

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 28, 1888.

Work of the Session.

TWENTY-THREE ACTS were passed in the session which closed to-day. Of these, fifteen were of a "public nature," involving for the most part improvements which experience has suggested. The power to imprison for debt has been enlarged so that foreigners who come here may be forced to pay their debts before they leave our shores, even though a creditor may not be able to swear that they are about to depart "in order to evade payment"; Sheriffs are to receive a small salary; an improved method of levying distress for rent has been provided; authority has been obtained to extend the incomparable telephone to Murray Harbor and Belfast,—these and many other provisions have been made by the Legislative Council.

The Government has obtained leave to receive \$250,000 on account of our claims against the Dominion. At the last moment the Legislative Council threatened to burk the Appropriation Bill, because the Lower House refused to draw, instead, the \$183,000 added to our capital at Ottawa in 1886. It's a new thing for the Upper House to meddle in matters of finance; and their proposition to draw from capital was not likely to be popular. The Council was treading upon very dangerous ground. This fact dawned upon the Councillors after sundry conferences and discussions; and they beat an inglorious retreat shortly after eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The bill to consolidate the laws relating to the City passed without most of the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council. The suggestion that unmarried women owning property shall have the right to vote was, however, adopted; and it is provided that citizens over sixty years of age shall be relieved from poll tax, on making a statement as to age within ten days of the delivery of the tax notice. On the whole, we incline to the opinion that the right course was pursued. The amendments concerning the City Council elections were in the right direction; but they were crude and incomplete. A more perfect measure of civic reform may be prepared during the recess, accepted by a public meeting and submitted at the next session.

Mr. Unsworth's Promotion.

OFFICIAL ADVICES confirm the rumor published by THE EXAMINER some days ago, that Joseph Unsworth, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway. Mr. Unsworth retains his office of Mechanical Superintendent, and will have larger control and greater responsibilities than any one who has heretofore been the Provincial head of our railway. We congratulate him on the advancement he merits so well. His appointment will, we are sure, meet the approval of all sorts and conditions of the people.

Representation of Cardwell.

THE name of Mr. R. S. White is mentioned as a candidate to succeed his brilliant father in the representation of Cardwell. Mr. White has for several years been chief editor of the Gazette, a leading member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, and President of one of the most influential political clubs in Montreal. He is a worthy son of a worthy father, and Cardwell could hardly do better than elect him.

An idea of the manner of man the Emperor Frederick is may be found in the fact that he has ordered that in prayers in church the expression "His Majesty Emperor Frederick," be replaced by "Thy servant, Frederick the Emperor."

In view of their vote to burk the Appropriation Bill, it is curious to note that the first man to demand his indemnity at the Provincial Treasury after the prorogation was Mr. Scrimgeour, followed closely by Mr. Laird and Mr. Rogers! If these gentlemen had had their way, there would have been no funds.

NEW STOCK.—The Yorkshire stallion Premier, recently purchased by Mr. Geo. Tweedy in the Old Country, arrived here in the Northern Light to-day. Premier is a rich bay with black points, is five years old, and stands sixteen hands high. Mr. W. B. Robertson's Clydesdale stallion Trojan, purchased from Wm. Rennie, Toronto, which was bred by R. & J. Finlay, Ballestone, Scotland, and imported to Canada last August, also arrived. Trojan is brown in color, only three years old, and is taken all in all, a splendid specimen of a Clydesdale. Both animals were greatly admired by those who saw them. We trust the enterprise of the gentlemen who imported them will be appreciated.

TWO BONANZAS.—Rufus Weston and his son, farmers, living near Beaver Falls, Penn., recently ploughed up in a field an old can that contained a number of gold coins, amounting in all to \$325. Most of the coins bear dates of forty and fifty years ago. At Finlay, Ohio, some boys found a handkerchief containing 36 gold rings, valued at \$200. In a bird's nest in the roof of a railroad bridge.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—Important changes have been made in the programme of the Old Folks' Concert. Mr. Rice, the talented tenor from Glasgow (Nova urbs), has kindly consented to sing, and a treat may be expected. Other changes equally important have been made, and the Hall should be crowded to hear this, the most charming Concert given for years in our city.

IMPORTANT.—Doors open at 7.30 (and not before) on Monday evening, for the Old Folks' Concert.

Varia.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Princess Victoria of Prussia are the central figures in a Royal love romance which has provided Europe with a new sensation. It seems the Prince and Princess were desirous of being married, and that the Emperor and Empress were ready to consent when the course of true love was suddenly checked by Prince Bismarck, who, a few days after hearing of the proposed marriage, tendered his resignation, and caused the postponement of the scheme. The German Chancellor points out that the projected betrothal would, if it took place, be a complete departure from the system of German policy built up during the past twenty years; that he would, therefore, no longer be able to bear the full responsibility, but must lay down his office if, contrary to his advice, the betrothal takes place. A great hubbub has been made, and the probabilities are that the little love which is supposed to exist between Bismarck and the Imperial family will entirely disappear.

Every one knows of Jenny Geddes, the Scottish fishwife, whose objection to a liturgy was so great that in 1637, in the High Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, when the Dean commenced the service, the old vixen launched her stool at his head, bawling out, "The deil colick in the wame of thee, thou false thief! dost thou say the Mass at my lug!" The Scotch have lately erected a monument to her memory. In 1661, when the people of Edinburgh were rejoicing over the accession of Charles II. to the throne, this same Jenny Geddes, who twenty-four years before threw her stool at the Dean's head, showed her conversion to loyalty by contributing the materials of her green stall, her baskets, shelves, forms, and even her own wicker chair to augment a bonfire kindled in honor of His Majesty's coronation, and the proceedings of his parliament. Certainly, Jenny Geddes was a remarkably eccentric old soul, though I am of opinion that there are still to be found people every bit as eccentric, and holding similar foolish ideas.

At present the members of the Imperial Parliament are not paid anything by way of indemnity, but formerly it was not so, for they were paid not by the Government but by their constituents, and besides the usual present of a horse to carry them to parliament, were entitled by a statute of Edward II., to four shillings a day if they represented a shire, and half that sum for a borough. The famous Andrew Marvell, member for Hull, in 1661, is said to have been the last to receive parliamentary wages. Occasionally the electors were able to strike an economical bargain. As an instance we are told that John Strange, member for Dunwich, in 1463, agreed with the burgesses of that town to take his wages in red herrings. I further learn that in the same reign the citizens of York, being anxious that the dignity of that ancient corporation should be properly represented, agreed that their members should be allowed four shillings a day if they kept a house in London during the session, but only two shillings if they went "to board."

Many of your readers have no doubt often wondered how the term Mussulman originated. It is supposed to have been derived from the Arabic word musadam meaning preserved. According to Martinus, the Mohammedans establishing their religion, by fire and sword, massacred all those who would not embrace it, and granted life to all that did, calling them musadimus or persons snatched out of danger, whence the word, in course of time, became the distinguishing title of all of that sect, who have affixed to it the signification of True Believer. The word Bosphorus or, as it should be, Bosphorus, is curiously derived. It is Greek, and signifies a narrow sea, which, it is supposed, a bullock may swim over. Why it was first applied to the Strait of Constantinople is not well known. It is said that the Phrygians, desirous of passing the Thracian Strait, built a vessel on whose prow was the figure of a bullock. According to mythological tradition, it derives its name from the passage of Isis over one of the Straits, so called when she was turned into a cow. The Bosphorus, as thus explained, literally signifies "the passage of the cow."

I see a question is being raised in England as to when the custom arose of a married woman changing her surname for that of her husband? It seems that during the sixteenth, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century, usage appears to have been doubtful since we find Katherine Parr so signing herself, after she had been twice married, and always bear of Lady Jane Gray (not Dudley), Arabella Stewart (not Seymour), &c. In Scotland, as is well known, the use and wont, which is as in England, is not formerly recognized as legal; and a Mrs. Scott, whose maiden name was Oliver, would be described in will and all other official documents as "Margaret Oliver or Scott," (not as the Saturday Review once guessed) "because on account of the uncertain state of their marriage laws, no Scotch woman is ever sure whether she is married or not," but because the law has never enacted that in marrying she changes her surname, and lawyers therefore doubt whether her designation by her husband's surname is strictly legal, and might not invalidate a legal document, or afford ground for disputing her identity. As a matter of fact, it is quite usual in villages and country districts for a married woman of the humbler classes to be known by her own surname all her life. This is also regularly given on tombstones where one reads, "Sacred to the memory of Katherine Riggs, the beloved wife of William Douglas," or the like, to the obvious benefit of the genealogist, who, if the lady were merely described as "Katherine, the beloved wife," &c., would have to enquire elsewhere who William Douglas's wife was. In the United States it seems to be customary for a woman to add her husband's surname to her own, as in Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, and a very good custom it seems to me to be.

FIFTY TWO bales of Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet and Scotch Carpets at Pictou, waiting the arrival of Island steamers, marked "J. P. & Co., Charlottetown." This we believe is the largest shipment of Carpets that has ever been made to the Island. They are all for James Paton & Co., who do the largest Carpet business on the Island.

Provincial Legislature.

THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

Speech from the Throne.

THE Provincial Legislature closed at noon to-day. A large number witnessed the proceedings. The Guard of Honor, which consisted of one hundred, men drawn from No. 1 Battery G. A., the Engineers and 82nd Battalion, was in command of Capt. D. Stewart and the salute from Fort Edward was fired by a detachment from No. 1. Battery G. A., under Captain Passmore. The Artillery Band also took part in the proceedings.

After His Honor Lieutenant Governor Macdonald and suite arrived they were escorted by the Usher of the Black Rod to the Council Chamber, where His Honor assented to the following bills:—

1. An Act to amend an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance of real estate by married women during their coverture.
2. An Act respecting Sheriffs.
3. An Act respecting distress for rent.
4. An Act respecting Domestic Animals.
5. An Act to amend an Act respecting Public Officers.
6. An Act to amend the County Courts Amendment Act.
7. An Act to incorporate the Monticello Hall Company.
8. An Act to enable the Minister, Church Warden and Vestry of the Church of St. Paul in Charlottetown to erect certain buildings therein mentioned on their land in Charlottetown.
9. An Act to incorporate the Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society of Prince Edward Island.
10. An Act to incorporate the Vernon River Temperance and Public Hall Company.
11. An Act respecting Ancillary Probates and letters of Administration.
12. An Act to amend the Intestacy Act, 1873.
13. An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts incorporating the City of Charlottetown.
14. An Act to amend an Act respecting arrest and imprisonment for debt.
15. An Act to amend an Act entitled "Charlottetown Waterworks Act, 1887."
16. An Act to incorporate the Marshfield Hall Company.
17. An Act to incorporate the Charlottetown Library Association.
18. An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Montrose, Tignish and Elmsdale.
19. The Prince Edward Island Joint Stock Companies Act.
20. An Act to confirm the title to certain lands therein mentioned.
21. Appropriation Act, 1888.
22. An Act respecting telephone communication.

His Honor then closed the House with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from attendance in General Assembly, I have to thank you for the assiduity and zeal by which, during an unusually short Session, you have been enabled to bring your onerous duties to a close.

The Session has been fruitful of measures of considerable public importance.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the very liberal supplies which you have voted for the use of the public service, and assure you that it will be the aim of my Government to dispense them with due economy.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In now concluding the Session I have to express the hope that under the Divine Blessing your labors will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this Province.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

One Street—Timely Suggestions.

SIR,—The only section of our streets that can be said to be macadamized is that on Queen Street, between Peake's and the London House. The work has been very well done under the Superintendence of Mr. Douglas, with such material for making the road as he had to deal with. The foundation of the road is red sandstone (far better if it had been a harder stone), on which the macadamizing metal has been spread. It is standing fairly well, but it has been neglected. My object in writing this letter is to call upon the Street Committee to have the dirt and filth that has accumulated on the surface scraped off, and any ruts that appear filled with filled with fresh metal. By doing this two or three times a year the street will be good for 100 years, with a very trifling outlay. If neglected the road will be cut up and the costly work done thrown away.

The conditions of keeping what has been done in good repair at a trifling cost are so simple that I am surprised the matter has not been attended to. During my late visit to Boston, in conversation with a gentleman from St. Thomas, Ontario, he said St. Thomas was a city of about the same population as Charlottetown; that they ran it with a tax of one per cent. on real estate had good sidewalks and streets, which we had not.

I said that macadamizing streets properly when you had to import the stone, used up a lot of money. Oh, he said, we have given up stone and use wood, it stands well, costs much less than stone, and very little noise from traffic. He said you have plenty of wood in your country suitable for the purpose. Young juniper trees or cedar sawed into sections is the best. These blocks are put on the street undressed, end up, and some kind of cement put in between them; the work is done rapidly, is found to resist the action of frost, and is inexpensive. May I suggest to our City Fathers that they should make inquiry about the wood-paving system, and if approved of, adopt it.

Yours truly, DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, 28th April, 1888.

"The Ladies, God Bless Them."

SIR,—The two subjects of floralising Queen Square and treating Her Majesty's roadways in Charlottetown, are now the coming events which cast their shadows before. There is no real reason why Mr. Arthur Newbery's willing hands should be tied up this summer, and the square turned

into "showing wilderness," as appearances indicate, in this year of grace, any more than in previous ones, unless public apathy and meanness govern (the popular instinct for garden embellishment) and the universal aptitude for a general decadence prevails. Daniel Webster's remedy was always an effective one, on occasions of man's lukewarmness and indifference, and it was as sure of a practical result as its sister toast of "The Queen, God bless her" is sure of enthusiasm now. When Daniel Webster spoke to the toast of "The Ladies, God bless them," there was no conquest impossible with their aid, and they have never lost their place in the front rank of effective workers, as (not Daniel Webster alone) but history can prove. Ladies of Charlottetown, don't wait for Legislative endorsement, or the common councilman's approbation, but enlist in this cause of adornment, in self-elected groups of "two or three," and the Newbery banner will once more float over Queen Square in all the glory of its natural beauty.

The other coming event is Arbor Day. This is essentially in the man's department of labor. I have painfully seen the damages that have been done to former tree planting by mischievous or careless persons, and I deplore it; but there is a greater danger to the life of our shade trees than from such accident, it is the superintendent's fault who attends to the planting. Every stub left and not cut close prevents the healing of the wound, and becomes deadwood in the form of a core, and though trees may linger awhile under these circumstances, they eventually become too disfigured for ornament and too puny for shade.

About the Doctors.

SIR,—In your paper lately, over various signatures, but evidently written by the same person, have appeared sundry letters all about the "Doctors." In those letters we are told that "quackery" prevails to an alarming extent. This is a serious charge, and one that requires a reply. Your correspondent tells us that he has been deceived, and that through the fault of a "Doctor" he has lost his best and truest friend. How sad! And this naturally leads us to inquire further about this melancholy case. Who was the "Doctor," and who was the friend? In justice to regular practitioners throughout the Island, your correspondent should name both. Where, at any rate, does the "Doctor" reside? Not in the city, we are told, for there is no quackery there. What about the cartloads of patent medicine that are sold monthly in the city? I venture the assertion that there is more patent medicine quackery practised in one month in the city than there is in the country in a whole year. Why all, or nearly all, the patent medicines come from the city. The "fathers of the profession" there are, I am aware, not responsible for this kind of quackery, but the sale of these medicines goes on all the same, people not only buying them but persisting in saying that they frequently cure when the skill of the regular M. D. is found wanting. But it is to the country your correspondent directs his special attention. And he even goes so far as to publish names of places in Queen's County where the genuine M. D. may be found. What is the matter with the fellow, anyway? Has anyone not residing in the places named by him attempted to poison him? Has some one, for instance, given him a dose of dynamite in mistake for a dose of salts? Some one surely must have crossed his path, else he would not rashly assert that quackery is entirely confined to the country.

I have nothing to say against your City Doctors. They will compare favorably with city doctors anywhere else. And the same may be said of our Island country doctors. They, too, stand as high in their profession as do doctors in any other part of the world.

As a preventative for his alleged "quackery," your correspondent wants a Medical Registry Act. That Act was in force in this Island not many years ago. What effect did it have? Just this. Some doctors registered and some did not. Those who did paid \$5 to the Chairman of the Medical Board, and that was all there was about it; the Chairman did not condescend to give certificates of registration. In other words, some doctors took the trouble to send to the Chairman their diploma and registration fee. The diploma was returned after a while but the fee remained. Those who paid no attention to the Act came off best, as they saved their five dollars. And this is the kind of Registry Act your correspondent would like to see revived. But others do not.

John L. in Boston.

HE ISSUES A CHALLENGE TO ANY MAN IN THE WORLD, AND TALKS ABOUT HIS RECENT ENCOUNTER WITH MITCHELL.

John L. Sullivan arrived in Boston on Tuesday. Three tug boats loaded with admirers of the great pugilist went down the harbor to meet him, and he was greeted on his arrival by 5,000 people on Commercial wharf. After a drive to his home, Sullivan and his manager, Harry Phillips, returned to the Herald office, where Phillips authorized the publication of the following:—

"John L. Sullivan challenges any man in the world to fight in a 16-foot ring for any part of \$10,000 a side, London prize ring or Marquis of Queensbury rules to govern the battle, the battle to take place three months from signing articles, at such time and places may be agreed upon mutually. We hereby deposit \$500 to show the earnestness of our intentions and our desire to make a match."

"In making this announcement," said Sullivan, "I wish it distinctly understood that I prefer Kilrain or Mitchell to accept before anybody else in the wide world. Kilrain first and Mitchell afterwards. Those two men I must meet in the ring before I die, and show them each and both just how much they are entitled to be ranked as champions. I want to meet Kilrain and Mitchell without fail. I want it to be understood distinctly that if the proposition to fight under Marquis of Queensbury rules with gloves, is accepted, the battle must be in a 10-foot ring. I want the ring of fair size, but not large enough for a six days' race."

Sullivan said further: "No American can go abroad and win a battle. I won the fight with Mitchell 40 times on fairs, but the referee would not allow my claims. I gave away everything to the Englishman to get on a fight. I had to concede him every point in order to get on a fight. He wanted 30 seconds time allowed from the moment he got to his corner after a

knockdown, instead of 30 seconds time for a knockdown, and I allowed that. For the first five rounds of the battle I hit him almost when and where I wanted to. In the first round he undertook to hit me with his left, but I gave him my elbow, and it smashed his hands almost in halves. He never had a strong left hand, and that smash made it very weak. When I got through with the fight all I had was a black eye. This was done after my right arm was injured in the fifth round. At first, when Mitchell fell without a blow, my second claimed a foul each time. Referee Angle would not allow it. When I saw there was no use of claiming fouls, I told my seconds to keep quiet. When I went into the ring I made up my mind to finish Mitchell as soon as possible. I calculated it would take me about 10 rounds to settle him from the manner in which he ran around. The only way I could get at him was to corner him and try to double him up. He was out for a running match, and not to fight."

After stating that before he left England he offered to meet Mitchell in an eight-round glove contest, and that if he did not knock him out he would give him the entire gate receipts, Sullivan says:—

"Now, Mitchell and Kilrain are coming to this country soon, and I will insist on having another battle with Mitchell and a fight with Kilrain. I will lick both of them in 18 minutes, one after the other, if they will fight me. If I fail to do as I say I will give up the fighting business forever. I feel just as young as I used to be. I was in the best possible condition when I went into the ring with Mitchell."

DIED.

At Big Belfast, on April 21st inst., Martin Martin, in the 77th year of his age, for nearly 20 years a member of the Eldon Baptist church. He leaves a widow four sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Died at Flat River, on the 20th inst., Elizabeth Smith, wife of John Morrison aged 69 years.

OLDE FOLKES' CONCERT!

This very pleasing Concert will be repeated Next Monday Evening, 30th Inst.,

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

A Partial Change of Programme.

Admission 35 cents, to any part of the Hall. Doors will not be open until 7.30 p. m. Tickets for sale at T. L. Chappelle's and G. H. Haszard's. April 26, 1888.

April Sale. JAMES PATON & CO., Market Square.

Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, and Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c Carpets and Oil Cloths, CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY, Curtain Poles and Fittings Complete, LINEN SHADES & SPRING ROLLERS, Room Paper in Every Quality, From Four Cents a Roll upward.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned having received a call to go to Fifth Avenue, New York, and being compelled to close business in this city, tenders his heartfelt thanks to all his friends for their liberal patronage in the past. SYLVESTER McDONALD, Barber. N. B.—Mr. McDonald and his intended bride thank their numerous friends for the kindness shown to them while in this city. pd 11—ap25