

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 14, 1884.

Attacks on Sir Charles Tupper.

The Toronto Globe, Hamilton Times, Charlottetown Patriot and other journals which have, for many years, been striving to ruin the character of Sir Charles Tupper, are, at all events, consistent in continuing to vilify him now that, with health very seriously impaired, he is compelled to retire from the Cabinet and from Parliament.

The journals referred to are careful to point out that Sir Charles will, in his declining years, enjoy a handsome salary and some privileges. Well, the salary and the privileges would belong to any other man who held the office, and they had better belong to Sir Charles than to almost any other man.

The Fishery Bounty.

WITH reference to the enquiry of "A Fisherman," whose letter appears in another column, we have to say that we believe it to be the intention of the Government to pay all genuine claims for fishing bounties regularly filed; but how soon they will be paid we are not in a position to state.

In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to a speech delivered by Mr. McIntyre last session, on this subject, in the House of Commons, which appeared in THE EXAMINER a short time since. This speech, we think, to say the least of it, was very ill-advised. Although the object of the speaker was, evidently, to injure a government official against whom he entertained some petty personal ill-feeling, we regret very much that his remarks were calculated to throw discredit upon the just claims of fishermen in his section of the country.

According to a report prepared by the Bureau of Statistics on the operations of the United States Tariff Act of 1883, the reduction in the aggregate rate of duty was only 1.47 per cent.—that is to say, the average ad valorem rate on dutiable merchandise during the six months ending December 31, 1882, was 42.34 per cent, and for the six months ending December 31, 1883, 40.87 per cent. The reduction on iron and steel effected by the tariff of 1883 was equal to 4.54 per cent., on clothing wool 10.73 per cent., on woollen manufactures 1.01 per cent. On the other hand, there was an increase of duty on earthen and china ware equal to 13.11 per cent. on spirits and wines 22.76 per cent., on glassware 1.48 per cent., and on cotton manufactures 2.51 per cent.

Table with 2 columns: Average ad valorem rates, Morrison bill rates. Items include Spirits and wines, Manufactures of wool, Earthen and china ware, Glass and glass ware, etc.

The official returns of the financial situation of Germany for 1883-4 are rather unfavorable. The revenue from customs and tobacco is 6,429,024 marks less than the estimate, while the total revenue from the imperial customs is about 11,750,000 marks below. In fact, unless a thorough change in the sugar industry takes place, a catastrophe is imminent. This is chiefly owing to the enormous over-production that has been going on, and the consequent fall in price.

The Island and its Ways.

II.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

MAN, in a primitive state of society, cares very little about beauty as a feature in architecture. The Egyptians, we are told, once lived in caves hollowed out of the living rock, and the settlers in the Canadian Northwest are quite content with four bare walls and a roof. But as soon as the struggle for mere existence is past, and races emerge from barbarism to a rudimentary civilization, they begin at once to take a pleasure in the adornment of their homes.

Generally speaking the private houses of the town are better than the more public ones. Here and there one comes across a building which displays unmistakable signs of an occupant of good taste; but such as these are exceptions, and are very few and far between. The ordinary style of house is not only plain, but excessively ugly; and it is impossible to obtain a view of any one street, or part of a street, that is not marred by some disfigurement. In addition to this lack of beauty is the woful want of tidiness. I am not now speaking of dirtiness, but of that state of disorder and dilapidation in which so many Charlottetown householders are content to allow their premises to remain.

Posterity will always owe a debt of gratitude to those who erected the public buildings in this town. Such hideous structures as the Market House, the Court House, the large public schools, and the Notre Dame convent, are an offence to all but the most inartistic eye. With two exceptions, it would be a kindness if all the city public buildings were swept off the face of the earth, and those two exceptions are the Province Building and Government House. Neither of these are beautiful, but they are not vulgar, and have at least the merit of unpretentiousness.

But where the want of good taste shows itself most glaringly is in the Churches. That such monstrosities as the larger Wesleyan and Baptist Churches could ever have been raised to the honor of a beautiful God almost passes belief. That Christian people can be satisfied to worship year after year in such naked barns as St. Paul's and St. Dunstan's, is a painful proof of how little is known of the beauty of worship. Only one church in the town is not atrociously ugly, and that is the Presbyterian Kirk; and in the case of this last the good exterior is spoiled by the deformity of the interior. Of the interiors of churches one alone is worthy of a church, that of St. Peter's; those of the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic (the only others in which there is an attempt at decoration) being lamentably vulgar.

The churches are decidedly the worst feature in the town, but the whole place is in the utmost need, first, of tidiness, then of adornment. It is somewhat encouraging to see that at least a few of the citizens are beginning to realize this. Of all modes of beautifying none is cheaper or productive of better results than tree-planting, and perhaps I may be allowed to make a suggestion in connection with this subject. The part of the city that needs decoration most is the Queen's Square. As it is, it is exceedingly ugly, and yet it might be made an imposing thoroughfare. To attempt anything in the way of landscape gardening, as was done some years ago, would be simply a waste of money. Such a thing implies constant care on the part of the public, and that we know is unobtainable here. But without an enclosure of some pretension surely those delapidated fences are quite useless! Could they not be removed? This would leave on each side of the public buildings a magnificent wide thoroughfare, which would not pretend to be a park, and which would be infinitely more useful and beautiful than the present unsightly arrangement. If in these two wide squares the Tree Society were to plant a double avenue on each side, the result would be, in a few years time, a pair of the most noble city squares to be found in Canada.

STEEPLE CLEYDON.

Bismarck on Socialism.

During the debate in the Reichstag on the anti-socialist bill Prince Bismarck delivered a strong speech in support of the bill. He declared that the provisions of the bill were necessary to enable the government to successfully combat the socialists, whom he claimed were not only a revolutionary body, but they also aimed at the disorganization of society, and were the cause of the many strikes and the increased suffering among the working classes throughout the manufacturing districts. Continuing the Prince said: "In 1882, recognizing the rapid growth of socialism in Germany and throughout Europe, and the contemplated means employed to get rid of objectionable persons, I proposed that a conference of the powers be held, at which measures could be agreed upon for joint action for the suppression of the dynamite policy adopted by the outlaws of society, be they socialists, anarchists, nihilists or dynamiters, but England and France refused to join the conference. It remains for us to adopt a policy which will effectively rid Germany of such persons. The government is fully determined that the measures contained in this bill shall become law; and if the Reichstag reject the bill, a dissolution will follow and an appeal will be made to your electors to condemn your action by returning members who will fully agree with the government that the socialists' excesses must be vigorously combated."

The secret of a long life is a good and cheery wife.

Supreme Court.

AN IMPORTANT CASE—APPLICATION OF HENRY MCKINLAY FOR ONE-HALF OF THE FINES IMPOSED ON C. BENOIT FOR BREACHES OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT, 1878.

This application was partly heard yesterday and resumed to-day. The circumstances relating to it are:—In January last, McKinlay laid five informations before the Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of Charlottetown, charging Benoit with five breaches of the Scott Act. Upon the hearing of these informations, Benoit was convicted of three, and fined three hundred dollars. The remaining two informations were dismissed. Benoit paid the amount of his fines, whereupon McKinlay demanded one-half, claiming that he, having instituted the proceedings, was entitled thereto. The Stipendiary Magistrate refused to comply with the demand, and McKinlay then made an application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to the Magistrate to compel him to pay over the money. The argument for this mandamus was to have been heard last February, but the Supreme Court were of opinion that the Dominion and Local Governments should be made parties to the proceedings, and ordered that the hearing should stand over until May, and that, in the meantime, the Dominion and Local Governments should be notified to be represented by counsel. The matter was, therefore, called on yesterday. Frederick Peters and Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., appeared on behalf of McKinlay; E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., on behalf of the Dominion Government; Attorney General Sullivan on behalf of the Local Government, and L. H. Davies, Q. C., on behalf of the Stipendiary Magistrate.

McKinlay's counsel contend that he is entitled to the half the fine under the 27th sub-section of section 7 of "The Interpretation Act" (1867) which reads as follows:—

"Whenever any pecuniary penalty or any forfeiture is imposed for any contravention of any Act, then, if no other mode be prescribed for the recovery thereof, such penalty or forfeiture shall be recoverable with costs by civil action or proceeding at the suit of the Crown only, or of any private party suing as well for the Crown as for himself, in any form allowed in such case by the law of that Province where it is brought, before any Court having jurisdiction to the amount of the penalty in cases of simple contract, upon the evidence of any one credible witness other than the Plaintiff or party interested; and if no other provision be made for the appropriation of such penalty or forfeiture, one-half shall belong to the Crown, and the other half shall belong to the private plaintiff, if any there be, and if there be none, the whole shall belong to the Crown."

The counsel opposed to the application contend, (1) that this section only applies to the recovery and appropriation of fines where no provision is made for the recovery thereof by the Act imposing such fine, and that inasmuch as there is a mode prescribed by the Scott Act for the recovery of fines thereunder, the above section does not apply; and (2) that the Interpretation Act having been passed before Prince Edward Island entered Confederation and not having, since that Island joined Confederation, been specially extended, is not in force here.

These two grounds were fully argued yesterday by Messrs Hodgson and Davies, after which the Court adjourned.

This morning Mr. Peters was heard in support of the application, and argued that the latter part of the section in the Interpretation Act had reference to all fines imposed for a breach of any Act, which were unappropriated, and inasmuch as the Scott Act did not provide for the appropriation of fines under it, McKinlay was entitled to one half, and (2) that the Interpretation was in force in this Province.

The argument was concluded this evening and judgment reserved.

Reciprocity.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The defeat of the Morrison Tariff Bill leaves no reason to hope that any measure looking to reciprocity of trade with Canada will be seriously considered, much less adopted, by the present Congress. There is yet time, however, to deal with the question before the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty expire, and if the Democrats elect the President in November, the outlook for more liberal legislation on the part of the United States will be improved. It will be a matter of regret, because a subject of possible irritation and misunderstanding, if the fishery clauses are permitted to expire without provision being made for their early renewal. The difficulty, if it comes, will arise out of the exclusion of American fishermen from the three-mile limit. The words of the treaty of 1818 are as follows:—"And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits." Under this clause American fishermen are prohibited from taking fish within three miles of a bay, creek or harbor, and consequently cannot enter such bays, but the proviso makes the meaning more clear if that be possible. The treaty proceeds: "Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purposes of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." This language is certainly clear enough as to the exclusion of American fishermen, and yet we find a correspondent of the New York Graphic stating that:—

"If there were not evidence that American statesmen of experience have insisted, notwithstanding the above language, that their fishermen have a right to enter bays and harbors in Canada for the purpose of fishing, it would be hardly credited that the language of the treaty was open to doubt, but as such a claim has been urged most persistently by the United States it seems most desirable that it should be left without further delay to arbitration, and more especially as it is the only question on which there is any danger of controversy."

The suggestion that the interpretation of the treaty should be left to arbitration cannot be entertained for a moment. To do so would imply a doubt on the part of

Canada as to the right of exclusion, an admission that would seriously weaken the position of this country. Canada is willing enough to make the fishing privileges she possesses the basis of a reciprocity treaty, but it is a little too much to ask that these rights and privileges shall be surrendered to the chance of a lay commission when law and precedent are all on her side.

Charles Reade's Epitaph

The following inscription will be placed on Charles Reade's tombstone. It was written by himself:—

Here Lie, By the side of his beloved friend, the mortal remains of CHARLES READE, Dramatist, Novelist and Journalist.

His last words to mankind are on this stone. I hope for a resurrection, not from any power in nature, but from the will of the Lord God Omnipotent, who made nature and man. He created man out of nothing, which nature could not. He can restore man from the dust, which nature cannot. And I hope for holiness and happiness in the future life, not for anything I have said or done in this body, but from the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ. He has promised his intercession to all who seek it, and he will not break his word; that intercession, once granted, cannot be rejected; for he is God, and His merits infinite; a man's sins are but human and finite. "Him that cometh to Me, I will in no wise cast out." "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous, and he is the propitiator for our sins."

CURRENT NOTES.

In six years Henry M. Stanley has succeeded in establishing a chain of international stations across the African continent. In 1880 he founded Viva, the first of the series of stations in Western Africa. Before the end of the third year Leopoldville, a station on Stanley Pool, at the head of the lower Congo, and the key of Upper Congo, was founded, and four steamers were launched on the great river. In 1883 the station of Stanley Falls, 1,000 miles up the river, was founded. About 2,600 miles of river transit of the Congo and its tributaries are open to commerce by the chain of stations. The imports to the West Coast of Africa last year were over \$22,000,000, while the exports were over \$27,000,000.

Under the heading "A Gigantic Scheme for Plunder" the New York Graphic of Saturday last gives a most startling account of a scheme to rob the National Treasury by means of a Naval Appropriation bill. The statements it makes are so clear and plain, its assertions so strong that it seems almost impossible for those who are accused of being implicated in this game or plunder from taking some notice of the charge. It openly charges Secretary of the Navy Chandler and Mr. John Roach with conduct in connection with Government work that should be investigated by Congress. But these two gentlemen seem to be omnipotent at Washington and whether it is in matters relating to the Navy or the merchant marine, their wishes are evidently law.

The career of Judah Benjamin was a remarkable one. He was admitted to the bar of New Orleans at the age of twenty-one. Twenty years after, he was a United States senator and at the head of his profession in the Southern States. During the war he held consecutively or concurrently three portfolios and in administrative ability far exceeded any of his colleagues. The story of his flight from the Federal forces, his long journey in a boat, and the semi-piratical incidents connected with the escape have lately been graphically told. But more wonderful still is the rapidity with which he reached a leading place at the English bar. Admitted to that bar by special favor, at a time when he had reached an age when most men refuse to learn anything new, he in a few years acquired a reputation second to none of his fellows. "Benjamin on Sales" is universally conceded to be one of the best law books ever written.

The recent conduct of the Queen toward the Grand Duke of Hesse, has spurred the English press to publish unsparingly every extract from the memoirs of the Princess Alice, calculated to show the meanness of the German courts toward the English princess, and in contrast to the lavish liberality shown by the English people to every German who has entered the royal family of Great Britain. The publications display in the most glaring way the pitiful daily pinching which the Princess Alice was compelled to resort to to make ends meet in her Darmstadt palace, the pathetic appeals she was forced to make to tradesmen for unpaid bills, the keenness with which she felt the disgrace of her poverty when entertaining royal visitors, and most of all, the penuriousness of her husband in making it necessary for her to mend her own clothes and even to turn the garments of herself and children for new use when too threadbare on one side for further exhibition.

The growing disposition to admit women to participation in all manly sports, says the N. Y. Sun, and the education they are receiving in matters which formerly they were a rule of modesty and good taste for them at least to appear to be ignorant of, is a feature of modern times which may or may not be a good thing for the sex and for society. Not many years ago American girls were almost a laughing stock on the continent of Europe, by reason of their unwillingness to walk through galleries of nude statues accompanied by gentlemen friends. Now, American girls discuss with men the points, beauties and defects of horses and dogs, are well up in their favorite pedigrees, and give opinions without reserve in relation to breeding and training. They affix, too, the utmost manliness of attire, and with their cut away coats, dude collars, narrow ties, and exposure of shirt fronts, might, but for the inevitable petticoat, be easily mistaken for the men with whom they talk, bet, and consult. How far their usefulness in after life, or their attractiveness as at any age, will be promoted by these new branches of education to which so much time and attention are given, is, to say the least, doubtful. Certainly the familiarity of manner and conversation between girls and men, which is now so general, does not, thus far, seem to breed respect.

NEW GOODS

- 1,000 bbls. FLOUR, 500 half-chests TEA, 50 puns. MOLASSES, 100 boxes SUGAR, 100 boxes RAISINS, 250 doz. BUTTER, 100 bbls. BUTTER SALT, 284 doz. PAIRS, 30 nests TUBS, 50 doz. WOOD WASH BOARDS, 25 doz. ZINC, 300 coils REIN ROPE, 100 coils MANILLA, 12 doz. SLATES, 2 cases DWARF INK, 30 cases Greenbank SOAPMAKER, 400 doz. PICKLES (in cases), 40 cases LAMP CHIMNEYS, 100 boxes CLOTHES PINS, 50 bags RICE, 100 cases AXLE GREASE.

CARVELL BROS.

May 14, 1884—ex pat 2i

LANDING TO-DAY,

250 Casks Kerosene,

Ex Lauretta (warranted).

CARVELL BROS.

May 14, 1884—ex pat 2i

SEED WHEAT

DIRECT from Simcoe County, Ontario, at \$3.50 per bag. Balance will be closed out by Auction, Friday, May 16th, at two o'clock, p. m. Also English Clover Seed at a bargain.

A. McNEILL,

Ch'town, May 14, 1884.—2i

ACADIA COAL!

LANDING TO-DAY, ex schooner L. H. Davies,

70 tons Acadia Nut.

Ex schooner Three Sisters,

60 ton Acadia Round.

C. LYONS,

Acadia Coal Depot, Peaks No. 2 Wharf, May 13, 1884—4i

TENDERS.

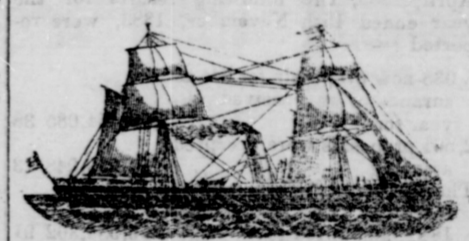
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the 17th May, for the erection of a double Dwelling House on Pownall Street—Plan and specification to be seen at the subscriber's residence, Dorchester Street, west.

PATRICK CONNOLLY.

May 13, 1884—3i pd

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

Between Montreal, Charlottetown, Pictou, and St. John's, Nfld.



THE FINE STEAMSHIP

"COBAN,"

1,050 TONS REGISTER,

CAPT. ROBERT FRASER,

WILL SAIL FROM

Montreal for St. John's, Newfoundland

ON OR ABOUT THE 17TH INST.,

Calling at Charlottetown and Pictou.

For Freight or Passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

AGENTS.

Ch'town, May 12, 1884—3i

TO LET,

THE double-tenement Dwelling known as THE Franklin House.

Rent very low.

W. W. WELLNER,

May 10, 1884—4i 2aw

REMOVAL.

THE Bible Depository has been removed to the British American Book and Tract Depository, corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

May 10, 1884—5i end

M. B. KLLIS.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

P. F. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.

FULL LINES in Maple Leaf, Acme, Spruce & Co. Mottled, Island Bouquet. Value fully equal to imported Soaps.

BEER & SONS,

Proprietors.

Ch'town, April 21, 1884—1m end

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with Neatness and Despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, over Water and Great George Street.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens will be held in the Market Hall, on

Wednesday Evening, 14th instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

to organize measures for planting the Squares and Streets of Charlottetown with trees.

All citizens who take an interest in improving the appearance of the town are requested to attend, and their assistance and co-operation are solicited.

A. A. MACDONALD,

Chairman of Preliminary Meeting,

A. B. WARBURTON,

Secretary of Preliminary Meeting.

STONE MASONS.

TENDERS will be received up to Friday next, the 16th instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the building of a basement wall for the block of stores, etc., to be situated on South Side of Queen Square. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of W. C. Harris, Esq., Architect, Mr. Candall's Brick House, King Street. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

HORACE HASZARD,

Ch'town, May 12, 1884—4i

JUST ARRIVED, VIA BOSTON,

875 Barrels Choice Patent Flour.

DAILY EXPECTED, VIA PICTOU,

500 Barrels Choice Superior Extra.

FOR SALE BY

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.

N. B.—Owing to the inferior quality of most Canada Superior this year, we have concluded to make a specialty of the two following brands—Evangeline, 1st grade; Superior Extra, Nova Scotia Mills, 2nd Grade. We guarantee these brands to give satisfaction.

J. F. SHATFORD,

Ch'town, May 10,

A CARD.

I BEG to announce that I have completed my work on the Bishop's Palace, and have decided to remain in Charlottetown for the month of May, and will, in that time, attend to any orders for first-class Painting and Graining, Paper Hanging, or Kalamining. Orders may be left at Messrs. Norton Bros., City Hardware Store.

F. LANDRY,

Ch'town, May 10, 1884.—10i

IN STORE.

10 puns. choice retailing MOLASSES,

25 barrels granulated and yellow refined SUGARS,

100 cils a Logan's SOLE LEATHER,

25 barrels best American KEROSENE.

HOURLY EXPECTED.

125 barrels High Grade FLOUR,

125 barrels choice Superior Extra,

125 barrels choice K. D. CORNMEAL.

N. J. CAMPBELL,

Ch'town, May 9, 1884.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the erection of Stores and Bank Building will be received up to the 16th instant.

Plans and specification can be seen on Monday the 12th, at the office of Phillips & Chappell, in Full's Brick Building, Queen Street.

J. G. HAMILTON BROWN,

May 8, 1884—4i 16th

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

ACADIA COAL—Landing and in store at McMillan's Depot. [may 14 2i pd]

WANTED—A NURSE. Good references required. Apply to Mrs. R. F. DeBlois, Spring Park. [may 14 3i]

WANTED—A Housekeeper to take charge of a small family. A middle-aged person preferred. Apply to E. G. PARKMAN, Euston Street. [may 13 2i pd]

WANTED—A MAN to work on a farm. Good wages. Apply immediately to A. McNeill, Auctioneer, Charlottetown. [may 12 3i]

LOST—On the 6th instant, a Gold Lockey and Chain. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER Office. [may 12]

TO LET—A House situated on Pleasant Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Douse, with stable and pump in yard. Possession given immediately. Apply to John Kelly, Esquire, Dorchester Street, or to the owner, Edward Kelly. [may 10 6i pd]

TO LET—Two Tenements. Possession given about first June. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Spring Park Road. [may 9]

CHEAP WAGON and a WASHING MACHINE for sale. Apply to Hector McLeod, St. Peter's Road, Charlottetown. [may 7 4i]

PASTURAGE—Excellent pasture for the season, for a limited number of cattle, in the twelve-acre lot next to Henry's Lane Kils, Malpeque Road. Apply early to GEORGE ALLY. [may 7 we sa]

TO LET—A House on King Street, between Hillsborough and Weymouth Sts. Possession immediately. Also a Warehouse on Grafton Street. Apply to WILLIAM DODD. [may 2]

YING AND A BOACH—It is anxious to write to any of the principal post office for your letters. Post card will give your address.—LATVIA. [may 8]

WANTED—A good, steady MAN, to work on a farm and take charge. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [ap 28]

WANTED—A NURSE. Good reference required. Apply to Mrs. George Peake, Edgemoor House. [ap 28]