

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 28, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

It is stated that up to the present only £300,000 have been subscribed for the Imperial Institute. Upwards of £200,000 more must be obtained before the work can go on.

Advisers from Winnipeg say that in consequence of the brilliant harvest prospects, it is probable that the Canadian Pacific will extend its south-western line this summer.

A Montreal despatch says that Mr. Molson has donated \$10,000 to the Fraser Institute upon condition that it be opened on Sundays. The same gentleman offered a similar sum to the council of the Art Gallery upon similar conditions.

General Cluseret, of the French Army, has published memoirs of his connection with the commune. He warns the ruling classes that if they drive the people to despair they will find the petroleum of the future more deadly than the petroleum of 1871.

The British Board of Trade returns for June have been published. The imports for the month amounted to £27,555,217, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of £1,540,724; and the exports reached £17,230,441, a decrease of £1,215,635. The totals for the six months are: Imports, £178,867,159, an increase of £9,025,516; exports, £104,295,820, an increase of £934,128.

On the Pacific Slope the Americans and Canadians help to celebrate with one another their respective holidays. On the Queen's birthday, and more especially has it been the case this year. Americans came in great numbers from Oregon to Victoria, B. C., to witness the sham fight between the naval and land forces of Her Majesty, and crowds of Canadians go over to the American coast to attend the 4th of July celebration.

In Montreal last month the deaths from all causes were 716, out of a population of 206,000, as compared with 157 for Toronto, with about 120,000 and 145 out of the 75,000 population in Quebec. The infant mortality is said to be about five times as great as that of any two Canadian cities. The large death rate is attributed to the unsanitary condition of the poorer portions of the city, and to the recent disastrous floods.

The United States Geological Survey has issued a report in which it is stated: The total value of the products of the United States increased in round numbers from \$428,000,000 in 1885 to \$465,000,000 in 1886. The most important factor in this gain of \$37,000,000 was the increased production of pig iron from 4,044,525 long tons in 1885, to 5,683,329 long tons in 1886 and an appreciation of 75 cents in the average value per ton, making a total gain of \$30,489,360 in this industry alone.

Says the Halifax Herald: They have a Grit government in Ontario. Premier Mowat has gone to England. Hon. T. B. Pardee is ill at his house in Sarnia. Provincial Secretary Hardy is at Old Orchard Beach rusticiating. Minister of Public Works, Fraser, is sojourning at Brockville. Provincial Secretary Ross is taking life easy at Goderich. The Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, is the only one of the cabinet left at Toronto to conduct the business of state. And although the governmental machinery of the province is left to run itself as best it can, none of the Grit organs have as yet abused these Grit ministers for neglecting their duties. Public attention should be called to this fact.

The exports from Canada for the month of June amounted in value to almost eleven million dollars, and goods the produce of Canada increased by over three quarters of a million compared with the same month last year. The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th were eighty-six and a half millions, an increase of upwards of four millions over the previous year. The greatest increases are in animals and their produce, including cheese, about two millions, agricultural products about one million, and manufactures about a quarter of a million. Products of the mine and forest decreased somewhat, and the exports of fish remained almost stationary, being just six hundred and six dollars more than in the previous year. The marked increase in our export trade should have a good effect on the general business of the country.

A gigantic underground railway scheme is being projected in Chicago. Some \$30,000,000 have been already invested in the movement and the articles of incorporation are filed. It is explained that the system is to be an underground railway for rapid transit in the city and suburbs. Its lines may be operated by steam, compressed air or electricity. It is designed to lay tunnels 35 feet under the lines on the principal streets. It will comprise four tunnels, two each for trains moving in different directions, and approached by stair cases from the street corners at intervals of about half a mile. The tunnels are to be of brick and masonry lighted by electricity, and ventilated by powerful fans which will force and exhaust the air. The whole system is to be similar in design to the underground railways of London and Paris, and is calculated to overcome all the objections advanced against elevated roads and fast surface motors.

The well-known Kolapore Cup, competed for at Wimbledon last week, and won by the British team, was presented by the Rajah of Kolapore in 1871 for competition for seven shillings each at 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges. This competition is open to one team of eight from the mother country; one team of eight from the militia or volunteers of any British colony or dependency; and one team of four members home on leave of the Indian staff corps or of the covenanted or uncovenanted Indian service, or Indian volunteer, or all four. The winning team takes £24 with the cup, and the colonial team £30. In last week's competition the British team scored 710 points, and the Canadian team came second with a score of 662. The cup has been won by Canadian teams on four occasions—in 1872, 1875, 1881, 1884; and, although in this last competition the Canadian team scored only second, the score made was actually higher than the highest at several previous competitions.

Privy Council Decision in the Tax Cases.

Lord Hobhouse, in delivering the judgment of the Privy Council in the appeals against the validity of the Quebec tax on corporations, dealt first with the case of the Bank of Toronto. He adopted Mills' definition of a direct and indirect tax, and concluded that as the Quebec Legislature must have intended and desired that the very corporations from whom the tax was demanded should pay and finally bear it, therefore the tax in question was a direct tax. Possibly the bank might find a way to reconvey itself out of the pockets of its Quebec customers, but the amount of reconveyment could not bear any direct relation to the amount of tax paid.

The next question was whether the tax was "taxation within the Province." The Privy Council held that sub-section 2 of section 92 of the B. N. A. Act did not require that the persons to be taxed by Quebec were to be domiciled or resident in Quebec; that any person found within the Province might legally be taxed there if taxed directly. It was contended that the taxation of banks would affect the powers of Parliament in relation to matters concerning the "regulation of trade and commerce." But their Lordships thought that the power of making laws contribute to the revenue of the Province did not interfere with the power of making laws on the subject of banking.

On these and some minor grounds the appeal of the Bank of Toronto was dismissed. The cases of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Merchants' Bank of Canada are almost similar to that of the Bank of Toronto, and were also dismissed. The case of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was taxed in a specified sum and not with reference to its capital, by the Quebec Act, was also dismissed.

Bright on Commercial Union.

The following letter from John Bright has been cabled the Toronto Mail:

I do not know what is intended by commercial union between Canada and the United States. If you mean that no tariff should exist between the two countries, such a condition would be greatly to their mutual advantage; but if it is proposed to extend the United States tariff to Canada as respects imports into Canada, then such change would be hostile to England; and if the present Canadian tariff were maintained for imports other than from the United States, England would be at a great disadvantage in her trade with Canada. I always believed that the imposition of high protective duties as against English manufacturers was and is the first direction of the separation of Canada from England. And if goods from the States are to be admitted into Canada free of duties, or at lower duties than from England, another and more serious step will be taken in the direction of separation. If the States and Canada could adopt free trade, or a tariff with low duties, following the example of England, the example of English speaking nations would have a great effect on other nations, and would influence the world in favor of peace. The great enemies of mankind are war and tariff. War and its expenditure and waste give excuses for tariffs, or render them necessary; and tariffs separate nations and make war more probable and more frequent. It is a deplorable thing that on your great and free continent the only thing not free is the industry of your people, and that you, in this respect, follow the pernicious example of the old and blind nations in Europe. England sets a grand example, and it is always a grief to me that her children in other lands and on your continent do not admire and follow it.

JOHN BRIGHT.

London, July 25th, 1887.

Gen. Boulanger's Challenge.

Paris advices report that General Boulanger has gained many friends by the statement in La France newspaper that he refused to head a coup d'etat. The paper undoubtedly speaks as the ex-Minister of War's organ. It offers to publish the names of nearly a hundred French statesmen, who were in the conspiracy. The publication of the article has caused much excitement among Parisians, as it is recognized as the culmination of hostilities between General Boulanger and his enemies. It will no longer be possible for the anti-Boulangerists to accuse the General of playing a bombastic part unless they accept his challenge to have the Government order him to give the names of those concerned in the alleged attempt to violate the constitution. It is the conviction that he has the proofs of his assertion at hand which is winning him fresh adherents. In London it must be admitted that General Boulanger is almost universally regarded as a true patriot. Many are inclined to accept as true the persistent assertions of his eulogists that he would eventually prove his disinterestedness, and show that he had saved France from revolution, and if the La France article proves to be well founded it would seem as if these predictions were soon to be verified. The question of vital interest now is whether the Government will notice the challenge or ignore it. The matter is pretty sure to be brought up in the Chamber, and an exciting session is looked for. There is little room for doubt that in case the matter comes up in the Deputies in the form suggested by La France, and the Government fails to show good grounds for disregarding the challenge, a Cabinet crisis will result. If General Boulanger comes out of this affair with credit, and is recalled to the War Ministry, his seat there will have a security which it lacked before, and which will enable him to carry through the policy of revenge with which he is credited by Germany if he really desires to do so. The importance of the La France episode may thus prove to be great.

A Woman's Horrible Death.

Mrs. Haynes, wife of a farmer living near Simcoe, Ont., met with a terrible death on Monday. Her house caught fire from a defective cooking stove, and while she was attempting to quench the flames her dress caught fire, and in a moment was in a blaze. Her screams attracted the attention of some men working near by, but by the time they arrived the house was so completely wrapped in flames that it was impossible for them to enter, and they had to stand by without being able to render assistance, and see the unfortunate woman writhe in agony for five minutes or more before death relieved her from her sufferings. They describe the sight as the most horrible they ever witnessed.

A Case for Clemency.

There was much of pathos in the appeal of Captain Walsh in P. E. Island, made to the Judge before sentence was pronounced upon him. He had shot at and killed a man by his hasty action, but in his own mind he was justified by the plea of necessity. What he attempted to say was as follows, but he was so agitated that he had to get his counsel to say it for him:

"I never intended to take the man's life, or even hurt him. I do not think there is a man that knows me thinks that ever I intended harm to the man. I have never taken human life, even in self-defence. I have risked my life to save others. On one occasion I saved ten men from perishing on the Atlantic, and was sent a medal by Pope Pius IX. I have a wife and five children in Ireland, who look to me as their sole support. They have nothing except what I can earn for them, and in punishing me the punishment falls more heavily on them. If the solemn oath of a convicted man—though an innocent man—may move your lordship to mercy, then do I call God, who sees and hears me now, to witness that I never intended harm or hurt to the man now dead, but in fear of my life I fired where I thought he was not, in order to frighten him. Up till to-day there has not been an officer's hand upon me. I brought myself to justice."

The law must protect life, and one of the principal motives for doing this is to punish, as a deterrent, those who negligently or carelessly destroy it. Captain Walsh is restrained of his liberty because he so destroyed life and so that his punishment may be a warning to others. The Chief Justice of the Island, in sentencing him to four years' imprisonment, did not pronounce a harsh sentence, but a moderate one. At the same time, it really does seem as if there are circumstances in his case which might be fairly presented to the crown as reasons why its clemency should be exercised in his behalf. His case is one that will justify a large degree of forgiveness. No doubt he did not intend to kill; no doubt he intended to act in self-defence; he at once gave himself up and submitted to the law; and he justly pleads past service to humanity in mitigation of his punishment. Four years of imprisonment will do him no mortal good. His conscience was touched the moment the deed was done. Can he not, under all the circumstances, expiate his offence in the world as well as in prison by filling up the measure of his life in discharging his obligations to his family and to mankind? These are all considerations which his counsel and his friends may fairly press upon the administration. Of Captain Walsh we know nothing personally; of the case itself only what has been represented in the papers; and this paragraph is based only on the assumption that these statements are untrue.—St. John Globe.

The New Vicar-General.

Very Rev. Canon Carmody, who has been appointed Vicar-General of this diocese, the position made vacant by the death of Very Rev. Monsignor Power, is one of the oldest, most respected and most widely known priests in the province, having labored in different missions forty-three years, thirty-three of which were spent in country missions. He was born in Croome, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1822, being now in his sixty-sixth year. He was educated in All Hallows' College, near Dublin, but attended other institutions for short terms. In 1845, at the age of twenty-three, he was ordained by Archbishop Walsh, at Dublin, and came to Nova Scotia in the same year. During his life here the very rev. gentleman has labored in nearly every part of the Province, the missions under his pastorate having included Yarmouth, Tusket Wedge, Meteghan, St. Croix, Annapolis, Bear River, Chezzetcook, Herring Cove, Ketchikan Harbor, Prospect, Rawdon and Windsor. He came to the city from Windsor two years ago, since the removal of Father Brindle. Canon Carmody has been Garrison Chaplain on this station.—Hx. Herald.

The Kellogg-Listemann Concert.

To have heard Herr Listemann, as he was heard yesterday, gives a lasting impression to the mind of what the possibilities of the violin are in the hands of a master. His execution is something wonderful, the purity of tone of each note produced being without question and the bowing superb. The climax was reached in the beautifully eccentric Fairy dance played last. Herr Fries gave a selection on the violin with such brilliant execution that he was obliged to respond, and excelled his previous effort by playing Home Sweet Home with most touching delicacy of expression. Miss Kellogg showed to particular advantage in the Echo Song—the flute obligato being played beautifully by Sig. Ronconi. This was a charming effort, and was received with great delight by the audience. Being recalled, she responded by singing a ballad with much archness.

Mrs. Abby Clark Ford, who has a contralto voice of rich volume carefully trained, sang, with much vivacity, the ballad, Tit for Tat. Quis est Homo, from the Stabat Mater, was sung magnificently by the two ladies, Mrs. Ford accompanying at the same time. In fact, too much praise cannot be awarded to Mrs. Ford for the sympathetic way in which she played the accompaniments.

Signor Ronconi gave the Cavatina Madamina in a way that was immensely appreciated by the audience, and on being recalled sang a buffo song in his usual style. He also gave an exquisite solo on the flute.

Mr. Hook, a pleasing tenor, sang in the duet the Lily of Killarney, and the closing number was the quartette, Good Night by Flotow, which was capably rendered.—St. John Telegraph, July 27th.

Poverty and Death.

Thomas Abbott, of New York, was educated for the ministry and was given charge of a church in Canada. He married a girl near Toronto against the wishes of his family, and was cast off. He went to St. Louis with his bride about five weeks ago and got a job as a silver plater, having learned the trade before he became a preacher. The couple struggled along in poverty and distress until ten days ago when the woman died, as the doctors said, from cholera morbus. Next day her husband found a letter written by her before she died, in which she declared her intention of taking her life by poison, and begged him to follow her. She said she was to blame for all their troubles. The second day after her death Abbott disappeared, and his employer got a letter in which Abbott declared his intention of following his wife. In his letter he enclosed his wife's last epistle. Nothing has been heard of him since, and it is believed that he committed suicide.

John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, died on Monday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Park Roadway.

SIR,—A Member of the Park Roadway Committee, in yesterday's Patriot, gets off a lot of gas about one thing and another in the matter of the Roadway and its natural enemies the Jubilee Committee. The fact is, the Jubilee Committee have shown sincerity in their desire to open the road and advance the general interests of the citizens, which it is obvious the Road Committee have not. Talk about coolness and dog days! Why, sir, after reading the list of subscribers to the Jubilee fund, and finding there that the Road Committee are conspicuous for their absence with one or two exceptions, it is only a matter of wonder how cool some people can be and be so stupid.

Yours, OBSERVER.

Dying on the Street.

Yesterday morning as Policeman McCarey was passing along the south end of Hollis street, he observed a man sitting on a doorstep, and on accosting him the man asked the officer to take him to "some place where he could lay down and die." He said he was a native of Norway, and his name was Ole Mang; he was a married man and resided on Grafton Street, near Moir's stables. The officer assisted the man to his feet and he was so weak that he had to be helped to the Police Station. City Medical Officer Trenaman was sent for, and examined the man, who, he said, was in the last stages of consumption. An order for admission to the Victoria General hospital was procured and the man sent there. His wife, who is a Newfoundland woman, was at the station and tried to induce Mang to return home, but he would not go. The man is terribly wasted away, his legs being as thin as an ordinary person's wrist, and his face very pale and thin. Mang is a harness maker by trade, and has worked with Martin & Co., and H. B. Fidler, being at the latter place when Mr. Fidler was making up the harness for the street car horses. He has been laid up for some months. He was at the police station on Saturday night and stayed there for some time, but went away again.—Halifax Chronicle.

A Daring Bank Robbery.

Another daring midday bank robbery has just leaked out. On Saturday, at noon, the clerks at the Commercial Bank, Port Huron, Mich., closed up for dinner as usual, taking the money drawer into the vault, leaving the same on the cash safe, and locking the vault only by the day lock. The bank windows were left open, with the inside blinds closed. On the return of the clerks it was found that some daring burglar had entered the back window, opened the vault, and carried off all the currency in the cash drawer. Chief of Police Carson was called and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Buckenridge, who is busily engaged on a scent. A meeting of the directors was held next morning, the subject thoroughly canvassed, and business goes on as though nothing had happened. The amount of the haul has not been disclosed, but it is supposed to be over \$2000. The matter has been kept very quiet.

MARRIED.

At Mount Stewart, on the 23rd inst., by J. R. McEwen, Esq., Mr. Robert Jay, of Bangor Hill, to Miss Ethel Coffin, eldest daughter of K. Coffin, Esq., of Mount Stewart. The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony for a brief tour of the Province, carrying with them the congratulations of their many friends.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, July 27th, Sarah, relict of the late Nicholas Harris, in the 83rd year of her age. (Funeral from her late residence, on Saturday at 3 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.)

FOR SALE.

At Needham's Auction Room:— 1 set Pony Harness, 1 English Riding Saddle, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Lawn Mower, 1 set Platform Scales (240 lbs.), Also, 1 Mangle. July 27, 1887—21

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"

Cleanse Your Beds and Guard Against Sickness.

NOW is the time to get your Feather Beds and Pillows renovated by Dufort's Patent Feather Renovator, which will remain in Charlottetown a few weeks for the purpose of cleaning Feather Beds and Pillows, and making them Soft, Clean and Healthy.

Thousands of our Canadian Housekeepers can testify to the beautiful work done by this splendid invention. Medical men and scientists acknowledge its excellence.

Satisfaction guaranteed—Charges moderate. Remember the place—Terlizick's Corner, Queen Street.

July 27, 1887—1 mo cod in th sat

MOLASSES.

ON consignment, 100 Pms Choice Antigua and Barbadoes Molasses, now in store and to arrive, will be sold Low.

HORACE HAZARD, Lower Queen Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Guarantian Insurance Co. Capital, Two Million Pounds Sterling

Pi-ks at Lowest Rates.

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.

Ch'town, July 9—2 wks saw pat

COAL! COAL!

300-Tons Hard Coal (Egg and Chestnut Sizes.)

This Coal is the best to be had in Philadelphia. Also, 100 Tons Sydney (Old Mines) Round Coal, Ex. Schr. Bounty.

On hand, Acadia Round and Nut Coal, Sydney Round, Nut and 2-ack Coal. Ten cents per Ton allowed for cash. Orders left at office, Water Street, will be promptly attended to.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, Water Street. Ch'town, July 25, 1887—1 mo pat her guar

MUST BE CLEARED OUT DURING JULY AND AUGUS. JAMES PATON & CO. OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR Prints, Printed Muslins, Light Parasols AND SUMMER GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES. JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, July 8, 1887.—dy & wky

LONDON HOUSE. MIDSUMMER SALE OF SUMMER GOODS, PRINTS, DRESS MUSLINS & STRAW HATS, at Low Prices to Clear now going on. HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, July 11, 1887.—wky

JULY. During this month we will give Special Bargains in Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Ladies' Straw Hats and Trimmings, Ladies' Gloves, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Mantle Cloths and Ladies' Jerseys. Remember the READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is one of the Largest in Town. Several lots for Men and Boys' will be cleared at a Great Bargain Superior TEA, 25 Cents. J. B. MACDONALD Ch'town, July 8, '87—dy wy—pat

Immense Sale! BOOTS & SHOES 20 Per Cent Discount for July, AT THE CHARLOTTE-OWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. Our present partnership expires on the 1st of August, next, and in order to make preparation for a change in business we will sell off our present stock for one month at 20 per cent discount on our regular low prices. Come and get Bargains. DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, July 2, 1887.—cool & wky