

Liberal - Conservative Candidates
FOR BELFAST: A. A. McLean, Esquire.
FOR TIGNISH: Captain Frank Gallant.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

Dominion Parliament.

THE Parliamentary machine is again in full swing, the address in reply to the Governor-General's speech having been disposed of on Friday last. As the Government's majority has been increased by ten, the Government's partisans are, of course, in high spirits, while those of the Opposition are correspondingly depressed.

The late partial elections in England have gone in favor of Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. Rumor had it last week, too, that there was something exciting going on at the Government offices, whence Mr. Balfour was seen to emerge hatless and in a distracted state of mind.

Dominion Exhibition.

The joint citizens and all-german committee for holding the Dominion and Provincial exhibition in Halifax next summer has been fully organized with Mayor O'Mullin at its head, and has energetically gone to work with a determination to make the affair a success.

We copy the above from the Montreal Gazette of the 23rd inst. The prospects appear favorable for the obtaining of the Dominion grant this year. With such men as Major General Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper and other prominent Maritime Province men as representatives at Ottawa, the chances are that the application for the Dominion grant by the joint committee of Halifax will be conceded.

The Gazette forgot to name our Province of P. E. Island as among those which would send exhibits to the Halifax Exhibition. At the last Dominion Exhibition held in Halifax, exhibitors from this Island in live stock, grains, cheese, butter, roots, etc., competed fairly well with the larger Provinces, and having failed to obtain a Dominion grant for the Island, our people will rejoice at the prospects of participating in the advantages which they will derive from the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax.

Prepare for the Spring Work.

Now is the time to make everything ready for "the spring work," so that time will not be lost in waiting upon the blacksmith and harness-maker when ploughing and sowing ought to be going forward.

"The man who has an open link at hand is prepared for a break in a chain. When at work, when a chain is used at some distance from the barn, it is well to take some of these links along. A blacksmith will make a dozen, of different sizes, of good wrought steel, for a slight sum. Have the ends bent slightly inward, for the elasticity of the metal will prevent the parts being brought quite together, and unless the ends are bent inward they will stand open to catch your clothing, etc. From a piece of buckskin or oil-tanned leather, which can be got at a leather store, strings can be cut which are just the thing for mending broken straps, for splicing broken sticks, or even for connecting the parts of a broken chain, until better mending can be done. It is well to have one of these things tied to some part of every set of harness. Straps are quickly and securely mended by splicing the ends and joining them with copper rivets. These should have large heads, and corresponding washers for the ends to be hammered down on. When an inch or more long they are excellent for holding in place spliced sticks.

The Patriot has a timely article in favor of immediate action towards the Park railway.

The Times.
Some people comment favorably upon an article on the decadence of family, and, I think, weekly prayer, which has been going the rounds of the press. The writer deprecates this decadence and attributes to it the increase in crime and the disregard of moral obligations noticeable around us. This is all very good, but it doesn't go far enough. Prayer is excellent but prayer will not dissipate the gross ignorance of morality which is everywhere to be met with, and which leads many to commit serious sins which they would certainly abhor if they saw them in their true light. The people want a little more solid, moral instruction from their pulpits, and a little less meaningless verbosity.

The question is often asked: "Can a lawyer defend a criminal he knows to be guilty?" Could Mr. Hodgson, for example, conscientiously plead for Millman's life if he were really convinced of his guilt? The answer is an affirmative one. In criminal cases the accused can always be conscientiously defended by honest and best means, all lying, fraud, &c., cast aside, even if the advocate felt assured of his client's guilt. The reason is because the advocate defending his client does an injury to no one, and from his position as advocate, ought to defend to the best of his ability those whose case he has taken in hand.

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By the look of things we're going to have Europe turned into a battlefield when spring pays her earliest visit. All this brawling of arms means something. Besides the Czar's attitude towards Balaia's hostile in the extreme, and as Russian pretensions are not looked upon favorably by Austria or Germany the *casus belli* will likely come out of the Ferdinand coup. But whether or not this may kindle the flames of a continental struggle, some pretext will be found quite soon for fight. All the great runs are listening for the first sound of strife from a new Lexington, peace on their lips, but war in their hearts.

An exciting scene was that the House of Commons presented the other night, when William O'Brien, fresh from the plank bed of Tullamore, and weakened and emaciated by the vigors of penal servitude, arose in his place to face his persecutor and the trader of his country, Chief Secretary Balfour. Hardly a breath was drawn during the delivery of his burning address. Tory, Liberal, Unionist and Parnellite was awed to silence in the presence and hearing of this sterling patriot, who had not confined his love for fatherland to the use of his gifted pen or the influence of his powerful voice; but weak, diseased and suffering had not hesitated to undergo an incarceration, he believed would result in his death, that he would teach the stiff-necked enemies of his country that there are still those among Ireland's sons whose breasts breathe responsive to the grand old sentiment of the poet,—"dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"—it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. His speech carried dismay into the ranks of his enemies and brought consolation to the heart of every lover of liberty. He denounced the Balfourian system of misgovernment in Ireland; he defied the Tories to kill out the rousing spirit of Nationalism everywhere apparent; he declared the present Coercion Act (in spite of all the Government might say to the contrary) the greatest failure of the whole eighty-seven similar enactments passed by the British Parliament. Speaking of the failure of proclamations, with an eloquence seldom reached by any commoner, except the Grand Old Man himself, he cried: "As well proclaim the sun in the heavens, and then go about smashing sundials as attempt to suppress the national aspirations of the Irish people." Mr. Balfour, although intending to reply to Mr. O'Brien at once, and although repeatedly called for, sat mute in his place, putting off in reply to the day following, when the terrible impression of the patriot's words might have been, in some measure, removed from the Chamber. A great blow to Balfourism was this speech. Speaking of it the London Daily News did not hesitate to say: "Few speeches ever produced such an effect on the house as Mr. O'Brien's last night." May such eloquence find a responsive echo in Grattan's restored parliament in the near future.

And what was all this fuss and feathers about the Fishery Commission? Both parties to the Commission are delighted with their work; but the common observer cannot quite see that they've done any. Why did they not declare themselves a Commission or a committee to put an official interpretation upon certain vague clauses of the old treaty? This is all they've done; and the interpretation looks quite one-sided too. The *modus vivendi*, President Cleveland thinks an evidence of the friendly spirit of the British plenipotentiaries, and so it is; but we complain that it's rather friendly and puts us further from a settlement of the fishery question than a "stiff upper lip" would remove us. However, we'll see what Parliament has to say.

A good deal of sympathy is everywhere manifested with the youthful murderer who expiates his crime in April next. It is well to feel for the unfortunate criminal; every heart should go out to him in his dire affliction; but we must be careful that our heart carry not away our head. A foul murder was committed, twelve of the condemned man's peers, after a careful trial felt satisfied of his guilt, an impartial judge, disregarding a recommendation to mercy based on no expressed grounds, in an impressively solemn address, sentences him to undergo capital punishment; and all this that his crime may be expiated, the law of God and the country vindicated, and a deterrent given to those who, fearing not the author of life, would fain usurp His prerogatives. If we would do away with crime; if we would purge society at all, we must put aside all morbid sympathy and unflinchingly declare for justice. It is not a trial for blood that actuates us, but the vindication of a principle which upholds the whole fabric of society. Who would

merciful than the Author of Mercy? and still He exacts a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn from a study made recently on the subject by the Atlantic Monthly, that most criminals are young. It is seldom that a grave crime, provided it be the first, is committed after the age of 30. A careful statistician has proved that of the entire male population of England and Wales the largest proportion of criminals is found to be between the ages of 20 and 25. Five times as many crimes are committed in the five years between these limits as in the ten years between the age of 50 and 60. Dividing the whole population into groups of those from 10 to 15, from 15 to 20, from 20 to 25, from 25 to 30, from 30 to 40, from 40 to 50, and from 50 to 60, it is found that from the age of 20 the tendency to crime decreases at each successive term 33 per cent. in the case of the men.

D. C. T. Meeting.
The general meeting of this Society will be held to-morrow evening in St. Paul's Schoolroom. It is expected all the clergy of the Island will be present. A service will be held in St. Paul's Church in the morning, when the Rev. C. E. McKenzie, of Alberton, will preach. In the afternoon the clerical association, of which the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, of Crapaud, is President, will meet. Several of the clergy will read papers on given subjects. A portion of the time will be spent in devotion, and a discussion on matters connected with the work of the Church will engage the attention of the members. The officers for the ensuing year will be appointed at this meeting.

An American Princess.

The New York World's special cable says: Prince Christian and his nephew, the Duke of Augustenburg (brother of Prince William of Prussia), have just sustained a severe blow by the judgment which was delivered last week by the Court of Appeal at Kiel, in the celebrated Noer estates case, which has been in litigation nearly twenty years. These valuable estates belonged to the late Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, who obtained leave many years ago from the Danish Government to break the entail, so that when he died, in 1865, the property, instead of passing to the present Duke, his grand nephew, and to Prince Christian, his nephew, was left by his will to his widow, Princess De Noer, with whom he had contracted amorganatic marriage only nine months before his death. She was an American lady, being the daughter of Mr. David Lee, of New York, and she received her title from the Emperor of Austria. Prince Christian and the Duke contended that the Danish Government had no power to break the entail of the princely domains, but the Kiel tribunal decides that this act was perfectly legal; that the Princess De Noer's title is unquestionable, and that the plaintiffs must pay all the costs. The Princess De Noer, who was born in 1838, is as contracted a second marriage with Gen. Count Von Walderssee, quartermaster-general of the Prussian army. The appellants, who have been worsted in every stage of this litigation, intend to carry the case to the supreme court of Leipzig, but there is very little chance that the previous decisions will be reversed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Councillor Douse.

Sir, - Now that the meetings of the City Council has been held, and all passed off quietly, no riots, no arrests, no "bear garden," will you kindly allow me space in your journal to give a truthful and unbiased account of the first meeting - or what should have been the first. Punctually at half-past seven o'clock (the hour appointed for the Council meeting,) Councillors Morris, Byrne, McCarron and myself took seats at the Council Board, prepared to do the business for which we were elected. After waiting patiently nearly an hour, and no sign of a meeting, Councillor Hourne came into the Council Chamber. He walked quickly up to my seat and roughly taking hold of the back of my chair, said: "Douse, get out of my seat. I replied, "I am not aware I am in your seat." He then threatened to put me out by force. I told him if he did, it would be because he was a better man than I. Disgusted with the exhibition he had made of himself, he retreated to the Mayor's office, from whence he came to resume deliberations at the caucus meeting of the other Councilors. At this time the City Clerk stood up in his place and said: "The time has now expired for holding a meeting of the Council, and I adjourn the meeting until to-morrow evening." - an act which I am informed was illegal. The large audience that had assembled to witness the deliberations of the Council, remained seated, and regarding among them many taxpayers of Ward 3, I took occasion to thank them for the very handsome manner in which they had supported me at the late election, and also to criticize the methods used by my opponents in their endeavor to defeat me. No obscene or profane language was used, and no remarks were made by the other Councilors present. These, sir, are the plain, unvarnished facts, which my maligners cannot controvert.

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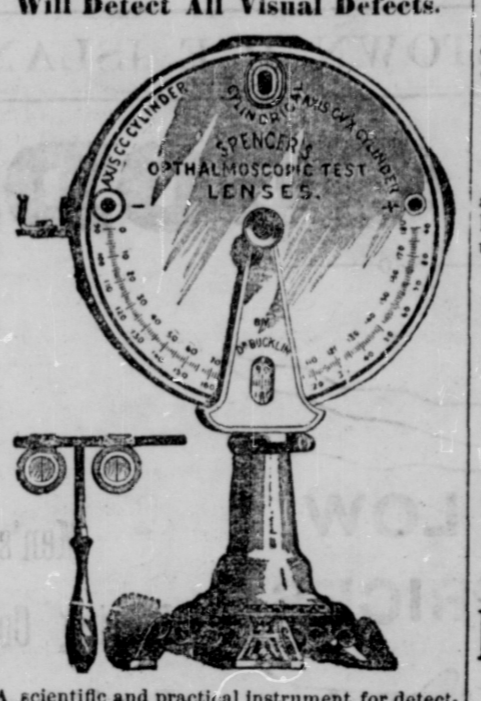
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