

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 15, 1883.

Widening the Franchise.

Will it be believed that, even in Ontario, the great Province which has only one Legislative Assembly, it is proposed to "widen the franchise." The Globe assures us that such is the fact, and says that the proposition was laid down and adopted at the Grit Convention lately held in Toronto. Furthermore the Globe declares that:—

"The position occupied by a political party on the franchise question is a fair test of the amount of genuine liberality amongst its members."

Accepting this test, it is quite evident from their tone in the Legislative Council elections, that the Grits in this Island are not genuine Liberals.

The Globe continues:—

"There was a time in Canada when only large property-holders could vote in the election of members of Parliament. After long continued effort on the part of the Liberals of those days the property qualification of the voter was reduced within reasonable limits, so that the great majority of the people were in a position to exercise the franchise. Subsequently men were admitted to the privilege of voting without being in possession of any property at all, provided they paid taxes on income up to a certain amount. Still more recently the franchise was extended so as to include farmers' sons who were virtually sleeping partners in their fathers' business, that is, who were living on the homestead and working without stated wages."

The next step, then, must be a franchise almost, if not quite, as free as the Free Franchise of this Province.

Notwithstanding the fact that Ontario is forty times larger than P. E. Island and has but one Legislative Chamber, the Grit Party then do not think that there is much danger in this step, for the Globe says:—

"The unanimity of the late Liberal Convention respecting the expediency of still further widening the franchise will be a source of gratification to all true Liberals."

Parliamentary.

The Montreal Gazette says it is not likely that the session will be a long one. What measures will be submitted of course is not known. The decision of the Privy Council on the Scott Act declaring the regulation of the liquor traffic to be a matter belonging to the Dominion, will probably render a measure on that subject necessary. The active measures which Mr. Costigan, the Minister of Inland Revenue, is taking to ascertain the view of the trade on the subject of the Inspection Law, and the duty on tobacco, makes it probable that there will be some changes in the tariff necessary, or may induce a removal of taxation in other directions, such as the tolls of canals and the tonnage dues on shipping coming up the St. Lawrence. But it is not probable that Parliament will be called upon to deal with many new subjects.

--The Moniteur Universel has no faith in the scrutin de liste as likely to improve the personnel of the Chamber of Deputies. "See what has happened in Italy," exclaims that journal. "The late elections set in motion two millions of new electors, and were operated for the first time by the scrutin de liste. What was the result? A chamber exactly like that which preceded it. Great electoral colleges were formed by the union of several districts. The deputies of those districts assembled, presented a list made up of their own names, and the list, in the majority of cases, won a complete triumph. In Italy, therefore, it was the mode of elections only that was changed. The elected remained as they were before. We should probably see the same phenomenon reproduced in France. The scrutin de liste would only give us coalitions of deputies of arnoldissements."

--The Treasurer of Ontario announces that there was to the credit of that Province at the close of the year, \$4,825,556. The expenditures of the Ontario Government in 1882 amount to \$2,286,314.

--Yarmouth, (N. S.) owns 124,357 tons of shipping. Hants County, (N. S.) owns 162,830 tons.

A UNANIMOUS judgment was given in the Supreme Court, Ottawa, on the 10th inst., in the celebrated case of Grant vs. Beaudry, arising out of the Orange troubles in Montreal, 12th July, 1878. It will be remembered that the Orangemen proposed to have a procession that day but were prevented by Mayor Beaudry, who had David Grant, County Master, and others arrested, on the ground that the society was an illegal organization. A true bill was found against Grant and others, who were acquitted on trial, witnesses refusing to answer questions on the ground that they might criminate themselves. Grant then brought an action for \$10,000 in the Supreme Court, which dismissed the case on the technical ground that the service of notice on Beaudry had not been sufficient, but without expressing an opinion as to the legality of the Orange Association. Grant appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, where the decision of the Supreme Court was confirmed on the same technical ground and an opinion given that the Orange Organization was illegal. Grant appealed to the Supreme Court in which judgment was given on the 10th inst., dismissing the appeal on the technical ground that the notice had been insufficient, each party to pay his own costs. The question of the legality of the order did not enter into the judgment, and the Court declined to give an opinion on that point, as the ground for dismissal was sufficient without it. Probably this decision will end the case, as it is not considered likely that the Privy Council will grant a petition for an appeal by it to a technical point.

The Archbishop-Elect in the Cathedral.

Yesterday the Cathedral was crowded to excess, to hear the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien preach his farewell sermon in Charlottetown. Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. A. McGillivray, assisted as Deacon and Sub-Deacon by the Rev. G. de Finance and the Rev. Dr. Grant, of St. Dunstan's College. His Grace took his seat on a Raised Throne in the Sanctuary, being dressed in Rochet and Mantelletta. The Most Rev. Prelate has a fine dignified appearance, and looks every inch an Archbishop. His sermon was one of those beautiful logical discourses for which the learned Doctor is eminent. From the beginning to the end, he enchaind the attention of the vast and brilliant congregation, among whom were many members of Protestant Denominations. We cannot give an extended report of the sermon, which was over three quarters of an hour in delivery. It was an unbroken chain of eloquent and vigorous reasoning from the first word to the last. At seven o'clock in the evening, the Most Rev. Dr. gave Benediction at St. Joseph's Convent, and delivered a learned discourse on the power and significance of the Holy Name of Jesus, proving that it was a name above all names, being sweetness on the tongue, nourishment to the soul, and consolation in the trials and afflictions of life. The following is a synopsis of the sermon in the morning:—

For a Child is born to us, and a Son is given to us, and the Government is upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called wonderful, Counsellor, the Father of the world to come, the Prince of Peace. (ISAIAH CHAP. IX. V. 6.)

Who is this wonderful Child about whom the Prophet speaks? We who believe that the Scriptures are the inspired word of God, and not beautiful fancies of a poetic mind, must recognize the only one to whom these qualities of Wonderful, Counsellor, God the Mighty, &c., can apply, viz.: the Divine Redeemer Christ Jesus. Even the unbeliever, if he would only study the whole biblical story, would be forced to acknowledge the divinity of our Saviour. For, from the very beginning, God promised a Redeemer. That promise was renewed to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The Prophets foretold His coming. Finally He was born, and angel voices announced His birth. He grew up to manhood and began His mission. He taught that he had come to give life, and to give it more abundantly. He claimed to be God as well as man, and wrought wonderful miracles to prove this. He gave sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, and hearing to the deaf. Hundreds were witnesses of His stupendous works. Consider one of them,—the raising of Lazarus from the dead. At His command, the man who for four days had been in a state of the tomb, came forth and was restored to his weeping sisters. Now, only through divine power could such works be performed. Christ did them as a proof of His Divinity. Were he not God, he would be an impious impostor; but God the Mighty would never permit an impostor to work such wonders to deceive mankind. Hence Christ is God,—God and Man. The eternal Son of the eternal Father, assumed a body and soul like ours; like unto ours in all except sin. This is the keystone of the Christian Religion. It is what we must fully realize, but how many, alas, fail to understand! Since Christ is God, his word claims our belief; his command exacts our obedience. Once we know that God speaks, there is no freedom of belief left; physically, it is true, we remain free to reject his teachings; but morally nothing remains but ready and cheerful subjection of our intellect and will to his voice.

Our Saviour had a two-fold mission—to redeem and to teach. The first he accomplished by his passion and death; the second he fulfilled partly by himself, and partly by Apostles whom He had sent, as the Father had sent Him. He clothed them with his power, and laid on them the command of preaching His Gospel to every creature, promising to remain with them for all time,—even to the consummation of the world. They died, but their power lived on, and their commission of preaching passed on to their successors.

Where is the fulness of Christ's teaching to be found? "The Mountain of the House of the Lord" was to be prepared on the "top of Mountains," and was to be "exalted above all the hills." That Christian community, then, which stands revealed in its own light, which can point to an unbroken succession from the Apostles until our own day, must surely be the house of the Lord. Only the Roman Catholic Church can lay claims to this. Like the links of a well formed chain, each succeeding to each without break, or flaw, the Roman Pontiffs stretch away back through the ages to Peter himself, the rock on whom Christ built his Church, and against which no power of earth, or hell should prevail. Of that Church is verified the words:—"When thou shalt walk through the fire thou shalt not be burnt, and the fire shall not burn thee." How often did she seem to be in the fire, but she ever came forth unscathed. In our own day all the resources of the greatest military nation on earth tried to crush her in Germany. Bishops and priests were imprisoned, or exiled; flocks were left without a shepherd. But the statesman who thought to crush the Church, and who boasted that he would never go to Canossa, finding that he could not succeed, has eaten his words, and sent a representative of his sovereign to the Vatican. This fact, falling under our own observation, shows us that the Catholic Church of to-day is the same one which Christ founded on a rock, and which shall stand forever; for "heaven and earth may pass away, but my words shall not pass away." In God is to be sought the fulness of Christ's gospel.

The learned Prelate concluded with a strong appeal to his hearers to prize the gift of Faith above everything, to live up to it, to frequent the Sacraments, to be devoted to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which is filled with immense love for men, and that their lives would be crowned with a happy death the greatest gift of God.

THE City Council of Ottawa wishes to have Ottawa created a district similar to Washington. With this object in view a deputation of the Council waited on Sir John on the 10th inst. He informed them that any such action would require the passage of an Imperial act amending the British North America act. On the question of the Government allowing the city a money compensation on account of fire and police services, Sir John asked for facts and figures, and promised that when these were received he would lay the matter before the Council.

Supreme Court.

The Queen on the prosecution of Hugh McGonnell vs. James Landrigan.—Indictment for Arson. The jury after a short absence on Saturday evening, returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was thereupon discharged.

The Queen vs. Wallace Whitlock.—Indictment for Larceny. The prisoner this morning withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded Guilty.

The Queen vs. Alonso Manthorn.—Indictment for burning a stable owned by the Trustees of the Free Church Charlottetown. The prisoner was tried this morning. The only evidence against him being that of an alleged accomplice, named Weatherby now a prisoner on another charge in Queen's County Jail. The jury have found the prisoner Guilty.

A large number of the Civil cases on the docket were disposed of this morning, by confession and judgments by default.

The Grand Jury were discharged on Saturday evening. Previous to being discharged they made the following presentment:—

GRAND JURY ROOM, CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 13th, 1883.

The Grand Jury of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, having visited the Hospital for the Insane at Falconwood, beg to report: That they found the various apartments, furniture, bedding, etc., clean and tidy, the wards and building generally, warm, well lighted and ventilated, and believe the Institution to be carefully managed and made as comfortable and cheerful as possible for persons in the unfortunate condition of mind of its occupants. The Jury are greatly surprised to find the accommodations for patients, in a building of the proportions and expensive nature of the Provincial Asylum, so comparatively limited, that with one hundred and four patients the wards and accommodation are now fully occupied, and as they understand, unless some of the wards should become vacant, further application for admission can not be entertained. The Jury would respectfully direct attention of the proper authorities to the necessity of providing further accommodation without delay. We understand that portions of the building could be utilized for that purpose.

The Jury also inspected the Poor House and find that this Institution, with regard to accommodation and comfort, is most discreditable to this community. In one room, size about eighteen by twenty-six feet, there are thirteen beds; in another room, about eighteen by twenty-four, there are eleven beds. There are now some forty-seven inmates in this building obliged to live, eat and sleep huddled together in rooms totally disproportionate to their needs. Many of these unfortunates appear to be of unsound mind and should be immediately removed to the Hospital for the Insane. So far as regards the management, the Jury are of opinion that the keeper and his assistants have done all in their power to promote the comfort of those placed under their care. The Jury are aware that presentments of former Grand Jurys regarding the total unfitness of the present building, as a refuge for our infirm poor, have been ignored, feel it imperative to demand that a change be made without delay and that such accommodation be at once provided as shall remedy the present disgraceful condition of things.

Your Grand Jury suggests that the old Asylum building being the property of our people be immediately saved from ruin and decay, and fitted up in a suitable manner as a Provincial Poor House. The inhabitants of this Island have had this serious grievance prominently before them too long, we therefore consider it a sacred duty the Legislature owe their constituents to remove this disgrace from us and to prepare the building suggested, for the reception of unfortunate paupers, without further delay.

The Grand Jury on visiting the Jail were pleased to find but few prisoners. Those however, speak kindly of the keeper, and are satisfied with the treatment generally. We would recommend an additional quantity of bed clothing be allowed the keeper for distribution when required.

For self and fellows, GEO. W. MILLNER, Foreman.

THE greatest proof of the genuine merit of an article can be found in the amount of patronage it receives, and the thousands of testimonials respecting the Great German Remedy, prove most conclusively that it is all that it is represented to be. Mr. T. J. Murphy, who resides at No. 61 Dabavon st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of the fortunate ones who rubbed St. Jacobs Oil all over my left leg for several days, and it cured as pretty a case of rheumatism as ever was fastened on to a man. I never had the disease before this winter. But as almost everybody else was suffering with it, I guess I had to be in fashion. So one day I felt a nasty sort of pain creeping down my left limb, but didn't think much of it until night, when it began to make me groan. I had seen the advertisements of St. Jacobs Oil, and had heard something about it from friends. I therefore got a bottle of it and went for my leg. I did not stint myself in the use of the Oil, but rubbed half a bottle on the first time. The first application gave me great relief, and I let up on it until the next day, when I used the remainder in the bottle. That settled it. I have not felt any rheumatic pain since. So much for that trial.

PROGRAMME.

ST. PETER'S READINGS.

JANUARY 16TH.

- 1. Instrumental Duet—Fanfare des Dragons, Mrs. Hogg and Miss Maud DesBrisay
2. Reading..... Miss Lawson
3. Song..... Mr. Roddam Cant
4. Reading from Macbeth.....
5. Song—"The Lover and the Bird"..... Rev. G. W. Hodgson
6. Reading..... Mr. E. J. Hodgson
7. Piano Solo—"Danube Waltzes"..... Miss Burris
8. Reading—"Legend of the Organ Builder"..... Mr. K. C. Hind
9. Violin Solo..... Mr. Vinnicombe
10. Song—"I love my love,"..... Miss DesBrisay
11. Reading..... Miss Barr
Jan 15.

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 26th INST.,

EARLE'S GRAND CONCERT.

Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at C. D. Bankin's and Fraser & Boddin's Drug Stores. Jan. 12, 1883.

JANUARY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

- A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods,
A Lot of Clouds and Scarfs,
A Lot of Men's Scarfs,
A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,
A Lot of Mantle and Uister Cloths,
A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves,
A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters,
A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.

J. B. MACDONALD, Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1883—wklly pat, pres ne QUEEN STREET.

LONDON HOUSE.

JANUARY, 1883.

OPENING EX "NORTHERN LIGHT."

- Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Black Plush Velveteens,
Colored Velveteens,
Table Napkins,
Black Muslins,
Black Gros Grain Ribbons,
Black Moire Ribbons,
Black Kid Gloves,
Black Casbains,
Coat Canvas,
Striped Hessians,
Sheeting, Winceys, etc., etc.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1883.

WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE! WINTER 1883 STOCK

- 50 Bbls. GRANULATED SUGAR,
50 do. CONFECTIONER'S A SUGAR,
25 do. VACUUM PAN do.,
150 do. YELLOW SUGARS (Assorted),
10 Hhds. WEST INDIA SUGAR,
2 do. VACUUM PAN do.,
50 Pans. CHOICE MOLASSES,
10 Tiers. GOLDEN SYRUP,
100 Bbls. PASTRY FLOUR (Hexel),
300 do. PATENT PROCESS FLOUR,
1000 do. SUP. EXTRA MARITIME ROSE,
100 Half Chests CONGOU TEAS,
30 do. INDIA TEA,
50 Caddis. TOBACCO,
AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. HORACE HASZARD.

- 100 Quintals LARGE CODFISH,
50 do. No. 2 do.,
100 do. No. 1 HAKE,
20 do. No. 1 HADDOCK,
50 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 do. No. 2 do.,
25 Half-Barrels No. 2 HERRING,
10 Cases PRESERVED SALMON,
FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

- TIN PLATES INGOT TIN, etc.,
750 Cases TIN PLATES, 14 x 20,
250 do. do. 10 x 14,
80 Ingots REFINED TIN,
50 Figs SOFT LEAD,
5 Bars SQUARE COPPER, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 in.,
1000 Cases TALL (1 lb.) CANS,
FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

- 2 Tons WHEAT SHORTS,
2 do. do. BRAN,
1 do. CHOPPED FEED,
FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS, PRINT COTTONS, PLAIN WINCEYS, GREY BLANKETS, WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. HORACE HASZARD Lower Water Street

Charlottetown, Jan. 4, 1883.—1m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings. JOHN NEWSON. Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

PUBLIC MEETING

Cape Traverse Hon. L. H. Davies and other M. P.'s to be present.

To Isaac Clarke and John Bell, Esqrs. GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned request that you call a public meeting at a convenient time and place in this village for the purpose of discussing the expediency of certain useful improvements proposed in this section of country, and presenting Honorable James Yeo, L. H. Davies, Dr. Jenkins, together with Hon. Wm. Campbell and the local M. P.'s to assist.

FINLAY McFADEN, P. DEAGON, JOHN D. MUTTART, ARTHUR IRVING.

In compliance with the above request appoint TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, at Strang's Warehouse, Cape Traverse, at two o'clock p. m., and cordially invite the above named gentlemen and all others interested to be present.

ISAAC CLARKE, JOHN BELL, J. P. Cape Traverse, Jan. 9, 1883.

PUBLIC MEETING

IN compliance with a resolution of the Council, passed at the last regular meeting, I do hereby call a Public Meeting of Citizens to be held in the

MARKET HALL.

Monday next, the 15th inst. AT 7.30 P. M., to receive a report from the City Council on the Financial State of the City.

DAVID R. M. HOOPER, Mayor's Office, Jan. 10, 1883. [we fr mo. pat. no.]

"The Development of the Resources of Prince Edward Island."

THE Catholic Literary Union have the pleasure of announcing that the series of their Course of Lectures for the year will be given

On Thursday, January 18th

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

DR. J. T. JENKINS

SUBJECT—"The Development of the Resources of Prince Edward Island." Doors open at 7.30; Lecture to commence at 8. Admission, 10 cents; Received Seats, 5 cents. Tickets to be had at Fraser & Boddin's Drug Store, at the door, and of the Committee. JOHN A. McINNIS, Secretary

Jan. 12, '83.—fr mo. no

FOR SALE

Lea's Sash and Door Factory

SAWING & PLANING MILL

Is now offered for sale. THE above property will be sold to purchasers, as it now stands, or built up and land will be sold separate from machinery. Also, that COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, in Grafton. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises. PAUL LEA

Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1883.

NOTICE.

BEING about to make a change in my business, it is necessary that all amounts due me be paid on or before the twelfth of January, 1883. All amounts not paid will be sued for then, without further notice. PAUL LEA

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOUND—A KEY for Post Office Box. The owner can have the same by applying at EXAMINER Office, and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—Two or three pupils (male or gentlemen), to complete a class in Telegraphy. Terms moderate. Apply to H. R., Glass Box No. 317, Charlottetown.

WANTED—A Good Plain Cook, by Charles Palmer.

LOST—Thursday evening, 11th inst. PURSE, containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

WANTED—A situation in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, for a young man that can be well recommended. Apply to this office.

WANTED—A Smart Girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.

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

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

TO LET—The Brick House on James Street, at present occupied by James Irving, Esquire. Possession, April 1st. Apply to Thomas W. Reid.