the approaches. This was done on the investigation of a rumor that the bailiffs were bringing a battering ram. The bailiffs, however, cannot now come, because the people have destroyed the bridge over the Shannon, on the road from Portumna to Loosan. Near the latter place are thousands of people coming from Clare. The Limerick church bells are continually tolling. For miles along the road all strangers are looked on suspiciously, but as an American I needed no backing. Ballinsloe, to the northward, is a market town, and the headquarters of the Galway constabulary, where the authorities are drafting more police, whose spiked helmets are seen all along the causeway—for really the whole district is in a most excited and resolute condition. Seven hundred police really constitute a strong garrison at Portumna, between Woodford and Ballinsloe. No soldiers are yet to be seen, but the authorities say that detachments are ready. Nearly twenty other tenants than Sanderson expect evictions, and are also ready for a siege. All these have reclaimed improved land without the aid of Clanricarde. The amount of rent due from all does not exceed \$500. Sanderson is liable for \$60 a year, but the costs are now \$80 against him. The police force is now boycotted by the shopkeepers of Portumna and elsewhere, and with great difficulty the constabulary are getting food or drink except a little garden fruit and Shannon water. County Inspector O'Brien uselessly threatened the shopkeepers with billeting the policemen. The Sanderson case is regarded as a test one. I found that all had got the idea that the new government is going to use strong coercion, and think that a stand had better be made now, when supplies are in the houses for a fortnight. All the roads and principal places are picketed by the populace. Men who are working at the little harvesting will get due notice when the storming of the fort begins. Some thought that Clanricarde might withdraw his process, but the landlord dilemma is on him. If he surrenders the tenants everywhere will take new courage. I think that very soon the conflict will begin, but it is not expected that the tenants will use firearms.

Mr. Gladstone on the Situation. Mr. Gladstone's recent pamphlet on the Irish question ends with a postscript, dated 22nd August, which is as follows: "Since these pages were written the principal intentions of the ministers in respect to Ireland have been announced. Statesmen who, in January, deemed coercive measures an absolute necessity, do not now propose them, although agrarian crime has rather increased and Ireland been perturbed," so they said, "by the proposal of home rule." This is a heavy blow to coercion and a marked sign of progress. I am concerned to say that on no other head do announcements supply any causes for congratulation. First—Large Irish subjects, ripe for treatment, are to be referred to commission of inquiry. This is a policy, while the social order is in question, of almost indefinite delay. Second—Moreover, while a commission is to inquire whether rates of judicial rents are or are not such as can be paid, the aid of law for levying present rents in November has been specially and emphatically promised. This is a marked discouragement to remissions of rent and a powerful stimulus to evictions. Third—A project has been sketched of imposing upon the state payment of all moneys required to meet the difference between these actual rents and what the land can fairly bear. This project is in principle radically bad, and it would be an act of rapine on the treasury of the country. Fourth—Whereas the greatest evil of Ireland is that its magisterial and administrative systems are felt to be other than Irish, no proposal is made for reconstruction of what is known as Dublin castle government. Fifth—it is proposed to spend large sums of public money on public works of all kinds for the material development of Ireland under English authority and Dublin castle administration. This plan is (1) in the highest degree wasteful; (2) it is unjust to British taxpayers; and (3) an obvious attempt to divert the Irish nation by pecuniary inducement from its honorable aim of national self-government, and will, as such, be resented. Sixth—The limitation of local government in Ireland to what may at this moment be desired for Great Britain is just to none of our nationalities, rests upon no recognized principle, and is especially an unjust limitation of the Irish national desire. In my opinion such a policy for dealing with the Irish question ought not to be and cannot be adopted."

Sad and Fatal Accident.

Sister Eulalie, Superioress of the Immaculate Academy, Newport, Ky., met with a shocking death on the 28th. She was nearly convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever, and about 5 o'clock was taking some medicine when a mosquito bar took fire, and in a moment the bed was aflame. Sister Eulalie sprang out and tried to go out into the hall, but found the door locked, and in her fright she could not find the key. The occupants of the house came to her assistance and had to break down the door to reach her. When the fire was extinguished the unfortunate woman was so badly burned that she died in two hours.

Barbadoes.

The Island of Barbadoes is the most densely populated part of the earth. This island, with an area of 106,000 acres, contains a population of over 175,000 souls, that is to say, an average of no less than 1,054 people to each of its square miles of territory. The Chinese Province of Keangsu, which was at one time ignorantly imagined to be the most uncomfortably crowded district under the sun, contains but 850 moon-eyed celestials to the square mile, while East Flanders, in Belgium, the most thickly populated neighborhood in Europe, can boast of only 705 inhabitants to the square mile. Coming nearer home, Westchester County, New York, with a territory three times as large, has only four-sevenths as many people as are packed upon this thronged, man-ridden Carribee Island. If New York State were as thickly settled as Barbadoes it would boast a population of 60,000,000. Of the 175,000 souls in this Island 9 per cent. are whites and 91 per cent. are blacks or of mixed blood.

An Alleged Miracle.

As a result of the pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre last week, Rev. Father Brunet of Ottawa, states that a miracle has been worked on one of his parishioners, a young girl of twenty years, named Mary Ann McGinty. She had been paralyzed in her legs for seven years, and for the last two years she was unable to move without crutches. On Wednesday morning she was carried to the holy shrine by two men and back again to her seat. Afterwards Father Brunet saw her walking around the church smiling to her young companions, who were moved to tears in sympathy with her friends at pleasure in seeing her recovering the use of her limbs. She walked at first with hesitation, but later was walking well.

Length of Life in America.

Dr. Thomas S. Sozinsky has been discussing the vital condition of the people of the United States in the Medical and Surgical Reporter. He draws his figures from the United States census reports, and concludes that the people do not on an average live so long in the republic as in some other countries. During the census year it appears that of a hundred deaths reported, forty were of persons under five years of age, fifty-two were of persons under twenty, and only twenty-two were of persons over fifty. Only about ten per cent. survive their three-score and ten. Twenty-four per cent., or nearly a quarter of the deaths are of persons between twenty and fifty years. The showing is for the entire country. In the cities it was much worse. Under five years of age the proportion of deaths (reported) in the country at large was forty-three and seven-tenths per thousand of living population, while in the registration cities it was eighty-eight and four-tenths per thousand. In other words, the mortality of children under five years of age was about twice as great in the cities as in the average of the whole country. In England and Wales 33 per cent. of the deaths are of persons over 45 years, while in the States only 30 per cent. are of persons above forty-five. This difference in favor of the old country, with its crowded population and very large class of very poor persons, is remarkable. From the facts stated Dr. Sozinsky concludes that the multiplied appliances and complex ways of life in the republic do not make for health and long life. Adult life is too intense on this side the Atlantic; and the infant mortality in both the leading cities of Canada and the republic beside us is really alarming.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Great Scott. SIR,—Referring to Captain Scott's interview with the Editor of the Chronicle, I must say that Prince Edward Islanders do not claim to own the fish, but do lay a claim to one and a quarter million dollars being their share of the fishery award, so ably handled (!) by one of our Queen's County representatives, Mr. L. H. Davies; and the least that should be done in the interest of our fishermen is for Captain Scott to attend directly to his duty, i. e., protect the fisheries around our coast in place of taking rest in the city of Halifax. Had he remained in his own country, the probability is he would now be on the superannuation list and Captain Quigley of the Terror, (in name and nature) appointed to the position of Commander of the Canadian Squadron—whereby we would be assured that our interests would be attended to.

FISH.

Sir John and Big Bear.

The Toronto Mail's special from Winnipeg says:—"During Sir John Macdonald's visit to Stoney Mountain penitentiary on Monday, the great attraction, of course, was Big Bear, who was found weeding in the garden. The old Indian apparently did not know who his visitors were. Sir John attempted to have a little talk with him, and informed him of the death of Little Poplar. The old chief adopted a know-nothing look, and professed ignorance of the late defunct redskin. After Sir John had left a half-breed informed Big Bear of the character of his visitors. Thereupon the Indian approached Lady Macdonald and said that Little Poplar was his son-in-law, and he was very sorry to hear of his death. He also told her that she was a great lady, and that her husband was a great man. Having thus paved the way he implored her influence to secure his liberty. He stated that he had no idea of the power of the white men. He had thought the white men insignificant; but they had come up on him like mosquitoes, and he was now satisfied that the Indians could not cope with them. He was desirous of living on peaceful terms with the white men, and promised to do so if given his liberty."

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The Intercolonial railway station at Derby, near Newcastle, N. B., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock, and had made such progress that nothing could be done to save either building or contents. The station master, who was asleep in his dwelling apartments, was obliged to jump through the window to save his life.

A Disastrous Record.

Galveston, the capital of Texas, has had an unusually hard lot, its record of disasters being a long one. In the summer of 1867 it was ravaged by slow fever, and in the fall of the same year a hurricane caused great destruction among its shipping. In 1871 it had a great fire, and in 1875 another furious storm. During the past twelve months the strike on the Colorado and Santa Fe railroad entailed a large loss on the city; the great fire of November last swept away \$1,500,000 worth of property, the boycott of the Mallory line of steamships damaged trade to the extent of \$500,000; the strike on the Gould roads was far worse; and last of all the recent storm destroyed property to the extent of about a quarter of a million. Truly the people of the city need the patience of Job.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. Aug. 31—Wallace, Read, Pngwash; Roderick McRae, DeCoste, Pictou. CLEARED. Aug. 30—Lettie May, Hubley, Pictou. Aug. 31—Isabelle, McInnis, Pinette.

DIED.

At West River, on the 31st Aug., after an illness of three months, Donald McMillan, Esq., in the 43rd year of his age. (Funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p. m.)

Household Furniture.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, on FRIDAY, Sept. 3rd.—Parlor, Dining-room, Bed-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Crockery, &c., &c.

1 Range (No. 8), Parlor and Bed-room Stoves, &c. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Aug. 31—21

APPLES.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.—30 barrels Nova Scotia Apples, in Astrakans, Duchess, Early Harvest and other varieties. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Aug. 31, 1886.

North Atlantic Steamship Co.

FROM LONDON. THE STEAMSHIP 'CLIFTON' is intended to leave London for Charlottetown, and Miramichi 18th SEPTEMBER.

ATTENTION!

FARMERS in search of Good STABLING for their horses would do well to call at the grocery store of ROBERT GRIFFIN, Kent Street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Johnston, where they will be supplied with hay and oats for their horses, if required. A few Boarders wanted. ROBERT GRIFFIN. Ch'town, August 31.

Try the TEA. 25 Cents. at the LONDON HOUSE.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14th, on the premises, the SOURIS STEAM MILL.

THE PLANT is in first-class order, and consists of Forty (40) Horse-power Baler and Engine, 60-inch Rotary (all iron), Shingle and Box-board Machine, Planer and Matcher, Stave Saw, Jig Saw, Box-board Matcher, Cheese-box Cover Rounding Saw, Small Rip-saw-cut Saw and Table, Taper-ground Rotary Saw for cheese-box stooks, Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, Pipe Dies and Tongs, &c., &c.

THE MILL, Plant, Building and Land will be offered en bloc, and if not sold the Machinery will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

Terms at sale. C. C. CARLTON, Auctioneer. August 31—2aw wy tl sale

FRUIT expected ex Boston steamer, to-morrow (WEDNESDAY), September 1st.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Aug. 31, 1886.

FOR SALE.

THE Land and Property recently occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Brighton Road. BENJAMIN HERTZ. April 20—2aw tl & pat

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, VERY CHEAP

—AT— PERKINS & STERNS'

Balance of Ladies' Straw Hats for almost nothing. Balance of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats at a big discount. Balance of White and Colored Shirts very cheap.

Bargains in PRINT COTTONS. Bargains in COLORED MUSLINS. Bargains in COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Cheap White Cottons, Cheap Gray Cottons, Cheap Linens, Cheap Carpets, Cheap Oilcloths.

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT PERKINS & STERNS.

August 4th, 1886.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

—AT— J. B. MACDONALD'S.

New Dress Goods, New Velvets, New Ribbons, New Buttons, New Cashmeres, New Corsets, New Flannels, New Tweeds.

Selling at Cheapest Prices

—AT— J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, August 25—dy wy

THE NOVA SCOTIA SUGAR REFINERY (Limited), HALIFAX, N. S.

SAMPLES and Prices upon application to HORACE HASZARD, AGENT.

MESSRS. ROBERT LAMB & CO., Dundee, Scotland.

STARCH BAGS, Grain Bags, Hessians, &c. HORACE HASZARD.

J. LEWENZ & HAUSER BROS., London, England.

THE Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal.

The Western Fire Insurance Co., Toronto.

HORACE HASZARD, AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND. Ch'town, August 21, 1886—2w eod

Steam Laundry.

NOTICE.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM LAUNDRY is now in operation. Goods will be called for and delivered free of charge. Call at the office and leave orders for work. Price Lists and all information freely given by MR. SHAW, Manager, at the Laundry, Kent Street, King Square. TERMS—Cash on delivery.

[CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.] Ch'town, July 28, 1886.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST STYLES—FINEST FINISH. WE are opening a great variety of BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS to be sold Cheap for cash. Our Boots and Shoes are bought in large quantities for cash, in the lowest markets, which enables us to give the best value in the trade—no trouble to show goods. Our own manufacture of Boots and Shoes are celebrated throughout the Island, and are in great demand. Ask your storekeepers for our make of Solid Leather Boots. SOLE LEATHER, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, June 17, 1886.