

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 11, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

The new Secretary for Ireland says that he is in favor of a firm administration of the law and the strict preservation of order.

The Ottawa Journal—Independent—remarks that "The United States Senate shows a very astonishing indifference to Prince Edward Island's ideas about Reciprocity."

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela have been suspended owing to a dispute respecting the frontier line between that country and British Guiana.

It is stated that the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks Beach was due to a cataract over both eyes, and that unless he rests from official life he will be unfit to submit to an operation when the time comes.

The sad news of the unexpected death of Miss Lelia Mutch—cut off in the flower of her youth—will give her many friends a great shock. We deeply sympathize with her father and mother, and other members of her bereaved family.

Judge Kelly's decision in a case between teacher and trustees will be interesting and instructive to teachers and trustees throughout the Province. The justice of the decision is admitted. Read it in THE EXAMINER to-day.

The absence of Lord Randolph Churchill is severely felt by the Government party in the House of Commons. Mr. W. H. Smith is not equal to the task of leading in the Commons, and few on the Tory benches can render him efficient assistance.

Mr. Lemcke, a German journalist, proposes to establish a German paper in Montreal for the purpose of promoting German immigration into Canada. He has already published one or two works on Canada which have been commended by the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Hohenlohe.

This winter is remarkable throughout Canada for the unbroken duration of the sleighing and for the severity of the cold. In the Northern States, too, there has been an unusual snowfall, and, according to the weather bureau, the winter has been the coldest for many years. At the same time in nearly all the Southern States the season has been exceptionally warm.

The Hawaiian Islands number twelve. Only seven are inhabited. They are all of volcanic origin. There earthquakes and eruptions of lava are frequent. The burning mountains are immense. Mauna Kea is 13,953 feet high, Mauna Loa 13,760 feet, and Mauna Himalalai 7,822 feet. Kilanea is the largest active volcano in the world. Its crater is nine miles in circumference, and lakes of fire are always boiling in some parts of its area. An interesting description of the recent earthquakes will be found in another column of THE EXAMINER of to-day.

A number of liquor dealers in Halifax have decided to ignore the Provincial Liquor License Act, and to sell without license. It seems as though the liquor traffic were so demoralizing that even the kindest-hearted men and most law-abiding citizens are transformed by it into drunkard-makers and law-breakers. Neither License Act nor Scott Act is respected by them; and, for a few cents they will, in despite of their own better feelings, the dictates of religion, and the mandates of the law, give liquor to men whom they know cannot control their appetites. The fact is lamentable.

It is pleasing to note that United States journals of the better class urge a common sense adjustment of the fishery difficulty and deprecate mere talk. For instance, the Springfield Republican expresses regret that the "Ratification Bill" was passed and adds:—

"The whole thing illustrates the broad fact that a protectionist policy has been pursued toward Canada with such persistence and greed that our relations have gone from close commercial reciprocity to cold indifference and now to retaliatory discrimination. Canada, we may add for the benefit of some who forget the fact, is our nearest neighbor, containing 5,000,000 of people more like our own than any other people on the face of the earth, and consequently large consumers of our products and manufacturers if our intercourse were less restricted."

The Queen's Good Will to Americans.

A London letter to the New York Tribune says: The American Minister has found the number of applications for presentation at court increasing so largely that he has brought the subject to the attention of the Lord Chamberlain "in order that it may be distinctly understood how far such presentations would be acceptable to the Queen." The result of this inquiry had best be stated in the words of the official circular lately issued from the Legation of the United States:—

"It has been most kindly intimated in behalf of Her Majesty that all American ladies of respectable character who, if British subjects would be received at court, may be presented through the United States Legation."

Released Crofters.

The Skye Crofters, MacMillan and Macdonald, who were convicted of riot over the evictions and resistance to the law in that island, were made the recipients of a demonstration in Edinburgh, on the 6th inst., to celebrate their release from jail. Many thousand Scotchmen took part in the parade. The prisoners were discharged early in the day and furnished with free passes home, and advised to depart immediately, but their friends and sympathizers in great numbers awaited them at the prison gates with Highland pipers. The released "martyrs," as they were considered—were taken to a large hotel near by, the crowd swelling at every minute. Here a fine breakfast was spread, speeches made, and the prison fare forgotten.

Newfoundland Bait Bill.

The Toronto Mail's Newfoundland correspondent reports that no subject, not even the Catholic-Orange riots of the past, has ever so thoroughly agitated the people of the island as the existing trouble with the French fishermen. The passage of the Bait bill by the Legislature, regardless of the rebuff that the first bill received from the Imperial Government, has caused such a popular clamor against the home authorities that ever ready agitators have seized upon the opportunity to use the old cry of secession that is being caught up by the fishing element.

IMPERIAL POLICY CONDEMNED.

Public meetings have been held within the past two days in all the towns, and the policy of conciliation pursued by England toward France has been loudly condemned. The Imperial Foreign Office is charged with cowardice and want of patriotism. The latter part of the address to the Queen is what the agitators take their cue from. It says: "We acknowledge no authority but that of the Imperial Government, and their rights of dominion are wisely limited by our constitutional powers, which secure for us the free exercise of our instructed intelligence in the management of our local affairs."

INSTITUTING A COMPARISON.

The agitators point to the support the Dominion gives its fishermen against the Americans and also to the retaliation measures passed by the latter. They say that Newfoundland alone is to battle with the French and Yankees. Pamphlets have been circulated in the sections advocating annexation with the United States which is rapidly gaining popularity, regardless of the fact that the United States has no means of securing the island in case of hostilities arising from such treasonable proceedings.

DISAFFECTION SPREADING.

The Ministers all express the hope that the Bait Bill will receive the Imperial assent, as the disaffection is so spreading that the most disloyal sentiment everywhere prevail, and it only needs a straw to precipitate an outbreak that, while not materially benefiting the people, will prove a sad jar to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee when peace and quietness in the colonies is desired. The way the authorities ignore the public attacks made upon the Queen and the Imperial Government is generally commented on, and the belief is that the present generation will see another small slice of the Empire sliced off. Democracy and demagoguism should be checked at once or it will be too late.

Canada Pacific Railway Scheme.

Prominent among the questions to be discussed at the congress will be that of the Canada Pacific cable scheme; and it is thought probable that Sanford Fleming will visit London for the purpose of taking part in the deliberations. It is certainly important that the congress should have the great advantage of his views on the subject, and we would, therefore, venture to urge upon the Dominion government his appointment as a Canadian delegate. The question of the cable communication between Canada and Australasia has been under the consideration of the Canadian government for some time past, as it has also been deliberated upon by the various colonial governments in Australasia. The Hawaiian government, as has been already stated in our columns, has promised a subsidy to the new scheme, and so far as can be gathered there seems a general feeling in the Australasian colonies in favor of the proposed line of communication.

A Woman Burned to Death.

A sad tragedy occurred at Halls Harbor on Sunday last. Mrs. Henry Parker, jr., was alone in the house with her three children, the youngest an infant twelve days old. As she moved in front of the stove to lay the baby in the cradle, her dress caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished the unfortunate woman had become so badly burned that she died six hours after. Finding her clothing on fire, she rushed to the front door, and by screaming attracted the attention of the family living on the opposite side of the street. When first seen she appeared completely enveloped in flames. She suffered intense agony till death gave her relief. Her husband is engaged in fishing on the New Brunswick coast and knows nothing of the terrible event.—Kentville, N. S., Star.

Archbishop Croke Explains.

Archbishop Croke has written to the papers in explanation of his attitude on the recent question. He says he has proposed nothing nor has he made any recommendation relative to taxes. He has simply expressed his opinion concerning the relative value of a no-tax manifesto and a no-rent manifesto. He states that it never entered his head to recommend a general uprising against the payment of taxes. He would trust alone to constitutional agitation for restoration of national rights in Ireland. Under existing conditions only a knave or a fool, he declares, would trust otherwise. It is believed that the action of Archbishop Croke in offering this explanation is the result of pressure from the Pope.

A Peculiar Case.

A peculiar case was up in the Queen's bench, Montreal, a day or two ago. One Trenholme, alias Brown, was charged with bigamy, having married a Miss Marcotte in June, 1885, after he had been married thirty years before to one Ann Dixon. The defence took the ground that the second marriage was null and void because according to the treaty of 1763, which gave the Catholic Church certain rights, it was not legal for a Protestant minister to marry a Catholic to a Protestant, and though the jury were told to consider only the facts and not that point of law, they found the prisoner not guilty.

A remarkable operation was recently performed by Dr. Keetley in the hospital at London, Ont. A child was brought in having a large mole covering nearly the whole of one of its cheeks. He transplanted the mole by exchange. That is, he removed the mole from the cheek to the arm, and planted flesh from the arm on the cheek. Everything succeeded perfectly. Mole and child are both doing well.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Tremendous Volcanic Eruption

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKES.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Robins, who left this Province a few years ago, for copies of the Hawaiian Gazette, containing descriptions of the terrific volcanic eruptions which recently took place in the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Robins accompanied the writer of the following letter to the scene of one of the eruptions, and vouches for the correctness of this description:—

From 2 a. m., Sunday, the 16th, till 7 p. m., Tuesday, the 18th, we had no less than 618 earthquakes. Fortunately the shocks were not severe, and but little if any damage was done. On Tuesday, the 18th, at 7 p. m., a volcano broke out on Kahuku, about one mile north-east of the extinct crater of Halepou, and about the same distance south of the celebrated heiau of Umi. The crater bears N. W. from Mr. G. W. C. Jones' house, and is between eight and ten miles distant; and north-west from the place the lava found vent in 1868, about six miles distant. Three streams of lava crossed the Government road two miles west of Mr. Jones' at daybreak on the 19th, and one of which reached the sea not far from Puuhoe, at 11.40 a. m., the same day. The distance from the crater to the sea is about eighteen miles. During the first twenty-four hours the crater (a long fissure) ejected thick lava (aa), and the flow, as is almost always the case with aa, was rather sluggish, moving perhaps at the rate of a mile and a half per hour; but on the 20th the lava (pahoehoe) was more liquid and flowed at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. This flow is far greater than that of 1858, and the nature of the lava is quite different. The lava is more dense. In the flow of 1868 a vast amount of volcanic ash was thrown out, covering the country for miles; but in this flow there is none, nor is there any Pele's hair. I visited the flow last Thursday, and I must say it was the most awfully grand sight I ever beheld. At the crater there were five fountains of molten lava, the highest of which we estimated to be about two hundred feet. The side of the mountain for a width of two miles was one vast sheet of liquid blood-red fire, while close in front of us was a rushing, roaring river of molten lava, bearing on its surface boulders weighing tons. Explosions of pent up gases were constant, sending up columns of smoke, at times 500 feet in height. While we were there we had hail, vivid lightning and very heavy thunder. It looked, from our standpoint, that hell itself was rapidly changing its geographical position. Thursday night at 8 o'clock we could read in our house at Hilea fine print, so bright was the reflection from the flow of lava. Our Portuguese at the time were terribly frightened. The women were crying and praying and the men calling on the Saints for protection. They thought the lava was close at hand so bright were the heavens. I took Mrs. Spencer to interpret for me, and went among them and quieted them. It was very fortunate that the eruption took place so soon after the earthquakes began, for had it held off a few days longer we should have experienced terrific earthquakes and there would have been probably great loss of life.

A lady thus describes the phenomenon:—"Sunday night, 9 o'clock, the startling intelligence, 'the mountain has burst out,' came to us, and as we stepped out on the veranda and looked up at that great column of fire and illuminating smoke bursting out from a spot a little way down the western slope we seemed struck dumb. It looked so terrible and so uncanny, and was so bright that it seemed much nearer than thirty miles.

"The slope of Mauna Loa loomed up so distinctly, and the smoke shot up, from so near the summit it made one think of Vesuvius, and we of the poor little doomed village wondering how and when and where the fiery demon pent up there would burst out.

"The air was chilly and the sky a deep intense blue and brilliant with stars. We walked about shivering, and that lurid, glaring smoke seemed a live thing threatening us with some awful fate. Yet it was fascinating and we stood watching and wondering what next? while the earth kept up a constant trembling with every now and then a vicious jerk diagonally from one corner of the house to the other.

"We kept the light burning all night, and lay awake waiting for something; we hardly knew what. The light vanished as suddenly as it appeared about 11.30, and we had six terrific earthquake shocks between that and morning, not counting the trembling and occasional jerks which were constant. We felt better by the daylight though the trembling kept on and the big shocks seemed as though they meant to shake the house down. The mountain stood as calm as usual, not a sign of smoke, like a gigantic old hypocrite and, but for the awful shakes, we could hardly have believed what our eyes had seen. We girls tried to paint, while mamma read to us, but there came a shock that was worse than what we had experienced already. By night we were sick and nervous as there was no sign of smoke or fire, and still the awful shocks and we were all wondering where the force would spend itself.

Monday night was literally a night of terror, and we felt as though we couldn't live through any more, the heavy shocks were nearly as continuous as the trembling had been for four hours, there was no pause longer than five minutes, or often only three between each other, and sometimes three succeeded each other like ocean waves. We were told the natives were all deserting Punahoa and gathering in frightened groups on the hill by that little church, and all the Portuguese here were down on their knees praying, and crying outside their houses. The natives feared a tidal wave, and we all expected it.

length, only blackened on the edges. What with the burning woods and the tremendous illumination from the flow, we have literally a pillar of smoke by day and fire by night, and the sight at night is magnificent.

We have only two or three heavy shocks to-day now, though frequent tremblings, and last evening a very long shock that swayed the house back and forth making us sick and dizzy.

Thursday evening the play of lightning was so constant and vivid in the Puna direction, we thought it might mean something. Monday night when the shocks were so frightful they struck the house on the corner by our room for some time, moving diagonally in that line, when all at once came a terrific jerk moving in a directly opposite line. I tell you it is depressing to have one's true inwardness knocked sideways in that style, especially when you have a realizing sense of the long cave running under your house.

Terrible Railway Accident.

A St. Louis despatch says:—The Texas bound train on the Iron Mountain Railroad which left St. Louis on Saturday night was precipitated into the creek by the bridge giving way two and a half miles south of Victoria, Mo. The train consisted of a baggage, express and mail cars, a smoker, two passenger coaches and four sleepers, carrying about 130 passengers. A heavy rain had fallen all day and the creek was much swollen. At Hemite, the first station this side of the trestle, the engineer received orders to run cautiously as the rain had been heavy and the creek was out of its banks. Engineer Kelly says he ran slowly beyond that point, and both he and his fireman, Wm. Hach, watched the track very carefully. As he approached the trestle Kelly observed that the track was entirely straight and level, showing nothing wrong and he went on, but when his engine reached about the middle of the trestle he felt the whole structure sinking beneath him. In an instant he opened the valve, operating the air brakes full width and brought the train to so quick a stop that the front end of one of the cars was crushed by the sudden shock. This saved the coaches, but the baggage, mail, express and smoking cars went into the raging torrent below, carrying with them all the men on board. Engineer Kelly and fireman C. Hach went down with the engine, and were submerged in the flood. Kelly, in his struggle to free himself found that one of his feet was held, but at the same instant and just as he realized that he must drown, the engine turned over, his foot was released and he came to the surface. Seizing a passing log he clung to it desperately, and was swept down the torrent and lodged against a tree 150 yards below. With scarcely strength enough to move, he clasped his legs and arms around a limb of the tree, became unconscious and was not restored until two or three hours after he had been taken from the tree. The smoker, which is said to have contained some 20 persons, was swept down about 300 feet below the trestle, and all its occupants, it is believed, are saved. They succeeded in getting outside of the car and clung to its top until rescued. A despatch from the scene of the wreck says none of the trainmen were lost.

TO ALL READERS

Very little can be done to improve the surroundings of a person who has not sense enough to sow the very best seeds. Carter's Seeds are the best in this country. Perhaps you have heard of them a hundred times without trying them once. If you will reverse the position and sow them once, you will praise them to others a hundred times. We have spent many hundreds of dollars in convincing men and women that their farms and gardens can be materially improved by sowing our Seeds; but we have fallen short of our ambition if we have failed to convince you. Send for our Seed Catalogue. It tells how to get and grow our Seeds.

Address: GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN, CH'TOWN, P. E. I. March 11, 1887—law & wky

Public Meeting.

THE undersigned will meet the Electors of the Third District of Queen's County, at Tea Mile House, St. Peter's Road, MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M. Other meetings will be held, of which due notice will be given. D. FERGUSON, March 10, 1887—1 wky 1H

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steam Coal," will be received until THURSDAY, March 31st, inclusive, for the supply of Six Thousand Two Hundred (6200) Tons of the best fresh-mined, Round Steam Coal, for locomotive use. Tenders to state the price per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price per ton. Locations include Charlottetown, Summerside, Georgetown, Souris, and Cape Traverse. Prices range from 2.30 to 3.50.

At least one-quarter of the whole quantity required, at each of the above-mentioned stations, to be delivered on or before the 30th day of JUNE next, and delivery of the whole to be completed on or before the first day of OCTOBER, 1887. The first payment will be made in July, and monthly thereafter, Ten (10) per cent will be retained from each payment, until the final and satisfactory completion of the contract. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, March 9, 1887. —1 wky 1H

Six Hundred Pairs CORSETS,

Best makers, and all sizes from 18 to 36 inches, ranging in price from

33 CENTS, UP.

A Large Stock EMBROIDERIES, very cheap.

Table listing various fabrics and goods: Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Hosierys, Towelings, White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Print Cottons, Shirtings, Gingham, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Merinos, Flashes, Velvets, Silks, Satins, etc.

A Full Line of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods---New Stock, AT PRICES AS LOW AS ANY IN THE TRADE.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, March 11, 1887—eod & wky

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Total Assets, Thirty Million Dollars

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, March 11, 1887—2 1/2 mos 2aw

Auction Sale. SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT,

Valuable Freehold Farm. BY using a pair of our Colored Spectacles or Goggles.

I AM instructed by Mr. Henry Ferguson to Sell by Auction, MONDAY, MARCH 14th, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OTHER KINDS OF

on the Premises, that beautifully situated Farm of 75 acres, on St. Peter's Road, seven miles from Charlottetown, 32 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, the balance well covered with Hardwood, Scantling, Rails, &c. There is a Dwelling House and large new Barn on the premises, with Schools and Churches close by. 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—1 sal & wky

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Book-keeper with a good responsible merchant. Have had four years' experience, and can give best of references. Apply to "H," care of P. O. Box 333, city. March 8, 1887—31 eod pd

ST. JAMES' CHURCH SOCIAL.

THE Ladies of the Congregation intend having a Tea, Refreshment and Fancy Tables in ST. JAMES' HALL.

On THURSDAY, 24th March. COMMITTEE: MRS. JAMES CARRUTHERS.

- List of names: Mrs. D. McNeill, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. A. Lord, Mrs. W. R. Frame, Mrs. M. McLeod, Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mrs. C. McGregor, Mrs. R. Angus, Miss McMillan, Miss G. Brown, Miss K. Hyndman, Miss E. McKinnon, Miss F. Mason, Miss E. Murray, Miss Henderson, Mrs. D. Montgomery.

The ladies have made up an excellent assortment of Pinnafores, Aprons, &c., &c. The public are invited to favor them with their patronage. TICKETS—Admission, 10 cents; Tea and admission, 35 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock, p. m. B. MACNEILL, Secretary.

Ch'town, March 4—31 w 17 then daily 11 date

VALUABLE Surplus Stock.

I AM instructed, by Owen Connolly, Esq., to Sell by Auction, at his farm, Royalty East, On Wednesday, March 23rd, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

16 Excellent Milch Cows, some of them with Calves by their side, others in calf by the thoroughbred Short-horn Bull "PRINCE OF WALES." —ALSO— 4 Farm Horses.

TERMS—Seven Months on approved Joint Note. A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. March 1—71 tu fri & w 31

NOTICE.

WE hereby give Notice that we have appointed ALEXANDER HORNE our Agent for Charlottetown and vicinity, for the sale of our Extras and Implements, and that Robert A. Strong, Esq., is no longer our Agent. All debts due, by note or otherwise, are to be paid either directly to us, or at the Agencies of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown. FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ontario. March 4—why pht a joint 21

SALE OF LAND.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises, At St. Mary's, Lot 22, Saturday, the 26th March, 1887, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situated and being on Lot Twenty-two, in Queen's County, commencing at a point on the east side of St. Patrick's Road and in the southwest angle of land now or formerly in the possession of John Doherty, thence running east along the southern boundary line of the said John Doherty's land, fifty-two chains and seventy links, until it meets St. Mary's Road, or the division line between Townships Twenty-two and Twenty-three, thence south along said Road or division line a distance of nineteen chains, thence west along the Mill Valley Road to St. Patrick's Road, thence north along said last-mentioned Road nineteen chains to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less. And also, at the same time and place, the Stock, Farming Implements, &c. For further particulars apply to Bridget Peters on the premises, or to George Smith, New Glasgow. GEORGE SMITH, Auctioneer. March 6, 1887—eod wky & hbr 11 sale