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The DAILY EXAMINER is for sale every day on the trains east and west, and at the following places:—

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- A. D. HASZARD, " "
- T. O'CONNELL, " "
- T. L. CHAPPELLE, " "
- S. T. NELMES, " "
- P. N. PATE, cor. Pownal and Euston streets.
- G. A. ATKIN, Georgetown.
- D. SUTHERLAND, Souris East.
- A. MCAULAY, Head St. Peter's Bay.
- D. EGAN, Mount Stewart.
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- JOHN J. ARSENAULT, Tignish.

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

APRIL 19, 1879.

**Death of Hon. Francis Kelly.**

We have to announce to-day the death of the Hon. Francis Kelly. Mr. Kelly was too unwell to take an active part in the late election contest. It was, however, supposed that his illness would not prove fatal; and on the 9th inst., an overwhelming majority of his constituents gave him a practical evidence of their esteem and confidence by re-electing him as their representative. In like manner, he had often before been victorious. But this proved his last earthly triumph. At an early hour this morning, full of years and honors, he "won the victory o'er the grave"; and passed from this scene of trials and struggles to the rest and fruition of a better world. Mr. Kelly was descended from Donagh O'Kelly, of Mount Talbot, County Roscommon, Ireland. He was born in May, 1806, at Mulloughan, County Monaghan. He finished his education at Dublin, and emigrated to this Island at an early age. His life was, in great part, spent in the service of the public. He was successively the people's representative, a member of the Executive Council, Surveyor General, a member of the Boards of Works and Education, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Governor of Prince of Wales College, etc., etc. By his prudence and ability he obtained a firm hold upon the minds and affections of his constituents; and, as we have seen, he retained their confidence to the last. His death will be mourned by many.

**The Temperance Election.**

SOME OBJECTIONS MET.

At the great temperance meeting, on Wednesday night, one of the speakers replied to a few of the common objections to the Canada Temperance Act. There are one or two others which were not then noticed, and to which we will now refer. They certainly are not of much weight; but it may be as well to answer them.

It is objected that when licences shall have been refused, all the public houses will be closed, and there will be no accommodation for country people coming to town. The providing of houses of accommodation is a purely business matter of supply and demand; and, as such, will settle itself speedily and effectually. When there is a large number of persons wanting accommodation, and able and willing to pay for it, they will not be long without it. If many of those who at present entertain the public, close their houses, there will soon be found others to take their places. In these hard times occupations are not so plenty that any paying business can be left for any time neglected.

But it is said "temperance houses never pay." Hitherto they have been exposed to a most unfair competition, from which the new law will relieve them. Liquor sellers could afford to provide a certain amount of accommodation at an almost nominal price, trusting to the enormous profits on their sales of liquor to make the aggregate gains very great. With such a state of affairs a temperance house was heavily handicapped. At the same time our country people have had very much more money taken from them than was at all necessary for them to expend; and they were often forced to take their wives and daughters to taverns, and to bring them into contact with the repulsive surroundings of such places. But this will all be changed. Temperance houses will pay when the proprietors can ask a fair living price for the accommodation they furnish. Country people will find in town a class of houses to which they can take their wives and children with safety and real comfort; and they will be freed from the necessity of exposing them to the debasing and disgusting influences of a liquor shop. And they will find in very many cases that their visit to town will cost them, upon the whole, much less than it does at present.

Another objection springs from that keen

sensitiveness about the observance of the law, and that earnest desire for the moral welfare of the community, which have suddenly shewn themselves in very unexpected quarters. The fear now is that, directly upon the proclamation of the Act, the liquor sellers will migrate a few hundred yards, until they are outside the city limits, and will ply their trade briskly in the Royalty. But the worthy people who talk thus forget that, under our local law, no one can sell liquor in the Royalty without a license, and that such a license can only be granted in the months of January and July by a vote of a majority of the ratepayers of the District. Do they imagine for a moment that the ratepayers of the Royalty are going to license all or any of the liquor dealers whose business will have been driven from Charlottetown? They may set their minds at rest upon that score. Besides, in a very short time, the Act will be carried for Queen's County; and, in all probability, will go into operation in both City and County at the same date.

We hear also that, by some of those who imagine themselves to be among the more astute, grave legal difficulties have been discovered—the result of which is to be that, though the election may be carried by us, it will afterwards be upset. If this statement has the effect of making the opponents of the law indifferent to the election, it is not for us to complain of that. But we urge our friends not to let this consideration induce them to relax their exertion; and, when the election has been triumphantly carried, we shall see the weakness of this objection.

**The Canvass.**

The reports of the canvassers for the "Canada Temperance Act" show a state of public opinion which exceeds the expectations of even the most sanguine. There can be no doubt about the Act being carried. But our friends must still work hard. We want to do more than carry the law—we must carry it by an OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

**The Civil Service.**

RECENTLY in the House of Commons Mr. Tilley said the worst feature in the present Civil Service system is the habit all Governments have of placing new men in high positions instead of filling them by promotion. The subject, he said, has been under the consideration of the Government, and they propose bringing down a bill next session that will deal with the matter and remedy what appear to be the defects of the system.

**Tariff Notes.**

The division in favor of the national policy on Mr. Mackenzie's amendment stood as follows by Provinces:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Ontario.....	20	63
Quebec.....	15	43
Nova Scotia.....	6	13
New Brunswick.....	10	5
British Columbia.....	6	6
P. E. I.....	1	4
Manitoba.....	1	2
Total.....	53	135

Fifteen Ministerialists and six members of the Opposition did not vote. The national policy majority stands 145 to 59.

The following comparison of Montreal wholesale prices taken from the *Journal of Commerce* of the dates mentioned, does not bear out the *Globe's* bald assertion that "the cost of tea and sugar has increased alarmingly" since New Year's, owing to the national policy:—

	27th Dec., 1878.	10th April, 1879.
Japan, good.....	30 to 36	30 to 36
Young Hyson.....	23 to 40	23 to 40
Finest Young Hyson.....	45 to 65	45 to 65
Finest Gunpowder.....	65 to 70	65 to 70
Common Congou.....	25 to 32½	25 to 32½
Finest Congou.....	47 to 65	47 to 65
Porto Rico Sugar.....	7 to 8	6½ to 8
Barbadoes.....	6½ to 7½	7 to 7½
Yellow Refined.....	6½ to 8½	7½ to 8½
Dry Crushed.....	10½ to 10½	10½ to 10½
Granulated.....	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½

We rejoice to see the columns of our Reform contemporaries crowded with spring advertisements beginning "The National Policy—No Increase in Prices." It is a sign of returning prosperity, although hard on the editorials.—*Toronto Mail.*

The *Toronto National* says:—"Messrs. W. P. Howland & Co. are bringing to Toronto several cars of the different kinds of Nova Scotia coal, which they will offer for sale in the city. The coal can be laid down here fully as cheap, if not cheaper, than American coal, and the quality is said to be better."

Those who hold that a tariff which helps the home industries kills off foreign trade will be interested in the following export figures of the United States:—

	1868.	1878.
Agricultural Impl'ts.	\$873,881	\$2,575,193
Clocks and watches.	536,700	1,076,797
Copper, brass, etc.	939,250	3,077,372
Cotton manufactures.	4,871,054	11,438,060
Iron, steel and manufactures of.....	8,258,700	15,882,503
Leather and manufactures of.....	1,414,372	8,050,030
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	794,791	4,833,070
Sugar and molasses.....	335,678	4,878,407

In 1860 American exports of domestic produce represented a value of \$316,242,000. In 1861 the Morrill tariff came in force. Last year the value of the exports of domestic produce was \$680,709,000.

**Correspondence.**

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

**Imprisonment for Debt.**

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—At present Captain Harvie's brigade numbers forty-six all told, namely, thirty criminals whose sentences are varied from one month to an almost duration without end, namely, Rapsom's, some under ten years old receiving tuition for keeping possession of the broad road, and sixteen unfortunate debtors taken on bailable writs for sums varying from twelve dollars to five hundred, and placed in "durance vile" in its most capacious sense, considered so by any person used to liberty, home and cleanliness.

Last Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock, a.m., two countrymen were ushered into this Gibraltar of disgrace without means, friends, or the needful. Certainly, they got a pallet of straw to lie on, a stove to warm them, and as much of Adam's ale as they chose to drink. Yes, Mr. Editor, that was all. Just fancy their predicament. I can't describe it. Such is the condition of all within its bolts and bars—yet not diminishing the debt a cent, and if such a state of affairs is not a disgrace to the age we live in, I can't imagine what is. To add to the incarcerated's misfortunes, there is in Charlottetown a batch of petifoggings, would-be Solons and Sycurguses, mis-named, perhaps, lawyers, who suck the lifeblood of the unfortunate debtors by charging them at least seventy-five cents to the dollar to be added to the principal.

One word more, Mr. Editor, and I am done; you know that our Saviour, over eighteen hundred years ago—not out of date yet—pronounced war against them for taking away the Key of Knowledge; and I am decidedly of opinion that His Disciples now on earth ought to file another war against them for taking away the key of honesty and humanity, making "countless thousands to mourn." But, Mr. Editor, as there is no rule without an exception, I should, perhaps, make honorable distinction. However, I have scarcely room. So let the tail go with the hide. Being a native of the Province, I am sorry in having to make the humiliating admission, that we P. E. Islanders are one hundred years behind the age, the Lunatic Asylum and Provincial Land Assessment Acts, honorably excepted.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that our now Liberal-Conservative Government, in their Legislative capacity, may take the foregoing premises into their mature consideration, by alleviating, if not preventing, "man's inhumanity to man," making its countless thousands to mourn, then and not till then can the honest debtor have "a glorious feast" called liberty.

I remain, in sincerity,  
Yours truly,  
PAT SCOTT.

April 19, 1879.

**A Cyclone in Missouri.**

HOUSES CRUSHED LIKE PAPER—A FUNERAL SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

(Special to the *Moncton Times.*)

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.

At Collingsville, Mo., yesterday, a cyclone destroyed a large number of houses, crushing the walls like paper. The Episcopal Church was badly shaken up. Funeral services were being held and the falling plaster and flying glass bruised and cut nearly all present, but none seriously. Fences, plants, sidewalks, trees, outhouses, and stables were blown to pieces or carried away, and gardens destroyed. The cyclone as usual was rotary and struck and bounded from the earth three times. Its width was only from 60 to 80 feet. One of the evidences of its force was the picking up of a horse and buggy, carrying it at a height of 20 to 30 feet a distance of about 15 rods, dashing it to the earth, crushing the horse to jelly and the buggy to splinters. The cemetery just outside the town was laid waste and nearly every tombstone levelled. The storm disappeared in the east, and there are reports that it did damage elsewhere. The total damage at Collingsville is estimated at \$40,000.

**Queen Victoria's Tour.**

ROME, April 16.—Queen Victoria and the King and Queen of Italy meet on Friday at the castle of Monza, near Milan. After a walk in the Park and lunch the Royal party separating, will return in the afternoon to Ravenna and Rome respectively. Their Italian Majesties intended to visit Ravenna, but there was no palace or villa there capable of accommodating the united parties and their attendants. Queen Victoria, while expressing the pleasure she would derive from the visit of King Humbert and Queen Marguerita, intimated her desire to save them from inconvenience by going to meet them at Monza. Queen Victoria's visit to Italy will terminate on the 23rd inst. She will arrive at Paris on the 24th, at Cherbourg, 25th, and England, 26th. The statement that the Pope wrote to Queen Victoria, welcoming her to Italy, is unfounded.

The *Christian Messenger* says:—"It is not often we hear of a Baptist minister having a fine large legacy to comfort him in his declining years. There has, however, been for some time past a case progressing in the Chancery Court, in which Rev. James Trimble, of New Brunswick, and his sisters are the rightful heirs, and it is decreed that the defendants shall pay to Mr. Trimble, at the expiration of five years, the sum of £50,000 sterling, and to each of his two sisters £15,000. The same amount is to be paid to the McElwain heirs at the expiration of five years, with costs amounting to £15,000. The amounts awarded are considerably in excess of the offer made by the defendants in settlement of the suit while pending. The court allowed five years to make the payment, owing to the complications of the case. Mr. Trimble is somewhat advanced in life, and we trust this decision may not only enable him to live comfortably and prosecute his ministry for many years to come, but that he may be enabled so to apply the new power placed in his hands that he may honor the Master in the use of his wealth for the advancement of His Kingdom in future."

**Shingles by Auction.**

WE WILL SELL ON  
Wednesday, the 23rd instant,  
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,  
on the vacant Lot, corner Water and Great George streets (opposite the EXAMINER Office),

50 M. SPLIT CEDAR ) SHINGLES.  
40 M. " PINE )  
FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.  
Ch'town, April 19, '79.—sat&tue

**OUR STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS**

HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED BY LATE ARRIVALS.  
BREMNER BROS.  
April 19, 1879—2i h

NO FURTHER CREDIT GIVEN.  
to town or country, until overdue accounts are settled.  
BREMNER BROS.  
April 19, 1879—2i h

**Kerosene Oil Barrels.**

I AM BUYING for a few days.  
H. COOMBS.  
Ch'town, April 19.

KEROSENE OIL, the cheapest in the city for cash.  
STILL BUYING OLD IRON and JUNK.  
2 WOOD PUMPS, 2 FORCE PUMPS.  
Apply to H. COOMBS.  
Ch'town, April 19.—ex ar pat ne 3i

**Wagons! Carriages!**

SLOVENS,  
Buggys, and Top Carriages!

- 1 American BUGGY, (fold seat),
  - 1 home built BUGGY (single),
  - 1 Canopy Top Folding Seat CARRIAGE,
  - 1 do Single do WAGON,
  - 1 Canopy Folding Seat Vis-a-Vis CARRIAGE, took second prize at Summerside, 1878;
  - 1 COACH with POLE (very strong),
  - 2 New Crank Axel Express WAGONS, (2nd prize a Summerside, 1878)
  - 1 Second-hand Express WAGON,
  - 1 SLOVEN (second-hand)
  - 1 Single WAGON (American build)
  - Baby CARRIAGES,
  - 1 SULKY,
  - Lot AXLES, Cart and Wagon HUBS,
  - 1 TRUCK (nearly new, very strong)
  - 1 TRUCK BODY (very good, near new)
  - 1 OLD TRUCK (usar worn out; old price \$2.50)
- Apply to H. COOMBS.  
Ch'town, April 19, 1879—a pat ne 3i

**APRIL 18th, 1879**

**SPRING REQUIREMENTS.**

New Worsted Cloths,  
NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS,  
—A PORTION OF OUR—  
SPRING STOCK  
received, which we are prepared to make up in our

**Custom Tailoring Department**

—IN THE—  
VERY BEST STYLES,  
and at right figures.  
BEER & SON.

April 18, 1879.—3w

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale that **Valuable Farm** (formerly known as the Crawford Farm) fronting on Cardigan River, within two miles of Cardigan Bridge, consisting of 100 acres, 70 acres of which are clear and under good cultivation. Vessels can be loaded right off the farm. Codfish and mackerel caught within fifty yards of the shore. There is a grist mill next the property. Good title. Possession can be given at once. Apply to E. H. NORFON, Brudenell River, or to the owner JAMES DAVIS, Osborne House, Charlottetown.  
April 18, 1879.

**TO THE SICK.**

**DR. D. MACRAE,**  
FORMERLY SURGEON and PHYSICIAN in the United States Army, late of St. Louis, Mo., respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island that he will be at the "Rocklin House," in Charlottetown, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY throughout the year, where those who are suffering with any form of disease can call and receive medical advice and treatment; especially persons suffering from diseases and deformities of the eyes, deafness and ulcerations of the ears, catarrh, asthma, consumption, diseases of the heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, rheumatism, paralysis, scrofula, malignant ulcerations, tumors, piles, fistula; cancer cured without the use of the knife. Particular attention given to diseases peculiar to females. All forms of fevers, diphtheria and other malignant diseases successfully treated and cured by him.

Prominent Office, HUNTER RIVER STATION, Prince Edward Island.  
DUNCAN MACRAE, M. D.  
April 18, 1879.—d&w 1y

**West of England House.**

**GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE!**

I AM instructed by W. W. STUMBLES to Sell at AUCTION, at the above-named Stand, Great George Street, commencing on

Monday, 21st inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

**THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE,**

Consisting of Dress Materials, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirtings, Calico, Hats, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; an assortment of Glassware, Crockeryware, Milk Pans, &c.; Hardware, Groceries, Confectionery, Shop Furniture, Stoves, Scales and Weights, Show Cases, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.  
A splendid opportunity for ready-money purchasers to buy Goods at their own prices.  
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.  
Ch'town, April 14, 1879—eod



**ODD FELLOWS'**

**Natal Day Celebration,**

1879.

**AN ENTERTAINMENT!**

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE  
**MARKET HALL,**

under the auspices of the Odd Fellows of P. E. Island.

**Saturday,**

the 26th of April, inst.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,  
VOCAL MUSIC,  
CHARACTER SONGS,  
READINGS, &c., &c.

BY THE BEST TALENT.

A leading feature of the Entertainment will be several Choice Musical Selections by the

Charlottetown Orchestral Club;

and as the Committee have engaged the services of Professor Earle to take charge of the Vocal and Instrumental part of the programme, a good time may be expected, and they hope, as in the past, to be favored with a crowded house.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved do., 25 cents—to be had the Apothecaries' Hall, Bremner Bros., T. L. Chappelle's, and from the Committee.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

T. L. CHAPPELLE, Chairman.  
E. W. DAWSON, Sec'y Com.  
April 7, 1879—eod 1 week 6i

**FOR SALE.**

THE Celebrated Stallion "Franklin" will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at Market Square, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon.

The "Franklin" is 9 years old, stands 16½ hands high, weighs 1,600 lbs., and is owned by the subscriber.

NEIL HENDERSON.  
Bannockburn, Lot 31, April 18, '79.

**A. E. THOMPSON & CO.,**

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA,  
—WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF—  
Plain and Japanned Tinware,  
Coal Hods, Tubular Lanterns,  
Perfection Oil Tanks,  
&c., &c.

BY long experience in the business, and using the most approved machinery, we are able to supply goods in our line at Lower Prices than the same quality can be had for elsewhere.

Freight prepaid to Charlottetown. Prices VERY LOW to merchants and traders. Please send for price list before ordering elsewhere.  
New Glasgow, N. S., April 17, 1879—1m

**WANTED**

TO CHARTER, for the opening of navigation, from Buctouche, N. B., to Liverpool, G. B., a VESSEL that will carry about 140 standard deals, to load all inside harbor. For further particulars, address

C. BURK,  
Buctouche, N. B.  
April 17, 1879.—12in

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the