

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 30, 1886.

Editorial Notes.

—According to Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the total arrivals of Canadian immigrants last year were 105,096; of these 25,927 were for the Western States, the remainder, 79,169, stayed in Canada.

—The trade of Great Britain still declines. The Board of Trade returns show a decrease in total exports for January and February of £1,362,955 as compared with the same months of last year; also a decrease in imports for the same period of £9,272,739.

—In his speech during the Riel debate Hon. Mr. Chapleau read a letter from Dr. Perrault of the Longue Point Asylum, stating that during his incarceration there, Riel himself had confessed that he was shamming. This confession coincides with the opinion of the doctor.

—Commenting on the despatch of armed vessels to protect the Canadian Fisheries, the *Cape Ann Advertiser* says: "It is the plain duty of the American government to see that our fishermen are protected in their rights, by sending gunboats to protect them in neutral waters, and by instructing its Consular agents to see that they are not illegally harassed or unjustly condemned."

—The Rev. D. G. McDonald describes a recent trip in the Northern Light, and says he has seen reason for confessing that the unfavorable opinion he had entertained from the fact that the vessel was laid up in Souris "was founded on ignorance of the facts." It is more than probable that the unfavorable opinions of other persons were founded on the same baseless fabric. Mr. McDonald has, however, seen cause for coming to the conclusion that "the day that Capt. Finlayson will not attempt to cross, passengers and mails are much more likely to be heard from subsequently, if they remain ashore."

—On the Landry motion the 'bolters' were Messrs. Oimmet, Massue, Girouard, Gibault, Labrosse, Gaudet, Daoust, Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Desjardins, Courso, Landry (Montmagny), Bergeron, Amyot, Giguault, Dupont, Bain (Soulange), Macmillan (Vaudreuil). The Reformers who voted against the motion were Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Mackenzie, Charlton, Ray, Scrivner, Paterson (of Brant), Davies, Gilmour, King, Barpee, Sutherland, Bain (Wentworth), Gunn, Fisher, Irvine, Somerville (Brant), Jackson, McCroney, Springer, Innes, Platt, Livingston, Watson (Manitoba). The only pair was Mr. Peter Mitchell with Sir John Macdonald. The vote was shirked by Messrs. Cockburn, Fairbank, Fleming, McMullen.

—THE *Patriot* implies that the Government of Canada has sustained a heavy defeat by the election of a Liberal in Drummond and Athabasca. The *Patriot* counts too much upon the ignorance of its readers. The contested seat is in the Local House of Assembly, not in the House of Commons, and has been filled (since 1874) not by a Conservative, but by a Liberal. As to the main cause of the Conservative's defeat, in the recent contest, the *Montreal Gazette* remarks:—

"The choice of the Conservatives fell upon Mr. Prefontaine, who entered on the contest with fair hopes of success. But he fell into a grave blunder, and was led to adopt, as part of his platform, the Riel resolutions passed at the Champ de Mars meeting. This sealed his fate. The vote of the English speaking electorate was antagonized, and he did not receive that of the French in sufficient strength to make up for the loss thus caused. Probably his opponents anticipated that this would be the case when they induced him to take the step. At any rate he has been beaten, and there is the victory. His position today is an illustration of the old adage that between two stools we come to the ground. It will afford a foretaste of their probable fate to other Conservatives who have allowed themselves to be used by the Rouge agitators. They, too, when the time comes, will have reason to repent their course. They will learn too late that what they have helped to sow others will reap, that they have been laying a train to be used to their own destruction. They will see that the apparent friends of to-day are really their enemies, who have taken advantage of a passing wave of feeling to attain a hold on the country they could not of themselves have won, but which, having gained, they will seek to use to their own advantage, and to their own advantage only."

—We are in receipt of the following letter. Though written under an imposing advertisement of the "American Clothing Store," it bears on its face strong, if not conclusive, evidence that it is a forgery. The body of the production is not, certainly, in the hand of Mr. MacKenzie—nor in that of any of his large staff of private secretaries, with whose chirography we are familiar. But an "expert," whose services were engaged for the purpose, declares that the hieroglyphics in the signature are not unlike those of Mr. MacKenzie. If it were not for this decision, the letter would certainly have been tossed into the waste basket as of no importance. It will be remarked that the "recantation letter" abounded with reasons and was couched in good idiomatic English, whereas this "letter of repudiation" contains no reasons whatever, and the language of it is far from classical. We can well imagine that the Grit Party was shaken from centre to circumference when they heard about Mr. MacKenzie's defection; and it need hardly be said that a "Party" which would steal letters for the purpose of injuring their opponents, would not scruple to append Mr. MacKenzie's signature to a letter designed to break a heavy fall for themselves.

Moreover, the signature attached to the former was certainly that of Mr. MacKenzie, while that of the latter is, to say the utmost, questionable. With these remarks we leave the intelligent

readers of THE EXAMINER to judge for themselves which is false and which true:—

Sir,—A letter has appeared in your paper of the 23rd, headed "Recantation," and signed "John MacKenzie." Let any of my friends on P. E. Island or abroad should think the said letter was from me, I beg to state that, so far as I am concerned, it is a forgery, and that I repudiate in toto everything therein. Asking you to publish this, I am, yours truly,

JAMES MACKENZIE,  
Summerside Clothing Emporium,  
27th March, 1886.

Divorce, Secret Societies, etc.

The decrees enacted by the Plenary Council held in Baltimore in November, 1884, which were sent to Rome for approval and returned several months ago, have been given to a few persons in printed form. They extend over four hundred pages and are in Latin. Special attention is paid to the music adopted in the churches. Worldly, irreligious and sensual strains are positively to be excluded from church exercises. One of the most important decrees is that concerning matrimony. Since marriage was raised in the new law to the dignity of a sacrament, it belongs solely to the church to whom the administration of the sacrament was entrusted to pass judgment on the validity, rights and obligations of marriage. This being the case and the marriage tie being indissoluble, it is obvious that there is no power on earth which can dissolve Christian marriage. Against such an infraction the law severe penalties are to be enforced. No legal divorce has the slightest power before God to loose the bond of marriage and make a subsequent one valid. Even adultery, though it may justify "separation from bed and board," cannot loosen the marriage tie so that either of the parties may marry again during the life of the other, nor is the legal separation to be obtained without first conferring with the ecclesiastical authorities. Though the church sometimes permits the marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic, she never does so without the deepest regret and with the explicit understanding that the children of those parties must be brought up in the Catholic Church. All secret societies, which are secret as the church understands this term, such as masonic lodges and other confraternities, are not to be joined by Catholics. But not only are such secret societies to be shunned, but all are requested to co-operate as earnestly as possible in the noble work of those societies which are acting in all things according to the spirit of the church.

The Two Comets.

Prof. Lewis Swift, in a letter to the *Rochester Democrat*, dated 17th inst., says, "Barnard's comet on the day of its greatest brightness, May 24, will be about twenty deg. north (towards the north star) from the Pleiades or seven stars. It is now about 4 degrees north of Alpha Arietis. It is visible through small telescopes. Fabry's is now in a vacant part of the sky some 12 deg. northwest of Alpha Andromeda, low down in the Northwest. On April 30 it will be some 4 deg. from east of the place where Barnard's will be when brightest a month later. It will be a unique if not altogether unheard of spectacle of two bright comets in the same quarter of the heavens being almost simultaneously visible. Fabry's, or the Paris comet, as it is often called, will probably become visible to the naked eye in less than two weeks from now, and, fortunately, moonlight will not interfere with its visibility, neither will it but very little on April 30, when brightest. It may be advisable to note that the two comets, both being visible to the naked eye, will, on April 22, be within 9 deg. of each other. It may also be interesting to state that on Feb. 21 Fabry's and Brooks' comets were but 2 deg. 44m. apart, and with a telescope of low power both were in one field. On April 25 Fabry's comet will cross a point which Barnard's comet will pass on March 22, and on May 20 Barnard's will be where Fabry's had passed 23 days previously. It is Fabry's not Barnard's comet that is supposed to be identical with Miss Caroline Herschel's comet of 1785."

Wholesale Poisoning.

The report published in THE EXAMINER a few days ago, to the effect that some fifteen persons had been poisoned in a Montreal restaurant, is confirmed. It appears that on St. Patrick's Day large numbers of people took lunch in the restaurant, and being a fast day many took fish balls. Shortly afterwards fifteen persons who had not yet left the place became seriously ill with vomiting, pains in the stomach, and every symptom of poisoning. Medical attendance was procured, and the patients had soon sufficiently recovered to be sent home. The doctors stated positively that the persons had been poisoned, and complaints were received from a number of people who had eaten the fish balls. Samples of the suspected edible were sent to Dr. Baker Edwards, Government analyst, and the Laboratory of McGill University, for analysis. Dr. Edwards reported the result of his analysis to be that he could find no traces of poison in the samples sent him. The McGill College experts have not yet reported. The analysis lends more mystery to the occurrence, and a strict enquiry is being instituted to ascertain the cause of the sudden illness of the consumers. The most serious cases of apparent poisoning were amongst some of the employees.

Large Dividends.

The large dividends paid by British joint stock banks are remarkable, considering the depression of trade existing. The largest dividend paid for 1885 was 33½ per cent., which was paid by the Whitehaven Joint Stock Bank, a majority of the shares of which are owned by the Duke of Westminster; next comes the Bank of Sydney, N. S. W., with 25 per cent., the Lancashire County Bank with a similar sum, the Bank of Belfast which paid 20 per cent., the Bank of Australasia with 16 per cent., the Royal and Commercial Banks of Scotland which pay 14 per cent. each, and the Bank of Ireland and Clydesdale Bank which have paid 12 per cent. each to their shareholders.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

IS NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Henry, New York, says: "In nervous diseases, I know of no preparation to equal it."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, March 29.

In answer to a question Hon. Mr. Caron said that no report had been received by the Government from the second officer in command at Batocbe. Such report would be an unheard of proceeding.

In answer to a question, Hon. Mr. White said it was not the intention of the Government to reduce the price of Pre-emption in Manitoba to one dollar per acre.

The House then passed to "notices of motion," when Mr. Weldon moved for a copy of papers used before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in matter of Robert Stather, a prisoner who was removed from the penitentiary at Dorchester to that at Kingston, Ont. He complained that the removal was an infringement of the liberty of the subject. Hon. Mr. Thompson said there would be no objection to bringing down the papers; in fact, as soon as the motion appeared in the notice paper, he had caused application to be made for copies of the judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which formed a very important part of the case.

Mr. Edgar moved for a committee to examine into the working of the copy right law in Canada; but after a little debate, withdrew his motion on Sir Hector's stating that the Government were in correspondence with the imperial authorities on the subject.

On the motion of Hon. Peter Mitchell for a return respecting steamers or sailing vessels forming the present marine force of Canada, Hon. Mr. Foster said it was considered that steamers were better than sailing vessels.

The *Montreal Star's* Ottawa correspondent says:—"It is said that there was a row in the Grit camp not long before the vote, which accounted for the big majority. It seems that fourteen or eighteen of the Party had almost agreed not to vote, and Mr. Davies was to explain their reasons to the House, but when Mr. Davies indicated the lines on which he would speak, some of the *coterie* dissented, and the result was a split, and the eventual action of all except three was to vote with the Government."

BRITISH NEWS.

LONDON, March 29.

Gladstone, in the House this afternoon, stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to introduce his Irish government bill. He added that on April 12th the Budget would be introduced, and on April 15th he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend the laws for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

In Birmingham rumors are circulated today that if the present political crisis results in a new election, Lord Raddolph Churchill and Chamberlain will take the stump for the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the Birmingham Liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man.

Labor Troubles.

CHARLEROI, March 29.

The Government has authorized the peaceable inhabitants to arm themselves, and to use every means in their power to defend their domiciles. There is a more confident feeling. The miners in Fleun and Bougnage districts have gone on a strike, and have destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamite. Several conflicts between strikers and troops have occurred, and many have been killed on both sides.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.

Notwithstanding the address which has been made us coming from the Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, the men are in ignorance of the existence of the order, and have therefore not yet returned to work. The afternoon despatches say that the strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway is practically under control.

Fatal Riots.

BRUSSELS, March 29.

In a fresh fight between the rioters and troops, two persons were killed and many wounded.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, March 30.—10 a. m.

Fresh easterly winds; cloudy weather, with rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

Charlottetown, March 30, 1886.

Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)..... 32.9  
Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)..... 15.4  
Lowest Temperature this morning..... 24.5  
Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock..... 30.5  
Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock..... 35.8

A Duel Between Women.

A remarkable duel was recently fought in England, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and a duel was arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been avenged.

The Cunard Company is doing the wise, the sensible, and the just thing in helping the immigrants who were on board the Oregon and lost everything by her destruction, and in providing means for sending them to their destination at the West. Whether the company is legally liable for these losses or not, this is certainly humane.

Coke and Coal.

A LARGE quantity of GAS COKE of excellent quality reduced to Five Cents per bushel to immediate purchasers. At this price it is 2 cheaper fuel than coal at \$1.50 per ton.

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

THE GAS WORKS,  
Charlottetown.

March 30—1wk



TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, the 23rd APRIL next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts, for four years, from 1st July next, over each of the following routes, viz:—

BELFAST and GARFIELD.  
BLOOMING POINT and TRACADIE CROSS.  
MILTON STATION and NORTH MILTON.

Printed notices, containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts, may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

F. DE ST. C. BRECKEN,  
Assistant P. O. Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 12, 1886.  
March 30—3i

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

THE third Lecture of the winter course, before the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by MR. T. A. LEPAGE, of the Prince of Wales College, in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Thursday Evening Next, April 1st.

Subject: "PAUL—A Study of Character."  
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.  
Admission, 10 cents.

HENRY SMITH,  
Secretary.

March 29, 1886—tdc

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,  
Bishopsgate Street,  
LONDON, E. C.,  
England.  
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes.  
March 29, 1886.

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 Tamarinds,  
2 kegs do

GOODS UNCLAIMED. CONSIGNER.  
1 Organ..... M. A. Murray  
2 brs. and 2 boxes Glassware, J. C. Ballard  
1 Organ..... A. McAlpine  
1 box Rowlocks..... A. McLeod  
9 casks Laquer.....  
1 case books (mk'd R A L), Hubbard Bros.  
1 box books (mk'd S A A) do do  
1 case Writing Paper, etc., G. H. Haszard  
2 brs. Oil..... S. W. Crabbe  
2 brs. and 2 kegs Glue..... do  
2 brs. Paint..... do  
1 brl. Lamp Black..... do  
1 case Sand-paper..... do

JAS. CURRIE,  
Collector.

Custom House, Charlottetown,  
March 23rd, 1886

5i 23, 26, 30, 6

SPECIAL SALE.

—FOR—  
One Week Only,

JAS. PATON & CO.'S,

MARKET SQUARE

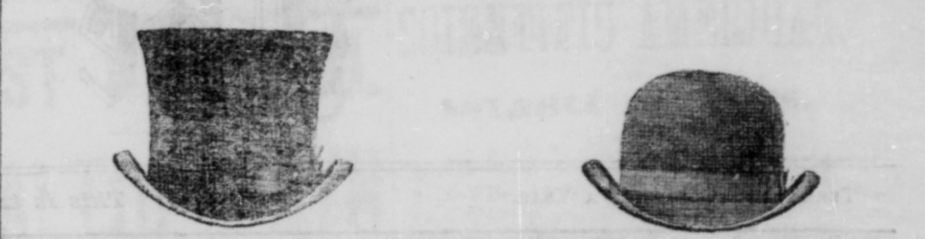
WE intend to clear out our stock of Print Cottons at prices that cannot be competed with.

15 cent Cotton reduced to 8 cents per yard.  
12 " " " 7 " "  
10 " " " 6 " "

About 10,000 yards in all.

This is a Genuine Mark-down Sale, and you should see these goods.

JAS. PATON & CO.,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
W. A. WEEKS & CO.  
Ch'town, March 19—1wk



CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS!

Spring Stock Just Opened

LONDON HOUSE!

Newest Styles! Lowest Prices!!

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—A fine stock of Scotch and English Tweeds and Worsteds to select from.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO  
GEO. DAVIES & CO.  
Ch'town, March 22, 1886—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

1000  
TAPE HATS and BONNETS  
at 10c each.

This is a job lot of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Bonnets, &c., bought at a great sacrifice and must be sold at once. Many of the Bonnets, with Tinsel Tg., are worth five times the price.

Hamburg Edgings,

200 Patterns to select from. Excellent Value.  
LACE CURTAINS,  
ROOM PAPER,  
CARPETS.

BEER BROS.,  
73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Marc

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,  
83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Towelings, Tickings, White and Colored Knitting Cottons,

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

1 CASE EMBROIDERY,  
direct from Switzerland, just opened.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, March 15.—wky.

CHEAP CASH SALE.

CARPETS, COTTONS, &c.

J. B. MACDONALD

WILL clear out his stock of Carpets at Tremendous Reductions:

Brussels Carpets. Price \$1.00, reduced to \$1.15. Price \$1.50, reduced to \$1.05. Price \$1.25, reduced to 85cts.	Scotch Carpets. Price \$1.25, reduced to 85cts. Price \$1.10, reduced to 75cts. Price 90cts, reduced to 65cts.
Tapestry Carpets. Price 90cts, reduced to 65cts. Price 65cts, reduced to 45cts. Price 55cts, reduced to 35cts.	Hemp Carpets. 10, 17, and 14 Cents. Floor Oil-cloth, Lace Curtains, &c., at liberal discounts

COTTONS! COTTONS!

30,000 yards Grey Cotton at cost; 20,000 yards White Cotton at cost; 20,000 yards Print Cotton at cost.  
If you require Carpets, now is the time to buy. A great part of this stock of Carpet was imported last year.

J. B. MACDONALD,  
QUEEN STREET  
Ch'town, March 1, 1886.