

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 11, 1887.

Public Works.

The amount of the contracts entered into during last year was \$23,242.54; and the amount paid on account of contracts was \$22,602.54.

Public Lands.

The public lands remaining unsold amount to 109,646 1/2 acres; and the balances due the public lands department on the 31st December last amounted to \$444,494.12.

As we cannot afford to give the unsold lands away and sacrifice nearly a half million of dollars due on account of the lands which have been sold, there seems to be still some use for the Public Lands Department!

In the past year 7,333 1/2 acres were—according to the Commissioner's report—sold to 116 persons for \$10,995.84.

The receipts for the office during the year amounted to \$47,378.19.

The deeds and counterparts executed during last year amount to 482; 116 new accounts were opened, and 321 accounts closed. At the end of last year the Government had sold, under the operation of the Land Purchase Act, 687,195 1/2 acres, for \$1,095,042.25. At the same time there remained 5,231 open accounts, 5,416 being closed since the establishment of the department; and deeds remained to be executed in the case of about 3,929 holdings, including tenants not attended.

Hospital for the Insane.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the number of patients in Hospital at the end of last year was 122, or 7 more than at the close of 1886. During the year 29 males and seventeen females were admitted, making the total number under treatment 161. Twenty-two males and six females have been discharged, and six males and five females have died, leaving under care at the present time sixty-two males and sixty females. The daily average number resident throughout the year has been 120.

The total expenditure in connection with the institution during the year, was \$15,910.77, or a little more than \$132 for each patient.

The amount realized from paying patients, etc., during the year was \$1187.68.

The following table shows the cost, weekly, of maintaining each patient in the Hospital since it was opened:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, per capita cost per week, and other financial data.

The Medical Superintendent demands increased accommodation. He says:—

"I have again to call attention to the absolute necessity for this. Something must be done, and at once, to increase our accommodation for patients of both sexes. We have at present in the hospital a larger number than can be comfortably accommodated, and can only admit new patients as vacancies occur through discharges or deaths among those in the institution. I repeat, the suggestion made in my report of 1884, that the centre building of the present structure be used for patients, and that other provision be made for the Medical Superintendent. Plans have already been drawn with a view to providing accommodation in the centre building for about thirty patients. This would give ample room for many years to come."

The Medical Superintendent acknowledges the efficiency of the supervisor, Mr. McPhail, and returns thanks to Rev. James Carruthers for religious services rendered.

Editorial Notes.

Dr. O. W. Holmes, speaking of the fact that he was born in the same year (1809) that witnessed the birth of Gladstone, Tennison and Lord Houghton, which the doctor says promotes humility rather than vanity, makes this comment:—"Persons of the same year watch each other, especially as the sands of life begin to run low, as we can imagine so many damaged hour glasses to keep an eye on each other."

"To all young men choosing between the two states of life, the single and the married, we commend the words of the quaint Jeremy Taylor, who sums up the subject well when he says: "Marriage hath in it more safety than single life hath; it hath more care; it is more merry and sad; it is fuller of joys and sorrows; it lies under more burdens, but it is supported by all the strength of love and charity, which makes those burdens delightful. It is a school and exercise of virtue, and though it hath cares, yet single life hath dangers which are more troublesome and more dangerous, and often end in sin, while the cares are but exercises of piety."

Fifteen of the United States have laws for the teaching of temperance principles in all public schools. Washington Territory has just passed the strongest bill of all for scientific temperance instruction. Noah Porter, ex-President of Yale College says:—

"I have no doubt that the State, in its public schools, ought to give instructions in respect to those duties and moral relations which are generally acknowledged to be essential to the welfare of the commonwealth. A knowledge of the duty of temperance, and the sin and evil of intemperance, are both recognized as essential to this welfare. It follows that the State has the right and is under the obligation to give such instructions as may thus prove to be useful and effective for good."

A London special to the New York World says: The revival of trade in the United States and Canada has led to a substantial increase in the proportion of

emigration to Europe. So pronounced is this that nearly all the Atlantic lines have issued notices to their agents to stop booking for the present. A special feature of this movement is that a number of mechanics are going out, especially bricklayers, plasterers and masons from Scotland, Wales and the northern districts of England in response to advices from the other side that good openings are now presenting themselves to craftsmen of that kind. The German lines, it is understood, are already fully booked and a considerable accession to the number of Germans passing through Liverpool is expected. Swedes also and Norwegians are fully to the fore. Altogether the emigration business of the season is more brisk than at any time during the previous seven years, and the prospects point to a long period of activity.

An exemplary wife of Indianapolis contracted a second marriage, supposing—wrongfully as it turned out—that her first husband had secured a divorce in another State. Within a few days she has been painfully surprised to find herself the legal darling of two separate men. There have been other women who, to their subsequent sorrow, anticipated by a few years the natural term of life of their absent husbands, but their case, we believe, is a solitary and lonesome one. To the end of preventing future mischances of a like character we suggest that a law be framed which will require husbands who secure divorces in other States to forward to the pining, grief-stricken ladies at home a rough outline of the facts. The law of course cannot force happy couples to a mutual exchange of their most sacred secrets, but when one of the parties to a holy alliance has secured a divorce, the other, it would seem, ought in all justice to be taken into confidence. Had the law compelled such action, the exemplary wife of Indianapolis would not have committed, after consulting an attorney, her awkward and annoying mistake.

International Affairs.

DISCUSSED BY THE UNITED STATES CABINET.—THEY ARE TOLD THAT ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of international questions, the most important relating to the Canadian fisheries policy of Great Britain, the Island of Hayti and the seal fisheries of Alaska. In regard to the fisheries question it is understood that information has been received to the effect that England sustains the position taken by the Canadian authorities and is in no wise disposed to make the concessions requested by this government. This question was considered by the cabinet with a view of the advisability of suitable action by the president under the provisions of the retaliatory act.

The alleged demand of Great Britain for the possession of Tortugas Islands or payment by the Haytian government of \$100,000 in settlement of old claims, was considered at some length. The United States have great interests in Hayti, commercial and otherwise, and are deeply concerned in its welfare and prosperity. Correspondence will be opened with Great Britain on this subject. The Alaska seal fisheries were discussed with a view to their better protection from foreign interference. It is represented that the interests are now threatened by wanton and wholesale slaughter of seals in the open ocean. The difficulty of controlling this matter arises from the alleged want of jurisdiction of our government over these waters beyond the three-mile limit. The question will be again considered at a future meeting.

Lord Selborne Attacks the Irish Priesthood.

Lord Selborne, in an article in the Liberal Unionist, of London, makes a fierce attack upon the Irish priesthood. He asks by what claim do they stand above the law? and continues:—"Until lately the priesthood supported the precepts of the Bible. Now are seen surprising changes. The art of calling evil good and good evil has been highly developed, but I have seen no formal argument adduced to prove that open practical sympathy, not with the victims, but with the inflictors of violence, is in accordance with the spirit and principle of the sixth commandment." After similar references to intimidation, boycotting and non-payment of rent, he said:—"The only conceivable explanation of this alliance between a Christian priesthood and those who carry on such a social and political warfare by such means is the assumption somewhere of authority to dispense with and supersede the law of the land, and every other law or obligation auxiliary to the law thus set aside." Lord Selborne is not sure that such intention was advanced even in the middle ages when the most extravagant claims were allowed on behalf of the clergy. After referring to the papal claims in 1864 and 1874 to infallibility and liberation from civic subject, and to Mr. Gladstone's comment thereon that nobody could become a convert to Catholicism without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civic loyalty at the mercy of another, Lord Selborne proceeds:—"For any church to ally herself with the force of anarchy and disorder is certainly not a light matter to many people in England, who, though finally attached to the Protestant faith, have sympathy with the Catholics whenever the secular power appears to treat them harshly, and who have been always ready to extend them the fullest measure of civil equality. The new attitude of the heads of the Irish church must be painful in the highest degree, not chiefly because it aggravates civil troubles and throws into the scale of public demoralization a power which ought above all powers to be opposed, but even more because it disappoints the hopes which might have been formed of better days to come for the great part of the Christian world which the Roman church represents."

The Duke of Westminster has promised to give during the remainder of his life, \$5,000 a year for the building of new churches. He is now 69 years old.

The German Emperor's returning strength has caused him to intimate his desire to be present at the manoeuvres of the first army corps at Kneigsburg during the coming summer.

When Theodore Tilden went to Paris he said he would never return to America as long as Beecher was alive. It is estimated that the beggars of Rome receive \$2,000,000 a year in alms and that 500 of them are worth from \$15,000 to \$25,000 each. A piece of ground on Broadway, New York, 25 by 100 feet, was sold the other day for \$450,200—at a rate of \$4,500,000 per acre.

A Sad Case.

MRS. CROSS, WHILE SUFFERING FROM MENTAL DERANGEMENT, THRUST A POKER DOWN HER THROAT SUSTAINING INJURIES THEREFROM WHICH CAUSED HER DEATH.

MRS. CROSS, the wife of Mr. Wm. T. Cross, saddler, who resides on Grafton Street west, died at four o'clock yesterday morning, as the result of injuries inflicted with suicidal intent. The facts of the sad affair are about as follows: Some three months ago Mrs. Cross slipped and fell on the sidewalk breaking one of her legs, as a result of which she was confined to her bed until about three weeks ago. Shortly after she was able to move about she began to show signs of mental aberration. She would rarely talk with any person, but when she would, it would be to remark that she was tired of this world and wished she were out of it. These thoughts so preyed upon her mind that on Saturday morning she determined to hasten her departure. About nine o'clock in the morning of that day, while her husband was outside in the yard gathering kindling, she seized a stove-poker and thrust it down her throat. When her husband came in he found her lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from the mouth. He at once summoned assistance, and several of the neighbors ran in. They did all they could to benefit the unfortunate woman, but she still continued to bleed profusely. In the afternoon Dr. McLeod, in response to a call arrived on the scene. He at once saw that her hours were numbered, as her throat and breast were terribly swollen and inflamed and she was expectorating blood at an alarming rate. Her face was much discolored also, and she could not swallow. The Dr. asked her why she did the terrible deed, and after much hesitation she told him that she did it because she was tired of life and wanted to leave this world. After giving such orders as he thought would tend to the relieving of pain for the few hours remaining he took his departure. The poor woman lingered in great pain until four o'clock yesterday morning when she died. Her remains were interred in the People's Cemetery to-day. Mrs. Cross was about sixty years of age, and had for years past had been a hard drinker, but, it is said, had not drunk any since the accident which confined her to her house. For some time past the couple have been in reduced circumstances owing to the drinking habit.

The Cholera in South America.

The ravages which the cholera is making in South America are represented in a vivid manner in the following letter from Las Penas, in the Province of Cordova, in the Argentine Republic. It was published in the Pall Mall Gazette:

"I'll just give you a small sketch of the 'microbe' that is fast thinning us out here—cholera. In Rosario it has nearly disappeared, but in Canada de Courez, where you will remember, I used to be, the Italians especially are having a fine time of it. They die in heaps, and are chucked into an immense pit or are buried by their relations under a mound of earth in the middle of a wheat field. Their goods and chattels are then thrown into a heap and burned—that is to say, what the soldiers don't pocket. In Mendoza and Tucuman, two places that used to be thickly populated cities, the scourge has been so terrible that few have returned to tell the tale. Some days in the centre of the latter place as many as 250 died a day, to say nothing of the outskirts of the town. In Monte Video they do not wait for the people to die, but cart them off as soon as they get sick. The papers say that the dead carts pass through the streets with the dead and dying all mixed up. The scenes in the hospitals are, or rather have been, something too terrible to describe. A regiment of artillery (which means to say in this country the scum of the earth, such as assassins and cattle-stealers condemned to the ranks for life or for a term of years) has been nearly cleared out in Rio Cuarto. The band of music I hear has been completely blotted out. I cannot describe to you the terror that has prevailed here. Several of my acquaintances are gone, poor fellows—one died in three hours! Some cases have occurred where the subject has nearly dropped down dead in the street. The authorities have fought pluckily against this fearful pestilence. A brother of a friend of mine was assassinated a few days ago in Tucuman by an infatuated man, who in the panic believed that the filtered water was meant to poison them. I was in Rosario a few days ago, taking down Mackenzie, who has been seriously ill, and happened to hear the story from this poor beggar's own lips. Mackenzie is in Rosario, waiting to recover his health to go home.

"We are passing through an awful crisis. The drought here is so terrible that a glass of water is being sold for 5 cents—about 2 1/2d. The cattle are charging the fences madly, and I don't even keep them back. One of the streams that crosses the Estancia, and also provides the water for nearly 1,000 people, has dried up! What with the drought, cholera, and the fearful hailstorm, in which we lost about 1,000 cattle, you can imagine the state we are in. The drought up to the present is said to have saved us here from cholera, so perhaps we ought to be thankful. The heat is past all description. Imagine, the horses and cattle in Mendoza have also died of cholera! They have barred the passes to Chili, and so every one is out of work there, and unable to sell a thing."

More Troops.

Prince Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace Lorraine, has returned to Strasburg. The project for the administration of Reichsland is completed. The garrison of Strasburg has been reinforced by 3000 men. The barracks there are bounded and a portion of troops have been billeted. Under the new scheme, the Government under the Staalhalter will be divided into three departments:—1st, comprising commerce and agriculture; 2nd, justice and public worship; and 3rd, finance. Laws affecting Reichsland, which have hitherto been referred to the Landesauschuss, will henceforth be confined to the Bundesrath and Reichstag, including land and criminal laws and laws relating to nominations of mayors.

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A piece of ground on Broadway, New York, 25 by 100 feet, was sold the other day for \$450,200—at a rate of \$4,500,000 per acre.

GRAND Dramatic Entertainment IN THE LYCEUM

Easter Monday Night, April 11th, '87,

WHEN THE Benevolent Irish Society Dramatic Club

will produce the thrilling drama

IRELAND OF TO-DAY

founded on events current in Ireland at the present time, depicting the strained relations between landlord and tenant and their cause, to be followed by a laughable farce, entitled,

A PRETTY SURE CURE.

A splendid orchestra will be in attendance. There will be several vocal solos between the acts, appropriate to the occasion.

Admission—Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquette, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.15. Curtain raised at 8. sharp. March 28—eod & apr 8 11

ENTERTAINMENT

—IN—

St. Peter's Boys' Schoolroom,

—ON—

Easter Tuesday Evening, April 12th.

THE following ladies and gentlemen will take part:—

READERS—Miss Lawson, Rev. James Simpson, Messrs. E. J. Hodgson and W. C. Harris.

VOCALISTS—Mrs. Malcolm Macleod, Mrs. Strickland, Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss F. Earle, Messrs. Maynard and F. P. Carvell.

PIANISTS—Miss Russell, Miss Maude DesBrisay, Miss Wright, Mr. Arnauld (Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, in costume).

Admission, 20 cents. April 2, 1887.—5t sat tu th sat tu

Public Meeting of Citizens.

IN compliance with a resolution recently passed by the special committee appointed to draft a Bill relative to the introduction of WATERWORKS into the City, I do hereby call a Public Meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, to be held in the MARKET HALL on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 12th of April at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the adoption of the said Bill before its presentation to the Provincial Legislature.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, 9th April 1887.

Electro Sillicon advertisement with an illustration of a woman's face.

Magic Brilliant.

Direct from Nature's Laboratory.

THE UNRIVALLED POLISH

—FOR—

Gold and Silver Plated Ware, Glass,

Tin, Steel, or any Material where a

Brilliant Lustre is required.

Only 12 Cents a Box

—AT—

BEER & COFF'S.

April 7—eod wky

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

AT Auction, at Rooms, TUESDAY next, 12th April, at 2 o'clock p.m. Parlor Set, (Walnut and Rose, Walnut, Brussels Carpet, Scotch Carpet, Stair Carpet, Oilcloth, Bedroom Set, (painted), several Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Cartrams, Feather Beds and Pillows, Iron Chairs, and Cushions, Bed Chair, Lot China, Glassware, Crockery, Tinware, Jars, Lamps, Mats, &c., &c. 1 No. 8 Cooking Range, 2 Parlor Cut Stoves, 1 Black Diamond Cook Stove (for wood), the property of a party giving up housekeeping.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer.

April 9, '87.—21

Lemons, Raisins.

15 Cases LEMONS, 100 Boxes Valencia RAISINS, 5 Bags PILBERR'S for Sale Low.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

FLOUR.

125 Bbls JEWEL, Choice Patent, 200 Bbls KENT, 125 Bbls SUPERIOR EXTRA. Wholesale at Lowest Prices.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

IN STORE:

2 1/2 Puns, Choice Barbados, 15 Tons, Choice ANTIQUA, 30 Puns, Choice ANTIQUA, 30 Puns, Choice TRINIDAD.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

At 9 o'clock on Monday her 21

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

AT the Sherbrooke Exhibition, held a short time ago, the above Fertilizer won the First Diploma and a Bronze Medal. It gives unequalled satisfaction wherever it has been used.

H. McLEOD, Agent.

Ch'town Royalty, April 9, 1887—11 & wky

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are showing a large assortment of excellent values in Embroideries and Insertions.

WHITE COTTONS.

By purchasing early last autumn, we are enabled to offer the choicest values in the city.

Samples on application.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, April 11, 1887.

SEE THEM! DON'T FAIL TO READ ABOUT THEM!

OUR new stock of HATS is just opened, and



"MUST BE DISPOSED OF."

We have the Largest and most Complete stock of HATS ever seen in the City and our prices are away down. Try us, try us. We can beat the Island. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, April 11, 1887—eod & wky

LONDON HOUSE.

House-keeping Goods, New White and Gray Cotton, New Printed Cottons, Bleached Sheetings, Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, towels, Toweling.

THESE goods have just been opened for Spring Sale, and having been bought before the recent advance in Cottons, will be found extra value.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Brussels, Tapestries, Hems, Floor Cloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Lace Curtains.

Tailoring Department.

A lot of Spring Tweeds just opened.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

CEO, DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, March 7, 1887.—wky

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

DESIRE to return their hearty thanks to the City Fire Department, Hook & Ladder Co., Salvage Corps, and the general public for the efforts put forth on the night of the 4th inst., to save their property from fire, and wish to intimate that they hope, in a very short time to be in a better position than ever to serve the public in the Manufacture and Repairing of Furniture, &c.

In the meantime the immense stock of Furniture, now on hand in Show Rooms, will be disposed of at the very lowest prices for ready payment. They have made temporary arrangements whereby they are prepared to execute orders previous to their new premises being ready.

Undertaking in all its branches, as usual.

The Steam Laundry will also be resumed at the earliest possible day.

Ch'town, March 9, 1887.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Total Assets, Thirty Million Dollars

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, March 11, 1887—2 1/2 mos 2w