

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 6, 1886.

Editorial Notes.

The Paris Municipal Council has, it is said, voted 80,000,000f. towards the French Exhibition of 1889.

The bill enfranchising the police has passed its second reading in the English Commons. It is thought that it will likely be amended so as to exclude the Irish Constabulary.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the first clause of the Polish bill placing 100,000,000 marks at the disposal of the Government for establishing German colonies in West Prussia and Posen.

The gubboats loaned by the British Government to Mr. Tuke to carry food and clothing to the starving fishermen along the west coast of Ireland have been prevented by storms from approaching the land and were obliged to return.

Mr. Mandella, the President of the British Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons a day or two ago that the Government had ordered a thorough investigation to be made into all the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer Oregon.

It is estimated that the Spanish elections will result in the choice of 170 Ministerialists and 100 Opposition members, the latter composed as follows: Canovas del Castillo Conservatives, 50; Romero y Robledo Conservatives, 25; Castelar Republicans, 10; Salmeron Republicans, 3; Zrillists, 4; Dominguez Dynastic Democrats, 7; and one Carlist.

The customs returns of the port of Ottawa, for the month of March, have just been issued. The imports were \$156,383, of which \$120,414 were the value of dutiable goods. The value of goods entered for consumption was \$197,528. The amount of duty collected was \$46,697.46, being \$20,503.69 over the corresponding period of last year. The figures, in fact, show that the collection last month was the largest made in the history of Ottawa. The revenue this year is expected to reach \$300,000, an increase in revenue in nine years of over fifty per cent.

The Toronto Mail's London cablegram says that a reform in the tariff is daily becoming a more vital question. The constantly increasing trade depression forcibly demands some measure of relief, and a large number of economists believe that this can be found in a measure of protection. Free trade, they say, which once gave England her supremacy, when she commanded the markets of the world, is a two-edged sword that is now destroying her, when the world's markets are closed against her by the almost universally adopted protective tariffs. Parliament will have before long to give this question serious attention.

The Montreal board of health have issued for distribution a series of health manuals. They treat of diphtheria, typhoid fever and cholera and scarlet fever, and will shortly be followed by another on smallpox. They are printed in both languages, and aim to give in a concise, easily comprehended manner instructions for the prevention of these diseases, and to aid in their suppression once they do make their appearance in a household. The symptoms precursory of each disease are explained, instructions given for isolation and disinfection, with the proper materials and proportions for the latter purposes. The tracts are admirably calculated to fulfil their intended mission, and there can be no doubt will be productive of much good wherever they are distributed.

Prince Alexander refuses absolutely, says a recent despatch, to submit to the powers, as demanded by Russia, the question whether his title to governor of Eastern Roumelia is for life, as he claims, or, as Russia contends, for the term of five years. The Bulgarian papers applaud the attitude of the Prince. They attribute to it a defiant way, and summon Russia to act both with it she thinks she is aggrieved. "Now or never" these papers exclaim. "It is the time for Russia to decide her attitude towards Prince Alexander." Prince Alexander has sent a despatch to the Porte saying that he is unable to assist in re-establishing a form of Government in Roumelia which would afford a guarantee of tranquillity, which would leave the door open to perpetual foreign interference, and which would fail to satisfy the legitimate wishes of the Roumelians.

Belgium, which is at present the scene of great labor troubles, is the most densely populated country in Europe. Its area is 11,373 square miles, and its population on Dec. 31, 1884, was 5,784,958, or 508 per square mile. In Brabant and East Flanders the density in 1884 was nearly 800 per square mile. The country is rich in minerals, and a large amount of capital and thousands of people are employed in working the mines, the chief of which are coal and iron. The great coal district is in the province of Hainault, which attracts about one-fifth of the population. The town of Charleroi, in which the most serious riots have taken place, is about 30 miles south of Brussels, in the eastern part of Hainault, and has scores of blast furnaces, a hundred coal pits, the most extensive glass works in Belgium, and great iron establishments and manufactories of

various kinds, employing thousands of persons. These works have been developed during the last 60 years, and the supply of raw material is said to be practically inexhaustible.

Commenting upon the rumor that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is likely to desert Mr. Gladstone, the St. John Sun says: The ex-honorary secretary is neither troubled with political principles or party loyalty. He had been a member of the Gladstone ministry which fell in 1874, but when the liberal leader went into opposition, Harcourt began in his rough way to assail him whenever an opportunity occurred. He went out of his way to upbraid Gladstone in those days, but when his old leader's star was again in the ascendant Harcourt renewed his allegiance. Beaconsfield's administration went down and Harcourt was ready for a place in the cabinet. When the party returned to office after Salisbury's short term of office, Harcourt obtained a chief seat in the ministry. Apparently he sees that the tide is setting hard against Gladstone, and Harcourt, as usual, follows the tide.

Luxuries.

A glance through the Trade and Navigation report for 1885, shows that during that year, as in many that preceded it, a vast amount of luxuries was brought into the country. Millions of dollars worth of stuff was imported, on which heavy duties were levied, showing two things:—First, that the people are not so hard pressed as some politicians would have us believe; and second, that the much championed poor man does not pay all the taxes. Take the following list and read it through:—

Table listing various goods and their values, including books, printing, musical instruments, and other luxuries.

It will be seen from this list that none of these articles are distinctly necessities. They could be done without. It is the rich who buy them. Then, too, in the staples there are millions of dollars worth of articles for which fancy prices are paid, and which should come within the range of this list. They are not, however, included, nor are distinctions made between varieties of brass or metal work which would rank as indispensable and that class which is used only for decorative purposes. It is impossible to separate the two great classes from the report; but if it could be done, it would be shown that at least \$60,000,000 worth, or fully one half of the total imports are of goods used solely by the rich.

The Fisheries Matter.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries states that he is deluged with letters daily from those interested in the fisheries along the coast of the New England States, inquiring about the regulations recently put in force for the protection of the Dominion fisheries and the extent to which they have been excluded from Canadian waters. He says there is nothing in the treaty to prevent owners of American fishing vessels engaging their crews in Canada and putting them on board their vessels anywhere outside the three mile limit, but that the American vessels cannot approach the Canadian coast nearer than the prescribed limit for this purpose. The Minister also says that, judging from the correspondence he is constantly receiving from the United States, the Americans are beginning already to realize the many advantages they have forfeited—which they formerly enjoyed—by the abrogation of the treaty regarding the police. He says that the stipulation of the treaty of 1818 will be more rigidly enforced than from 1869 to 1872, and that it will be the policy of the Government now to look to other countries with whom respectful treaty relations may be arranged in order to give a market to the Canadian fishermen in place of that they have partially lost in the United States.

The Short Line.

Count D'Hauterive, of Paris, France, who visited this country last year in company with several French capitalists, has returned, and is now negotiating with the Short Line Railway with the Maritime Provinces, for the construction of a large portion of the road. It will be remembered that the contract was awarded to what is known as Pope's company, of which Messrs. Stephen, Angus and Smith, of the Canadian Pacific, were elected directors. It is now understood that this company proposes subletting the contract to a syndicate of French capitalists represented by the Count D'Hauterive, which is backed by the "Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas." The Count has had several interviews with the Pacific people during the last few days, and it is hoped by next week some arrangement will be come to. The eastern portion of the Short Line in New Brunswick is being built by a syndicate of which Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company is chairman, and it is said the French syndicate are endeavoring to buy out the American and construct the whole road themselves.—Montreal Star.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Prof Adolph Ott, New York, says: "I used it for sea-sickness during an ocean passage. In most of the cases that I witnessed symptoms which characterize that disease yielded, and gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Gillis Case.

SIR.—Your issue of the 31st ult. contains a lengthy, flippant letter in vindication of the murderer Gillis, signed "Vindex." Such hollow talk about justice and loyalty show plainly that there is no place in the heart of "Vindex" for either. We rejoice that we live in a country where the acts of any man or body of men, from the Governor-General down to the lowest official, are open to public criticism. And the commutation of the death penalty in the case of Gillis requires explanation, notwithstanding the opinions given, ex cathedra, from Black Bush. "Vindex" says "he is able to state from reliable sources that the greater portion of the citizens of Charlottetown view with favor" the blunder committed by His Excellency in commuting Gillis' well-deserved sentence. This denizen of the forest cannot possibly know the minds of our citizens better than they do themselves. There may be one or two individuals, whose views of justice and honesty, like those of "Vindex," being oblique, approve of this dangerous commutation; but the vast majority of the people view it with horror. "Vindex" says that the murderer's attorneys petitioned the Governor-General for a reprieve for a time, on behalf of their client. The attorneys deny that anything of the kind was done by them. The other statements of "Vindex" are probably quite as far from the truth. What Messrs. Peters & Peters did was simply to submit to His Excellency certain unreliable evidence which had been placed in their hands, perhaps by "Vindex" himself; and when they discovered the error they had been led into they at once wrote the Minister of Justice. But in this instance truth seems to have had but one leg and hence it did not overtake the "unreliable evidence."

It is, as "Vindex" says, a pity that men will not leave the management of things to those especially entrusted with them. Had it not been for the interference on the part of "Vindex," or some other unreliable meddling, justice would have taken its course, and the murderer of poor old Mr. Callaghan would be beyond doing any more harm. Well may Gillis say, "Save me from my friends!" for not only has an honest jury, the judges of our Supreme Court, and the voice of the people pronounced him a murderer, but in comes "Vindex" and adds to the crime of murder those of seduction and theft. The fact that others have been guilty of these horrible crimes does not mitigate the guilt of his friend one iota, though "Vindex," with his strange code of morals, seems to think otherwise.

Will "Vindex" still be the apologist of his dear friend Gillis? who, beyond a doubt, is guilty of one of the foulest murders ever committed. Will he still claim public sympathy for the monster whom even he himself charges with the crimes of theft and seduction. Surely the best feelings of humanity will not be again shocked by another publication of the moral code of Black Bush. THE PUBLIC.

Church Meeting at Alberton.

A very large and interesting meeting was convened in the St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Alberton, on Saturday, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of securing a clergyman for this charge. There was present a very large representation from remote parts of the district, who with the churchmen of Alberton, were equally zealous to secure the services of a good evangelical pastor, to enter at once upon his mission in this important field. Mr. Benjamin Champion was called to the chair, and the undersigned appointed Secretary. The meeting having been called to order, Rev. R. W. Dyer's resignation of St. Peter's parish was then read, to take effect on Easter Monday. Moved by Henry Oliver, and seconded by Charles Traverser that a committee of three be appointed to draft an answer to the resignation, to be presented at the Easter meeting. The following were then chosen, Henry Oliver, Ernest Duvau and Wm. Champion. It was moved and carried unanimously that the church Warden be instructed to advertise in the Evangelical Churchman, Toronto, and the Church Guardian, Halifax, for a clergyman for the parish of St. Peter's. It was also moved and carried that a committee of seven be appointed to take charge of the applications, and also to engage said minister. The following committee was then chosen: James E. Birch, Ernest Duvau, Charles Traverser, Ebenezer Bearisio, Henry Oliver, Benj. Champion and J. D. Woodman. Moved and carried that the amount subscribed to the minister's salary be paid quarterly, and that collectors for each section of the congregation be appointed. Meeting was unanimous in its expressions of regret that Mr. Dyer, from old age and infirmity, was compelled to give up his charge, as he has ministered to the spiritual wants of this parish for over 20 years. Ordered that the above report be published in THE EXAMINER and Pioneer.

J. D. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Alberton, April 5, '86.

Church Notes.

The outside of the meeting-house at South Lake will be re-painted in the early part of the summer. The cemetery will also be improved in appearance and be divided off from the main yard by a wire fence. The Disciples here have succeeded in building and furnishing a beautiful and commodious house of worship, and it is pleasing to note that, in this respect at least, their zeal has not abated. Evidently they believe that, not only should a building dedicated to the worship of God be itself a model of beauty, but that everything connected with it should be arranged with due regard for taste, neatness and order.

The ministering servant here at present is Elder O. B. Emery, late of Deer Island, N. B. With marked abilities as a preacher he combines the qualities of a true gentleman. One-third of his time is given to the church here, the remainder to that at Montague. It is understood that the Annual Association of the Disciples of P. E. I. will be held here in the coming month of July. Several preachers as well as delegates and visitors from the churches are expected to attend. East Point, April 3rd, 1886.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Routine Proceedings.

OTTAWA, April 5. House met at 3 p. m. Point moved the first reading of the Lennox Passage Bridge Co. bill. Tupper presented a petition for the introduction of a bill for Yarmouth Bridge. Thompson introduced a bill in relation to fines and forfeitures with an amendment that where there is no other distribution of fines or forfeitures the whole shall be paid into the consolidated fund.

After Blake had moved his resolution censuring the Government for not bringing down papers relating to the Northwest, Langevin said if there were any papers of public interest to be brought down it would be done, if Blake would only indicate what they were.

Davies following, declared that the House had not sufficient information. Foster said Davies was complaining of a want of information, yet he was blaming the Government for causing the rebellion. Hall moved an amendment expressing the satisfaction of the House at the action of the Government, and confidence that any motion for papers asked for by Parliament would be brought down.

Cameron, of Huron, moved in amendment to Hall's amendment that Blake's allegations be referred to a select committee. On division there appeared for the Commons amendment 62, and against it 111. On division on Hall's amendment it was carried—yeas 110, nays 62. When the main motion was amended was carried.

Feeling the Lash! WASHINGTON, April 5. Representative Dingley, of Maine, introduced a motion in the House to-day, to the effect that the President be requested to furnish the House with any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States or doing other acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in ports of the United States; and also to inform this House what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken, being such unwarrantable acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of the British Government.

In the Senate to-day Senator Frye, of Maine, endeavored to be heard in his resolution introduced previously, and similar to that introduced to-day by Dingley, but was limited by the order of proceedings to brief remarks. It involved, as a matter, he said, that looked to war. He read resolutions of the fishing association, held at Portland, Me., praying that the American Government should send armed vessels to the fishing grounds to protect our fishing vessels. He declared that we were not relegated to the fishing of 1818, but were operating under that of 1844, and the proclamations issued thereunder. He was only waiting for a single American vessel to be seized, then he proposed to introduce a bill of less than ten lines, closing the ports of the United States against all British Colonial fishing, freighting and passenger vessels, along the line of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast, and we would then see how long Canada would carry on this operation she had now entered on.

Mr. Morgan, replying to Frye, said the question involved was one of commerce, and was capable of being handled without the intervention of an army or a navy either. It involved grave questions of international law.

Outlook of the Strikers. NEW YORK, April 5. The situation this morning, as far as the great strike is concerned, can be briefly summed up. At Port Worth an attempt will be made to run out trains under protection of the State militia. Strikers are gathering there from all along the line of the Missouri Pacific, and it is feared a conflict cannot be avoided. In St. Louis a final meeting will take place between Secretary Turner, of the Knights of Labor, and his associates and Mr. Hoxie. A favorable result is not anticipated.

Hanlan vs. Beach. TORONTO, April 5. Hanlan has called the News of the World, London, to post with the Sportsman one hundred pounds forfeit for a five hundred pounds match against Beach on the Thames. Hanlan thinks he is yet able to win back the championship of the world.

Floods Receding. SELMA, Ala., April 5. The Alabama river has fallen nine inches at this point. Reports continue to come in showing great loss of life by drowning, principally among colored people and immeasurable damage all along the rivers.

Weather Bulletin. TORONTO, April 6.—10 a. m. Winds shifting to eastward and increasing in force, increasing cloudiness followed by rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE. Charlottetown, April 6, 1886. Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)..... 39.4. Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)..... 20.1. Lowest Temperature this morning..... 24.8. Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock..... 33.1. Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock..... 38.8.

DIED. In this city, on Wednesday, March 31, of congestion of the brain, William T. aged 2 years and on Friday, April 2, of croup, Jessie, aged 6 years, beloved children of John A. and Catherine Griffith.

At his father's residence, on Tuesday the 5th inst., of lockjaw, William Evans, aged 17 years. (Funeral from St. Paul's School Room to St. Paul's Church, at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.)

MR. VINNICOMBE'S

Grand Orchestral Concert

—IN THE—

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, April 8th.

The following musical talent will assist:—Miss Knight, Miss Stuart, Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Sandiman, of Montreal.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture—Medley of Irish Airs.....Ch. D'Albert Full Orchestra.

Violin Duet—No. 1 Divertissement Op. 55.....F. Wohlfahrt Miss Macdonald and Mr. Vinnicombe.

String Study—No. 5, Resignation.....C. Faucouner Orchestra.

Vocal Solo—Waltz Movement with String Accompaniment.....F. Bucevossi Miss Knight.

Selections from La Favorita.....Donizetti Full Orchestra.

Piano Solo—Reminiscences des Bruges.....S'y Smith Miss Stuart.

String Quintette—No. 1, Reverie.....C. Faucouner Full Orchestra.

PART II.

Selections from Norma.....Bellini Full Orchestra.

Violin Solo—Cavatina.....Ruff Mr. A. A. Sandiman.

Selections from Sotanello, with Cornet Solo, Balfe Full Orchestra.

Violin Duet—No. 2, Waltz.....Dancila Miss Finley and Miss Newbery.

String Quintette—Mary of Argyll.....Neilson Orchestra.

Violin Solo—No. 2 Op. 121.....C. DeBeriot Mr. Vinnicombe.

Selections from Little Duke.....Ch. Lecocq Full Orchestra.

"God Save the Queen."

Miss Finley, leader; Miss Lewis, accompanist. Doors open at 7.30; Concert at 8, sharp.

Tickets to any part of the Hall 35 cents, or three for a dollar; to be had at Watson's and Reddin's Dry Goods, and at the door.

Ch'town, April 6, 1886.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office, up to noon of MONDAY, the 12th inst., from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Fence around Jail Square.

Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of the undersigned. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

April 6—3i

Auction Sales.

IMMEDIATELY after the Customs' Sale of seized and unclaimed goods, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at my Auction Room:—

50 barrels Choice Flour, 5 do Cranberries, Raisins, Cheese, Digby Herring, &c.

—ALSO— An invoice of Room Paper and Whitewash Brushes, which must be closed out.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer.

April 5th, 1886—2i

SALT! SALT!

TO arrive at Point du Chene, on opening of navigation, 800 SACKS LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT.

Orders solicited. JAS. FRIER, Shediac, New Brunswick.

April 2, 1886.

Sign of the "Stove."

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following goods at low prices:—

2 tons Gal. Sheet Iron, 3 tons Lobster Meal, 100 coils Rope, 3 tons White Lead (English), 10 casks Paint Oil, 50 lbs Portland Cement, 2000 Fire Brick, 1 ton Fire Clay.

SIMON W. CRABBE Sign of the Stove, Walker's Corner. March 25—4wks 2aw her 4i

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General Commission Merchants,

161 GRESHAM HOUSE,

Bishopgate Street,

LONDON, E. C.,

England,

Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.

March 29, 1886.

THROUGH TICKETS!

Charlottetown Ticket Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts of Canada and the United States, at the very lowest possible rates. Write for rates maps, time tables, &c.

G. A. SHARP, Ticket Agent, March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.

BUTTER,

FOR SALE LOW BY THE TUB.

J. M. AULD,

Grafton Street,

Ch'town, March 20, '86—4i 8dd

LECTURE

—AND—

ENTERTAINMENT,

—IN—

ST. JAMES' HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday (first) 6th April.

Miss Maggie Crabbe.....Inst. Solo

Mrs. Dunstan.....Song

Miss Crabbe.....Reading

Mr. Maynard.....Song

Lecture....."Two Shakespearean Characters" Mr. Carvethers.

Mr. Hawley.....Inst. Solo

B. Brommer.....Song

Miss Crabbe.....Song

Miss Dougherty.....Reading

Mr. Strong.....Song

Admission, 10 Cents; commence at 8 o'clock p. m.

April 3, 1886.

CIGARS,

Wholesale to the Trade.

ON opening of navigation we will be prepared to wholesale CIGARS at a Lower Price than can be bought through Agents. By reserving orders, we will guarantee to retailers a good, cheap, profitable cigar.

D. O. M. REDDIN, JR.,

April 3, 1886. Cameron Block.

Coke and Coal.

A LARGE quantity of GAS COKE of an excellent quality reduced to Five Cents per bushel to immediate purchasers. At this price it is a cheaper fuel than coal at \$1.50 per ton.

Also, about 150 tons of best Picton House Coal at a very low rate if cleared at once, to make room for alterations at

THE GAS WORKS, Charlottetown.

March 30—1wk

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having formed a Co-Partnership, will continue the business heretofore carried on by BEER & SONS, at Montague, under the style and firm of

BEER & SPRAGUE.

GEORGE R. BEER,

R. W. SPRAGUE,

Montague, Feb. 15th, 1886—ap'66 wy 4i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Sale of Unclaimed Goods.

A SALE of Unclaimed Goods will take place at the Freight House, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, 12th APRIL, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. (Standard time).

JAMES COLEMAN,

Superintendent

Railway Office, Ch'town, March 27, 1886.

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SEIZURE SALE,

—ON—

7th Day of April Next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

AT Customs Appraisers' Office, WATER STREET, the undermentioned goods will be sold for an infraction of the Revenue Laws:—

SEIZED. 1 barrel Sugar, 1 do Molasses, 1 do Tamarind, 2 kegs do

JAS. CURRIE,

Collector.

Custom House, Charlottetown, March 23rd, 1886

5i 23, 26, 30, 3, 6

ALL PERSONS

HAVING