

THE DAILY EXAMINER  
FEBRUARY 23, 1883.

Communication with the Mainland

THAT Mr. L. H. Davies can make "a telling speech" all will admit. But it is none the less true that he is very apt to speak and act most injudiciously. When the interests of the country are involved, he is not a safe leader. In the treatment of this question of Communication with the Mainland, we should stand united, and it was in the highest degree imprudent to say anything to excite Party jealousy or Party feeling of any kind. Even from a party point of view Mr. Davies had nothing to gain by making comparisons which irresistibly revive the recollection of Mr. McKenzie's statement that the Island has been very well treated and that the Terms of Union have been carried out. Truly, it was not wonderful that Mr. Blake hid his head in a newspaper! To the interests of the Province, the "strong assault," as the Herald's correspondent terms it, might have proved damaging but for the friendly disposition of the Government. Mr. Hackett's reply was indeed, "complete in every point," and the assurance Mr. Hackett has obtained that the Cape Traverse Railway will be placed under contract in the spring, shows that it is the intention of the Government to deal practically with the question.

The cold weather of this winter has, we are very sorry to say, destroyed many potatoes in the country. Many farmers have lost almost, if not all their store of potatoes by frost. Few are aware, however, that the atmosphere of cellars may be changed, even if the temperature is as low as 27 degrees, by burning one or two common kerosene lamps placed on the ground or floor of the cellars. The heat arising from the lamps will, in a few hours, raise the temperature from freezing to a safe degree; and we believe that any ordinary cellar can be rendered frost-proof by the plan we indicate, at the cost of a few cents. Every farmer should have a thermometer, which may be purchased for a small sum, and with one or two lamps, otherwise used for household purposes, he may be fully armed against the forays of Jack Frost against potato bins. The lamps need not be used at night, so as to avoid accident in sleeping hours. This hint or suggestion should be borne in mind for future use. It is a well-known fact that many Arctic discoverers, in the intensely cold latitudes they have visited, depend entirely for heat or warmth on the lamps they burned night and day in their cabins.

Our Communications.

THE MATTER BEFORE THE COMMONS—A "TELLING" BUT MOST INJUDICIOUS SPEECH BY MR. DAVIES—CRUSHING" REPLY BY MR. HACKETT.

Ottawa correspondence of the Halifax Herald.

Davies (P. E. L.) made the following motions—First, for copies of all contracts or agreements entered into by the Postmaster General since the last session of Parliament for the conveyance of the mails to and from Prince Edward Island, etc. Second, for correspondence papers relating to the winter crossing between Cape Traverse and Tormentine. Third, for return of all trips made by the "Northern Light" during the winter of 1881-82, etc. Fourth, for reports and correspondence relating to the survey or construction of the railway authorized to be built between Cape Traverse and the mainland on Prince Edward Island. On making his fourth motion Mr. Davies took the opportunity of letting the House know upon what side he is by launching out in praise of the dealings of Mackenzie's Government with the Island, in contrast with the treatment of the present Government of Island affairs, especially in the matter of communication with the mainland. He claims that the "Northern Light" has done her work well and is a complete success, but he wants two steamers both summer and winter between the Island and mainland on the Straits, calling at Charlottetown and Summerside. He complained of the Government not keeping faith with the people of the Island on rail-ways matters and of their not having constructed boat houses and provided for better boats between Tormentine and Traverse. Mr. Davies made a strong assault and was well sustained by his friends, excepting that Mr. Blake was deeply engaged in reading a newspaper all the while.

Hackett (Prince) followed with an exhaustive and able review of the whole subject of this winter and summer communication showing that the blundering McKenzie Government in buying and placing on the route an unsuitable vessel such as the "Northern Light," a matter of which they were honestly told of by her builder when they applied to him for the purchase of her, and that her utter incapacity handicapped the whole scheme. That at the request of Island members the Government had sent down to Traverse and Tormentine last autumn an order for the construction of suitable boat houses and water boats on each side, but it was too late in the season then to proceed. The Government had made surveys of the routes for additional railway communication, but the people were strongly divided on rival routes and this retarded progress. He was as one with the member for Queens as to the requirements of the Island for increased and improved communication with the mainland. He asserted that this additional carrying accommodation was rendered the more necessary from the prosperity the National Policy had brought to the Island people. While it is true that the Island has not facilities for large manufactures, and that her people are mainly farmers, it is none the less true that now, instead of having to ex-

port their produce to far-off foreign markets, they now find good prices and ready cash in such near home markets as Moncton, Halifax and the mining districts of Nova Scotia, to which the National Policy has given direct prosperity, and in which the Island farmers so largely share (Cheers.) However prosperous business might be, a clear Grit would cry out "poverty" on account of the National Policy. For the comfort of these gentlemen, and for the information of this House, he would state that from the port of Summerside alone, where, in 1878, the exports were but \$136,948, in 1882 they attained the comfortable value of \$466,415. (Cheers.) He then read from the published report of a public meeting held in Charlottetown about a year ago, for the purpose of discussing the merits of rival routes and endeavoring to draw attention into a reconciliation. At that meeting Mr. Davies was repeatedly called before he consented to come forward, and then with the modest apology, "that he could not do so as he really did not understand the subject." (Laughter and Cheers.) That was but little over a year ago. Mr. Davies had been a member of the Local Government and held the important position of Attorney General, yet he knew nothing about the subject in hand, but to day he assumed to instruct this House and to know more than the Government of this country of the requirements of the Island. This was conclusive. Mr. Hackett was loudly cheered, and Mr. Davies was about the worst squelched member in the House. The rejoinder was complete on every point.

A Frightful Calamity.

FIFTEEN SCHOOL-CHILDREN KILLED—HEART-RENDING SCENES.

A panic, caused by the alarm of fire, in the schoolhouse attached to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Fourth Street, New York, on the 20th inst., resulted in the death of fifteen children. The facts as follows:—

The school building is five stories high, but very shallow, and fronts on Fourth Street. Its rear wall stands against the German Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third Street, of which it is an adjunct. On the east side is the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who have charge of the school. Father Hespelin is school director. Five hundred girls, under 12, and 200 boys attend the school and were all in their classes when the panic occurred. On the four floors there are nine class rooms, opening into two hallways, with the stairs running east and west and reaching either end of the building.

THE FIRE, WHICH STARTED IN A CLOSET under the stairs on the second floor, amounted to nothing, but when first seen filled the hall and stairs with smoke. Sister Aponia was about to send a child home, and when she opened the door of her class room was met by a gust of smoke through which the flames could be seen. Hastily shutting the door she ran for water, sternly commanding her pupils to remain quiet. She was too late with the water, and hurriedly marshaling her scholars,

MARCHED THEM IN SAFETY

out. The alarm by this time had spread through the school, and similar precautions were taken in each class. The boys in some classes became unruly but were kept in hand by a great effort. The exit being impossible by the east stairs, which were filled with fire and smoke, a march was taken through the class rooms on each floor to the west side in comparative order. In half a minute after the alarm had been given, half the children were in the street. Just at this time the sister in charge of a girls' class on the second floor fainted. This was the one mishap wanting to precipitate a panic, and

WITH A WILD CRY OF FEAR

seventy or eighty young girls, thus left without a leader, rushed through the door into the already crowded hallway, throwing the throng there into confusion. There the children crowded, rolled and fell down the stairs together. The foremost and weakest fell or were pushed down and then trampled upon by the others struggling over them, thus forming an impassable barrier on the stairs. Policeman Henry Schweak, who was on duty at the school, but had gone into the church, rushed in with citizens and firemen. The heaving, struggling mass on the stairs, receiving fresh additions from above, swelled in their fright, and suddenly the hand rail and board partition guarding the stairs on the exposed side crushed in, and a

MASS OF DEAD AND DYING

children fell to the narrow hallway, filling it four and five deep. A score of children were quickly at work pulling the children out and as many more by main force, kept back the crowd which was still coming from above.

The slight fire on the other side had been promptly extinguished and many of those still on the upper floors were helped out that way by the firemen. From heaps of children in the west hall six dead girls, from seven to ten years of age, were taken out and carried into the church, where they were laid in front of the chancel and ineffectual attempts to resuscitate them were made.

THE MOTHERS FORCED THEIR WAY IN, despite the large force of police, filling the sacred building with piteous cries. One, recognizing her child, fell upon it with agonizing shrieks, and policemen and grave monks, who looked on, turned away in a dazed manner to hide their tears. Conveyances arriving, the bodies were gathered up by the officers in their arms and carried out. They were taken to the Fifth street police station. A clamor, shrieking throng of women, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, surrounded the station calling for their children. Some found those whom they sought and fell upon their knees in the snow and mud with thanksgiving. Those who could not find their little ones followed

WAGONS CARRYING THE DEAD,

a wailing throng, a terrible funeral cortege. In the rear of the guard room of station Thirteen the little bodies were laid in a row, numbered as they were laid out with paper tickets pinned to their clothes. Mothers searching for their little ones were admitted one by one; a shriek followed by heartrending means proclaimed the recognition of the bodies one after another, and spectators turned away heart-struck.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE MILITIA REPORT.

General Luard, in his report to the Minister of Militia, insists upon the importance of discipline as the foundation of military duty. In order to promote it he urges most strongly the establishment of schools for infantry, where officers and non-commissioned officers may, by example and experience, learn drill and discipline. If only money enough to drill half the force is expended, he suggests that it shall not be so spent, but expended on the establishment at once of infantry schools. He believes that any less period of drill in camp than sixteen days in the year is ruinous to progress in military knowledge, and if there is not money enough voted to drill the rural part of the force for that time, he is in favor of reducing it. With regard to the progress of the Canadian militiaman in drill, considering the short time allowed by the Government for that purpose, twelve days in two years, he says:—"I am bound to say that I am surprised at the result obtained. It is most creditable to the intelligence and willingness of the Canadian, but I consider it unsatisfactory from the point of view of wishing to have a fairly efficient force. General Luard recommends:—

1st. Permanent infantry schools, one in Toronto, one in Quebec, and one in Moncton, N. B.

2nd. Instruction in camp of not less than sixteen days in each year for rural militiamen.

3rd. Expenditure on fortifications.

4th. Better ventilation for the Royal Military College; and he suggests that the time passed by students at the military college may count towards apprenticeship in civil engineering and surveying in the same ratio as is permitted in any of the other educational establishments in Canada.

Lieut.-Col. Taylor reports favorably of the corps in this Province, and suggests that next year if the companies named for drill were formed into a temporary Provisional Battalion, and went through their annual drill together in camp under command of the Brigade-Major with one officer to assist him, the improvement of the companies would be very apparent. General Luard approves of the suggestion, and says the force in the Island possess the advantage of an excellent staff officer in Major Freeland.

The Brigade-Major reports that "the formation of the three Independent Garrison Batteries into a Provisional Brigade of Artillery under command of Major Irving, has worked well, and the influence of that energetic officer has hereby been extended to the three batteries with excellent results."

Lieut.-Col. Cotton reports that the two Charlottetown Artillery Batteries "are composed of a fine body of men. Arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. March past and manual and firing exercises well performed. Company drill good. No. 1 Battery performed garrison gun drill very well, and the knowledge of the non-commissioned officers and men in their duties is above the average. I consider this battery highly efficient. No. 2 battery having been lately re-organized, did no gun drill, but next year will no doubt compete successfully with No. 1."

THE TALLEST MEN IN THE HOUSE.

Ontario boasts of having sent the tallest man to the present House of Commons in the person of Mr. Armstrong, the member for South Middlesex, who stands 6 feet 5 inches high. Then come three Nova Scotians, Messrs Kirk, Ray, and Dodd, each six feet three inches.

UNION BANK AMALGAMATION.

Mr. Tupper, of Pictou, has introduced a bill providing for the amalgamation of the Bank of Nova Scotia with the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.

A PETITION.

Thomas Morris, Esq., C. C. of Charlottetown, has sent in a petition asking compensation for the closing up of his business in consequence of the passage of the Scott Act.

MR. ROSS' PARTY LINES.

A. W. Ross, M. P., for Lisgar, Manitoba whose return at the last general election was claimed by the Reformers as a great Liberal victory, denies the report that he attended the recent Liberal caucus. He will not attend the caucus of either party, but pursue a strictly independent course. His action next session will be determined mainly by the new land policy of the Government.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Mr. Beatty introduced a bill for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates. He explained that the object of the bill was to enable creditors to force a debtor into insolvency, and to provide for the equitable distribution of the estate, so that one creditor should not have an advantage over the other.

SPRING, 1883.



For Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

THE CLIPPER BRIGANTINE 'ISABELLA,'

Classed A1, 9 years, W. KENNEDY, Master, WILL SAIL

From Liverpool for Above Ports ON OR ABOUT 25TH MARCH,

Taking goods at through rates for all Stations on the P. E. Island Railway.

For rates of Freight, apply in Liverpool to R. M. C. STUMBLE, Esq., 4 India Buildings, Water Street, or here to the owner,

R. F. QUIRK.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883.—2w

\$40,000!  
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH  
—OF—  
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS  
AND CLOTHING,

TO BE SOLD AT  
J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Having completed Stock Taking, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand; and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all Winter Goods at Cost, viz: Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woollen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps.

Other Goods at a small advance, viz: Dress Goods in Cashmores, Black and Colored Cords and Lustres, in all shades. Broadened Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Brussels, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osbnurges, Cretonnes, Prints, Carpets, in Brussels, Scotch Tapestries, Felts and Hemps. As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods, real bargains will be given, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,  
Ch'town., Feb. 22, 1883—wky pat, pres ne QUEEN STREET.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters, and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

WINTER GOODS

—AT—  
REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.

Are offering the following GOODS at greatly Reduced Prices.

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods and Winceys; a lot Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's all wool Pants, \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.45; Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50; a lot of ladies' Shawls and Sacques at cost; Winceys, 7 cents; Grey Cotton, 6 cents; Prints, 6 cents; President, Beaver and Nap Coths at cost; Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50; Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, at 10 p. c. discount; Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Linters and Drawers, Scarfs, faced and knit Shirts, white Shirts, &c.; a lot of Men's colored Shirts at 60 cents.

Our customers and the public generally can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every department. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN MCPHEE & CO.

Jan. 25, 1883—2w, wky

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

BE SURE AND ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.'S OWN MAKE

—OF—  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1883.—2w wly

L. E. PROWSE

Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

—IN—  
Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters,

MEN'S FUR CAPS,

Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c.

Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882.

74 Queen Street.

Wicklow and Killarney

A LECTURE will be delivered by the REV. D. McDONALD, D. D., of the Catholic Literary Union, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

—ON—  
Wednesday Even'g, 28th inst.

SUBJECT:  
"Among the Mountains of Wicklow and Killarney."

Admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Fraser & Redden's Store, Apothecaries' Hall, and Diamond Store. Doors open at 7.30, to commence at eight o'clock.

JOHN A. MCINNIS, Secretary

Feb. 21, 1883.—we treat tu

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY the 1st day of March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.

WM. McLEAF, Cashier

Charlottetown, Feb. 21, 1883.—411

LONDON HOUSE

Our Buyer Having Gone to England

TO PURCHASE OUR

SPRING GOODS

In order to make room for them, we will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

Our surplus of stock in hand, not wishing to carry over to another season.

Household Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

—IN—  
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask and Lace Table Linens, Towels, Trimmings, etc., etc.

Large Stock of Grey and White Cotton Sheetings and Trimmings, (best made in England and leading Dominion Mills.)

Black Cashmores, Cords, Lustres, Crapes

And, at this Stock-taking time, Remains all Departments, at tempting prices.

A large and unexceptionable Stock of fine English and leading Dominion Mills.

Suits and Single Garments made to order on the premises, in the best style.

A Choice Assortment

—OF—  
GROCERIES

Teas, in five, ten and fifteen pound packages giving general satisfaction to customers.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1883.

Citizen's Skating Rink

A DISCOUNT of 25 per cent. will be given on Bank Tickets from this date.

W. C. HOSKINS, Secretary

Ch'town, Feb. 9, '83.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND.

WANTED—A good plain Cook, immediately to Mrs. P. C. O'Connell, North side Queen Square.

WANTED—\$10 DAILY—Conveyance for "Our Lost Explorers;" or, "Journal of Arctic Expedition." 50 pages, 100 illustrations. Sales unprecedented. Copies with 10. Exclusive territory. 50 cents.—BURNER P. Co., Providence, R. I.

A LADY will be glad to help young men who are preparing for the entrance examination in the Prince of Wales College, in their studies. For particulars apply to her office.

WANTED—A Clerk in a General Office of about sixteen years of age. Reference required. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

TO LET—A Dwelling House, situated on Prince Street. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession of a desirable residence, situated on Hillsborough Street, Bent low side. Apply at the Merchants Bank, E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House, situated on Irving Street, at present occupied by Mr. Irving, Equire. Possession, apply to Thomas W. Dodd.