

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 3, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

The general statement of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island, shows that under careful and judicious management the Bank has been very prosperous during the past year.

Mr. George Brace, one of the oldest inhabitants of Charlottetown, passed away last evening. Mr. Brace was a man of great originality and strong character. He was a very worthy citizen; and his death will be regretted by many.

We learn that the Hon. Donald Ferguson has been sworn in as Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Crown Lands. As such he will contest the election; and, therefore, every vote promised or given to any other person, on any pretence whatever, is a vote square against the Liberal-Conservative party and the Liberal-Conservative Government.

The election in Algoma, Ontario, was held to-day. Other elections will be held as follows:

- Gaspé, Quebec..... March 16
Yale, British Columbia..... March 16
Carleton..... March 15
New Westminster, British Columbia..... March 17
Vancouver, British Columbia..... March 23
Victoria..... March 4
Eastern Assiniboia, N.W.T..... March 15
Western..... March 15
Alberta..... March 15
Saskatchewan..... March 15

The St. John Sun calls attention to the following facts, as settling the point, so much labored by our grift exchanges,—of the value of local elections in indicating the sympathy of the electors on Dominion issues:—

The local government was sustained by a three-fourths majority in New Brunswick, and the Dominion government has a majority also.

The Liberal-Conservative local government was sustained in P. E. Island last summer, and now every county has gone the other way for the Dominion.

The Liberal-Conservative government of Quebec was overthrown last autumn by the Réalites who, however, have failed to carry the province in the Dominion election.

The reform government had a two-thirds majority in the local elections in December. In February the Party was beaten out of its boots in Ontario.

We are bound to submit to the will of the majority. But the will of the majority ought to be expressed in a legitimate way and by proper and lawful means. If we don't respect the law—better not have the law. This being true, we cannot see any justification for the abuse heaped upon Mr. Hackett and his legal adviser, and upon Mr. Morson, the legal adviser of the High Sheriff of Prince County, because of their endeavor to have the law respected in the case of Mr. Perry. Mr. Perry is a law-breaker; and, as such, should not be allowed to sit in Parliament. This being so Mr. Hackett is performing a duty in taking proceedings to oust Mr. Perry from the position he has obtained in the law's despite. The Summerside Journal reports that it is the intention of Mr. Hackett's attorney to commence an action before the judges, against Mr. Perry's return. The majority must be taught that it is useless to elect candidates who are disqualified by law.

Election Echoes.

Hon. Mr. Pope's majority in Compton was 724.

Sir John's majority in Carleton was 1075. He polled 1691 votes, to 606 obtained by his opponent, Stewart—who forfeits his deposit.

At New Westminster, B. C., George Ferguson and James Reid the former member, are in the field for the Commons for Cariboo district. Both are Conservatives.

Hon. Mr. Bowell's majority was 1,000. Alonzo Wright's majority in Ottawa County was 800.

Sir Donald Smith's majority was 1475. McKeen and McDougall's majority in Cape Breton County was 800.

Mr. Curran, Government supporter in Montreal Centre, secured a majority of 903.

Sir Charles Tupper's majority was 698. Hon. Mr. McLellan's 628.

In Picton, Tupper's majority was 604, and McDougall's majority 681.

Sir Hector Langevin's majority in Three Rivers, is 30; Sir A. P. Caron's, in Quebec County, is 154.

Communication with P. E. Island.

An Ottawa despatch of the 25th ult. to the St. John Globe says:—Prince Edward Island will probably have to wait some time for its submarine tunnel. Meanwhile, intelligence has reached the department of marine that the regular daily steamship service has completely fizzled out. The Neptune, which was chartered in the early part of the season for the work, proved to be even worse than the Northern Light, and accordingly she was ordered to be returned to her owners at St. John's, Nfld. Yesterday Capt. Barry telegraphed that the vessel is beset in ice ten miles west of Cape St. Lawrence, north of Cape Breton Island. She is at the government's risk, and they will have to pay for her until delivered at St. John's. The Northern Light is at Souris, P. E. I., and Capt. Finlayson reports she cannot cross the straits until probably well on in March. For the present the mails and passengers will be carried over by ice boats.

The medical colleges of the United States have graduated over thirty-three thousand physicians during the past nine years, and the present rate is about four thousand per annum.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the River Kistna. It is more than 6,000 feet in length and is 12,000 feet high.

The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island.

The sixteenth general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island was held to-day. The following is the Directors' report:—

To THE SHAREHOLDERS,—Your Directors have placed in your hands printed statements, showing the present position of the Bank, and the result of its operations for the past year.

You will find by said statement that the net profits earned since last annual meeting amount to \$16,039.45, or about 11 per cent. on the capital of the bank.

The Profit and Loss Account shows as follows:—

March 4th, 1886—balance on hand..... \$ 8,058.99
March 3rd, 1887—Net profits for year..... 16,039.45
Making..... \$24,098.44

which has been disposed of thus:—

Dividends paid 7 per cent., \$10,220
Transferred to rest account, 10,000
Written off Bank furniture account..... 1,000 21,220.00

Leaving a credit at Profit and Loss Account..... \$2,878.44

The directors feel that the above result will be satisfactory to the shareholders. The past year has been a fairly profitable one, and the Bank is in a position to increase its business should the demand arise.

The cash and books of Bank (including Souris Agency) have been, from time to time, carefully counted and examined and found to be correct and in order.

The different officers of the Bank have continued to perform their duties satisfactorily. Respectfully submitted,

OWEN CONNOLLY, President.
L. H. DAVIES, W. W. SULLIVAN, Directors.
L. L. BEER, BENJAMIN HEARTZ, DONALD FARQUHARSON, WILLIAM McLEAN.

The following is the general statement of the position of the Bank:—

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation..... \$ 124,595.00
Deposits bearing interest, (including interest accrued)..... 10,929.74
Deposits not bearing interest..... 65,848.76
Due to other banks..... 3,471.77
Unclaimed dividends..... 251.88

Liabilities to the public..... \$ 206,077.25
Capital stock..... 146,000.00
Rest account..... 10,000.00
Profit and Loss Account, balance..... 2,878.44

\$ 304,955.69

ASSETS.

Specie and Dominion Notes..... \$ 32,931.74
Notes of and cheques on other banks..... 3,729.80
Due by other banks..... 44,286.72

Immediately available..... \$80,948.26
Bills discounted current, advances secured, &c., &c. (less unearned interest)..... 276,682.90
Bills discounted overdue..... 434.67
Mortgages, judgments, &c..... 5,483.31
Bank furniture account..... 1,406.56

\$304,955.69

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Dividend No. 16, 3/4 per cent., June..... \$ 5,110.00

To Dividend No. 17, 3/4 per cent., December..... 5,110.00

To Amount written off Bank Furniture account..... 1,000.00

To Amount Transferred to Rest Account..... 10,000.00

To Balance carried to new Account..... 2,878.44

\$24,098.44

By Balance March 4, 1886..... \$ 8,058.99

By net profits for year..... 16,039.45

\$24,098.44

P. MITCHELL, Cashier.
The former Directors were re-elected.

Lobsters for the English Market.

Cassell's Family Magazine for January, 1887, takes up the coral (lobster spawner) preference question, and the canned crustacean, and it would be profitable to the P. E. I. industry to make a note of the fact—that when the "coral" found in the female lobster is rejected, probably 25 per cent. of value to the English consumer is thrown away.

Cassell says: "We recommend the best brands which bear the names of leading English firms as (so far as we know) they are the only tins of lobster, that contain any coral. We find them equal to fresh lobster for many purposes." One of the purposes Cassell refers to is to make lobster cutlets, and he gives the following excellent directions: "Cut up small the white meat of a tinned lobster, and pound the coral with a couple of ounces of butter, then mix the whole together in a mortar, adding cayenne and a few drops of the essence of anchovy. Shape them as nearly as possible like mutton cutlets, only much smaller; egg and bread—crumb them in the usual way, and fry for half a minute or so."

In Mrs. Beeton's receipt for what is known as "hot lobster," part of the directions is to "pound the spawen and sprinkle over it." Another of Cassell's "purposes" is for lobster salad. The first requisite of which is a "hen-lobster," because the coral is required, and such salad cannot be properly made without it.

So much about the omission of coral in putting up lobsters. If left out, probably the omission disappoints a demand that numerically might be set down at millions of cans; but as signs of omission and commission are apt to associate, so on this subject of supply, there are a few words needed on the commission side of the business. In a very large proportion of cans containing lobsters, the sand pipe or gut is not removed, and the consequence often is that its discovery permanently sets the fastidious consumer against the article.

It is a mistake to restrict the lobster-fisher to taking only the male crustacean. It is just as silly to strip the waters of males as females, and more, for a very little rough handling will cause those thrown back into the water to die, and there would be no better way of depopulating a fruitful lobster-area than making a lobster graveyard of it. The truth is, it is only by establishing breeding-places, under control of the Government, and feeding grounds at proper intervals round the coast, that will save the lobster industry and secure the markets of Great Britain—markets that, properly supplied with the right article, rightly put up and rightly sold, are large and constant enough to furnish ample remuneration for any amount of enterprise, if supported by judicious forethought of the English condition of corals put in and sand-pipes left out.

REMARKS.

MEN'S Calf Laced Boots \$3.00, reduced to \$2.75, at Dorsey, Goff & Co's. feb3 if

Shaken Up.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE REPORTED AS KILLED.

The earthquake is the prevailing topic of conversation in Europe. As an examination of an atlas will show, the area affected lies in three States.

THE FIRST SHOCK.

The first shock was felt at Geneva at 20 minutes to 6 a.m. The next heard of was moving slightly south-westerly to Grenoble, reaching there at two minutes before six. Then it seemed to go over directly to the east, toward Turin and Milan, and south-easterly to Bologna, thence south-westerly to Leghorn.

The shocks seemed also to travel south-westerly from Grenoble, toward Avignon, then turning south-easterly to Marseilles and Toulon, where the clock stopped at three minutes past six. Then it travelled easterly to Cannes and Nice, reaching Cannes at five minutes past six and Mentone at a quarter past. Thence it went around the Riviera di Ponente and Di Levante, passed Genoa in the horseshoe of the Gulf and reached Leghorn at 23 minutes past six. But its power was spent before it reached Rome. Of course the shock was felt in many smaller places that are less known. Panic and fright seem to have been the principal result west and north of Genoa, but thereabouts there was a much greater loss of property and lives than was first reported.

ON AN EARTHQUAKE TRACK.

A seismic writer to one of the evening papers says the truth is that the region of the Riviera lies on a great earthquake track, which extends from Tibet through the Caucasus to the Greek Islands and, passing under Italy and the south of France, traverses the coast of Spain and sweeps under the Atlantic as far as the West India Islands and the volcanic ranges of South America. A huge branch of the great current runs under the United States from Texas to Louisiana to Canada. Now and again the forces operating under the surface of the earth are subject to a violent commotion and hence we have now a shock in the east or in the Levant, and then, as a few years ago, in Southern Spain.

I TOLD YOU SO.

Of course there is a Mr. "I Told You So" this time. He is Herr Rudolph Fabi, who predicted to an hour the earthquakes several days ago. He published a statement that the annual eclipse of the sun, which commenced on the 23rd and was visible only in Eastern Asia, Australia and Western South America, would be accompanied by extremely strong atmospheric seismic disturbances, owing to the coincident influence of the sun and moon on the earth.

ECLIPSE AND SHOCKS.

It is worth recalling that on the 30th of last August there was an eclipse of the sun, which was observed in Grenada by an English scientific expedition. On the same day there were serious earthquake shocks at Malta, in the Greek Archipelago and in portions of the Mediterranean, although there was no eclipse visible there. The last shocks before those were in November, 1834, and were felt at Genoa and Marseilles.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AT MENTONE.

At Mentone houses are shattered like those in a bombarded city. The windows are blown out and the roofs knocked off. The earthquake was capricious, the old town being little injured. Most of the big hotels escaped. The Villa Carel was totally wrecked, but the Hotel des Ambassadeurs, next door, had not even a glass broken. The Hotel des Etrangers was very badly injured. The Villa Laurent and Chateau du Loure are destroyed, also all the houses in the Rue Prata. The streets are littered with the boxes and beds of people camping in the squares. The shops are shut and business is suspended. The people are terrified and listless. Nobody has been killed, which is curious, considering how general the wreck is. The English church is damaged. Visitors are leaving and the trains are full. The station is crammed with luggage and the roads are thronged with carriages.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Accounts of incidents are beginning to come in, especially those of hair-breadth escapes. Among others is that of Miss Chapleux, an American young lady, who was literally buried alive for some moments in the ruins of Villa Natal, at Nice, but was eventually happily rescued. Mr. Hatheway, son of the American consul, was among others slightly injured. The King and Queen of Wurtemberg, remained in their villa and are still there. The Duc de Nemours and the Princess Blanche d'Orleans are encamping in the garden of the Villa Graciosa, in which they were living. The Duke had all his papers removed to the garden, with the remark, "We must defend ourselves on the spot." The Comte and Comtesse d'Eu, who are staying at the villa des Caroubiers at Criniec, only occupy the ground floor of the house.

AT NICE.

The aspect of the town of Nice is very dismal. Hundreds of houses have been cracked by the earthquake shocks and are no longer habitable. When the first shock was felt at Nice at six o'clock in the morning all the people left their beds and rushed terror-stricken and only partially dressed into the streets. General Janais, the lieutenant-governor, climbed from his window to the ground with the help of a sheet.

PANIC STRUCKEN GAMBLERS.

The beautiful pleasure resort of Monaco escaped the worst features of the volcanic wave. Still the panic was great. People are eating, drinking and camping out of doors. Baron Rothschild has chattered in a sleeping-car for the use of his family and himself. Gambling, however, went on almost as if nothing had happened.

KILLED IN A CHURCH.

The accounts this morning from Rome show that the populous province of Porto Maurizio has borne the full brunt of the earthquake. Of its 106 communes not one escaped. It suffered severely from loss of life and property. At Bajardo, a small town of 1,500 inhabitants, several shocks were felt about twenty minutes to seven o'clock. At the first the inhabitants rushed in mad affright to the parish church, where they fell on their knees. The priest, moved about trying in vain to calm their fears. Suddenly a severe shock caused the massive walls of the church to bulge and in another moment the sacred edifice collapsed, burying beneath its ruins several hundred, of whom 300 were killed or mutilated. At Bussana, a village of 800 inhabitants, successive shocks raged to the ground nearly every house, and beneath the ruins lie quite one-third of the population. There are no prospects of rescuing any alive.

PRISONERS HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

At Oneglia, private houses and public buildings were brought to the ground. The penitentiary was almost destroyed, and it is considered marvellous that the inmates should have escaped with their lives. The panic-stricken prisoners were all got out at midnight the night in the court yards of the jail, under

the supervision of a strong guard. Since then they have been placed on board a ship for conveyance to the prison at Genoa.

BOLDIghIERA'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

The latest despatch from Rome says that it is feared that the victims along the northern coast will number no fewer than two thousand. Along the whole Riviera from Albissola to Nice, a stretch of coast 100 miles in length, every town suffered considerably, with the single exception of Bordighiera, which escaped in a marvellous manner. It also says the distress throughout the Italian Riviera is terrible. Those inhabitants who remain are without means of obtaining a livelihood. Business for a moment is at a standstill. The government are doing their best for the poor people. Private benevolence is also largely exercised. Urgent orders telegraphed to Genoa are being carried out with the co-operation of the civil and military. Already three trains have been despatched to the districts, carrying food and medical appliances. Each train takes besides a company of soldiers to assist in the distribution of relief and to restore confidence and order.

A letter from Cannes says:—"A feeling of profound gratitude is general over the providential escape of the town from terrible disaster, but deep gloom prevails, especially among business people, who foresee that Riviera will never again be a health resort." Marie Van Standt, the singer, and her mother took refuge in a garden during the excitement. They suffered extremely from cold, nervousness and insomnia.

M. Lockroy, minister of public works, says that the sewers in the shaken districts are so damaged that the soil will become infiltrated with sewage and be a source of contagion as the hot weather comes. The government will send engineers and specialists to do everything possible to avert such a disaster. It is stated that British travellers continue to arrive at Calais en route to the south. M. Flammarie has written an article in which he says that the continuance of minor shocks is likely. A chasm has opened in the ground near Nice from which a stream of hot muddy water bubbles up. Portions of the coast have sunk and other portions have risen. A stiff wind is blowing at Mentone make it dangerous to walk about yet. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived there, being impelled by curiosity. The building inspectors have condemned two-thirds of picturesque old Mentone.

An American gentleman and his wife, who were at Hotel Bellevue at Mentone at the time of the disturbance, were hemmed in their bedroom by falling beams and were rescued with much difficulty, the lady being compelled to sacrifice her hair. Landaus at Mentone can be hired only at the most exorbitant rates, and their owners have been receiving as high as \$75 a night for their use. The damage to property at Mentone is estimated at \$2,000,000. The yachts Latona and Westonia, which are in the harbor of Mentone, are crewed with invalids. Both officers and men have shown the greatest kindness in caring for the injured. Dr. Keilh, of the Latonia, attends to the wants of many patients, all the Mentone physicians having fled to Pisa. Comparing all accounts received from places affected by the earthquakes, it is estimated the loss of life as far as known is 600. Many places, however, are still to be heard from.

Thirty houses have fallen in Clarisia in consequence of damage done to them by the recent earthquakes.

The Irish Land Question.

The report of the Royal Commissioners on the Irish land question has been produced in the House of Commons. The following is a summary of the Commissioners' recommendations:—

First—The term of judicial rents fixed by the land act of 15 years should be reduced to the statutory term of five years. All those whose rents were fixed five years ago would have the right to go into court at once for the revision of their rents. In all future judicial rents the term for which they will be fixed will be 5 and not 15 years.

Second—All leaseholders are to be permitted to go into court and have their judicial rent fixed by the land commissioners. Their exclusion from the benefit of the act has been a source of bitter complaint, especially in Ulster, ever since the act was passed.

Third—Holders of town parks will also be allowed to share in the benefit of the land act. They were specifically excluded by the land act of 1880 and 1881.

Fourth—As to purchase, the commissioners are in favor of what might be called legislative simplification, rather than legislative compulsion. They would remove all legal technical difficulties which at present stand in the way of the operation of the Ashbourne Act. But they strongly recommend the compulsory creation of peasant proprietors.

Fifth—They report that intimidation in the shape of boycotting prevails extensively, but they abstain from making any recommendations on that subject.

Sixth—As to the congested districts, they recommend that the excessive population of the western seaboard should be reduced by migration or emigration. Upon this subject the commissioners have taken a good deal of interesting evidence, some of which goes to show that peasants in the congested districts are by no means opposed to emigrating if it is reasonably conducted. If they are compelled to quit their native soil they would as soon go to Canada as outside of Conemara.

The Irish party do not regard the report as serious. It is now evident that Ireland is on the brink of a severe struggle about coercion. If a coercion bill is brought forward this session it is not expected by the Irish members that any other measure of any kind will pass into law this year.

Auction Sale.

Valuable Freehold Farm. I AM instructed by Mr. Henry Ferguson to sell by Auction, MONDAY, MARCH 14th, AT 11 O'CLOCK, on the Premises, that beautifully situated Farm of 75 acres, on St. Peter's Road, seven miles from Charlottetown, 42 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, the balance well covered with Hardwood, Scantling, Rails, &c.

Also—Immediately after sale of Farm, Horses, Cattle, Farm Implements, &c. Part of the purchase money can remain on interest at 6 per cent. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, March 3, 1887.—tl sal & wky

TELEPHONE COMPANY

of P. E. Island. THE Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th March, at 8 p. m. GEO. R. BEER, Secretary. Feb. 28, 1887.—cod tl date

TO LET—That brick House and Shop on Dorchester Street, formerly occupied by Owen Connolly, immediately possessing five rooms. Terms and particulars apply to Owen Connolly. jun2 eod

BEER BROS. logo with 'B' and 'R' intertwined.

WE are offering very fine value in Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, also in White and Gray Cottons, Prints and Gingham. In Ladies' Corsets we have exceptional value. We are also offering Carpets and General House-furnishings at very low prices.

BEER BROS.

OUR THIRD ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES WILL COMMENCE On Monday, February 28th Inst.

THOSE who have purchased at our former Clearance Sales know that we gave the great reductions which we promised, and as our stock is new and well assorted, all who give us a call this time will get BARGAINS---20 TO 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT. J. C. SPRAGUE & CO, SIGN OF THE BIG RED BOOT, QUEEN ST. Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1887—31 sat tu fri wky 21

SEE! 30 PER CENT DISCOUNT! WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April. This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock. This Discount is for Cash Only. JOHN MACLEOD & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887—cod & wky

BRITISH WAREHOUSE 83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE! I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH. A. L. BROWN. Ch'town, Dec. 14, wky

Island Boots FOR ISLAND BOYS. Nothing Like Home Manufacture to Wear. For Style, Quality and Good Value in Boots and Shoes, come to DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, Jan. 20 1887.