

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

"Free Corn"

OUR correspondent, a "Ploughboy" has hit the nail square upon the head. The idea that our farmers want to import corn free of duty for the purpose of feeding cattle is ridiculous. "Free Corn" from the States would come into competition with their oats in the rising manufacturing towns of the neighboring Provinces, and take the place of a large quantity of grain, for which we should have to seek a more distant and less paying market. To know that their representatives—the men in whom they reposed confidence and trust—have voted for this "Free Corn" measure must be galling to the farmers of Prince Edward Island.

Cause of Rust in Grain.

AFTER a thorough investigation as to the cause of rust in wheat and other grains, the Guelph (Ont.) Agricultural College has arrived at the following conclusions: 1. Seasons are the chief cause of rust; sudden changes of temperature and rain, accompanied by close, still weather, are favorable to its increase. 2. Low-lying, rich soils are most subject to attack. 3. An excessive use of manures rich in nitrogen encourages the disease. 4. Late-sown grain is most subject to attack. 5. Thinly-sown crops seem most liable to injury. 6. Red wheats are less affected than white varieties. 7. Rust is more common in the vicinity of barberry hedges than it is at a greater distance.

Patriotic Calumny.

THERE is, our readers will readily believe, no truth whatever in the Patriot's statement that Mr. Kelly was "shouldered out by Mr. D. Ferguson's peculiar canvas for special votes." There is no villainy which the Oppositionists are not, without a scintilla of evidence, ready to charge or insinuate against the Hon. Donald Ferguson. Persons who take the false and ungenerous Patriot for their guide must, of course, believe Mr. Ferguson to be the very incarnation of meanness and rascality. But all who are familiar with Mr. Ferguson know him to be an honest, patriotic, well-informed, and highly talented man, ever ready and willing to advance the interests of his country and his fellows. Fortunately there are few who take the Patriot for their guide. If they were not for intimidation, bribery and the unlimited use of liquor in the effort to defeat him, Mr. Ferguson would, in spite of the Patriot, have been hundreds of votes ahead at the close of the late contest. It is noteworthy that Mr. Ferguson has steadily gained additional support from the polling divisions in which he is best known.

"Be Still Sad Heart."

OUR contemporary, the Patriot, finds it very hard to accept defeat. "If," it wails, "if" a few more votes had only been given for certain of the Oppositionists, the Opposition would have sixteen supporters and the Government fourteen,—that is to say would be in the same enviable position in which the Government is.

"Be still sad heart, And cease repining."

"If" a hundred more votes, judiciously distributed over the Province, had been cast for the Liberal-Conservative candidates, the Government would have a large majority. But the Government doesn't fret and whine. The Government accepts the situation, and will do the best that can be done under the circumstances—remembering that the best legislation this Province has ever obtained, was carried by a majority just as narrow as that which it now possesses. The Opposition will do well if it follows this good example. A strong Opposition is not a bad thing, if it be not merely factious. By the attrition of mind with mind in the Legislature, the interests of the Province may be advanced. The advancement of the interests of the Province is what both parties should aim at.

But, says the Patriot,— "If Messrs. Wise and Gallant proceed by election petition to claim the seat for each of their districts, the Government may yet possibly be left in a minority."

The Patriot should remember that proceeding "by election petition" is a game in which both parties can engage. The Government party may, possibly, gain two or three additional supporters if the practices of some of the Opposition party be submitted to the arbitration of a court of law. If the Opposition should provoke the Government to take part in the game of "election petition," it will be worse, instead of better, for the Opposition. Looking to the interests of the country, we trust that both parties will not perpetuate the bitterness of an election contest by resorting to "election petitions," but accept the situation and loyally proceed to perform such legislative acts as will reflect credit upon all who are concerned in them.

—The Patriot says—

"If Mr. Martin ran for the Assembly while he was actually a member of the Legislative Council, he has been playing upon the people in a way that richly deserved defeat."

If Mr. Martin still holds his seat in the Legislative Council he has but followed the example set by Mr. Welch and Mr. Perry.

Ottawa Correspondence.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS—"THE PURSE SEINE AND GILL NET" DISCUSSION.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)

After a recess of ten days the Senate re-assembled on the 4th inst. The Leader of the Government in this Chamber (Hon. Mr. Abbott) has been laid up with grippe, and it has been reported that he will not be able to resume his seat this session; but the Government organ announces that he will be in his place next week. Meantime, Hon. Mr. Laocote acts as Leader.

The vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Rodier, has been filled by the re-appointment of Hon. Louis Masson. He has long been a prominent figure in Federal politics, though the delicate state of his health has prevented him from engaging therein to the extent desired both by himself and his friends. The formation of Sir John's Administration in 1878, was delayed for several days to permit of Mr. Masson (who was absent from Canada) being consulted. While holding the position of Minister of Militia, in the course of a speech in the Commons, he once dropped to the floor in a dead faint, causing a tremendous sensation in the Chamber. He soon retired from the Commons, and was subsequently appointed to the Senate, from which he was transferred to the Lieut. Governorship of Quebec. This post he relinquished after a couple of years, on account of ill health. His return to public life is hailed with delight by both parties, as he is known to be a man of high principle, and a conscientious politician, if such a character exists.

As an offset to Mr. Masson's appointment we must count the loss which the Senate has sustained in the death of the Hon. John Macdonald, of Toronto, whose name is almost a household word, from one end of Canada to the other. Your readers have not forgotten that Mr. Macdonald was appointed to the Senate three years ago, Sir John going outside his ranks into those of the Liberal party to select him. Mr. Macdonald, though nominally a Liberal, gave the Government an independent support, and it is generally understood that he would not have refused a seat in the Cabinet as head of the new Department of Trade and Commerce. Feeling reference was made to Senator Macdonald's death by Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. R. W. Scott, Speaker Allen, as well as by Senator Howland, who said that, last winter, when he lay for nearly two months on a sick bed, Senator Macdonald paid him daily visits.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, has introduced a bill to amend the law of marriage. It is directly aimed at the Mormon colony which has recently settled in the Northwest, and provides that any marriage relation with more than one woman, or of a woman with more than one man, or the procuring of such marriage relations shall constitute a misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. It further provides that no one who has been convicted of such misdemeanor shall be eligible as an elector or candidate at an election, or as a juror, or for any public or municipal office under the Crown.

The Commons have been fairly busy during the week, although the progress they have made is doubtful. Much of the time has been taken up by Mr. McMullen and kindred spirits of the Opposition in discussing the amounts expended for cab hire by Ministers and in Departmental printing and advertising, etc. Dr. Landerkin, a genial and rather mischievous Oppositionist brought up his motion in favor of allowing farmers a rebate on imported corn, etc., when such is fed to stock intended for export. The Dr. and his friends argued that inasmuch as distillers are allowed a rebate on grain imported for manufacture into whiskey intended for export, farmers should be allowed a like privilege. On the other hand, it was shown that the rebate enjoyed or rather paid to the distillers amounts only to a trifle, and is seldom claimed. On division the motion was defeated by 70 to 54, a narrow majority, but it was a very thin House.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has introduced a Bill providing that, after the expiry of one year, the deposit of sawdust shall be prohibited in all Canadian navigable rivers under penalty. This will put a stop to the sawdust nuisance which it has been proved has wrought incalculable industry both to the fisheries and to navigation. The lumbermen are, however, alarmed, and considerable opposition is anticipated to the measure.

The Franchise Act has occupied a large share of attention this week. Dr. Wilson, of Egin, one of the Opposition members, who shirked the vote on Mr. Muloch's loyalty address, moved for its repeal and to resolve that it is preferable to resort to the plan of utilizing the provincial franchise and voters' lists. The debate was the annual one, all the old objections were trotted out, and the old arguments rehearsed. The Opposition contended that the old system of voting on provincial franchises, which had operated for seventeen years, had worked well, and that no complaints had been sustained against it, and they also objected to the expense of the Act. Some of the more advanced Liberals ventured to hint their preference for manhood suffrage, but Mr. Laurier pointedly and distinctly told the House that, while he would not object to such an extension of the franchise for other provinces, he would strenuously oppose an application of it to his own Province of Quebec. The Liberal leader is evidently not in touch with a large number of his followers on this point. Sir Hector Langevin subsequently expressed his agreement with Mr. Laurier on this point. Mr. Chapleau concurred with Sir Hector and Mr. Langevin in objecting to manhood suffrage for Quebec, and contended that the operation of the Act had been highly satisfactory, and that the expense was being decreased. As the Secretary of State remarked in the course of his truly eloquent speech, the debate did not promise to add anything to the literature of the question. The discussion stands adjourned, and some fine afternoon next week will see a repetition of the speeches which were delivered during the past few days. It is undeniable that the machinery of the Act is cumbersome, the labor required of revising officers is excessive, and that the expense is out of proportion to the advantages received.

The further consideration of Mr. McCarthy's bill to abolish the official use of the dual language in the Northwest will be resumed on the 12th inst. It has been a subject of no little speculation what course the Government and their supporters intended to pursue upon this question, and various rumors were afloat as to the probable defection of a number of Conservative members from their party upon a division. But the Gordian knot would seem to have been cut by the following notice of motion given by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P. for Assiniboia. When the bill comes up for second reading Mr. Davin intends to move— "That the said bill be not read a second time; but that whereas the Northwest Territories Act, with the 110th clause included, was passed before a large population had entered the country, it is expedient that the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories be authorized to declare whether or not the French language shall continue as one of the official languages; and that no change shall be made until there has been an appeal to the electors."

Mr. Davin's amendment, it is believed, will receive the almost unanimous support of both sides of the House, as it leaves the decision of the language question to those most interested in it.

On Wednesday, Dr. McIntyre moved for copies of all petitions from fishermen and others interested in the fisheries on the coast of P. E. I., and all other correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, having reference to the prevention of taking mackerel by means of purse seines and gill nets within the territorial waters of Canada. In support of his motion, Dr. McIntyre referred to the destructive nature of the purse seine, and to the fact that owing to its use, mackerel are rapidly disappearing from our waters. Fishermen claim that the evil of the seine is not wholly in the destruction of the fish, but that it also frightens the fish away. Within the last few years, the gill net has been added to the seine as a destructive agency and all along the Island coast, within the three mile limit, especially along the north shore, these nets are strewn in all directions. They are kept set all the time, and the fish caught in them are not taken out, as no boats can approach them. The consequence is that the fish drop out of them and are used as food by the others. The Dr. said that it was a difficult question, and he was only voicing the sentiments of his constituents who were desirous that some steps should be taken to put a stop to the destruction which had been going on for the last few years.

Mr. Flynn (Ri hmond, N. S.) differed from Dr. McIntyre, holding that the gill nets were not destructive, but concurred with him as to the purse seines. The Minister of Fisheries said the papers would be brought down. He acknowledged the injury that had been done to the mackerel fishery by the use of purse seines, but they had to consider the very grave question as to how far it would be prudent or wise, looking to the interests of this particular fishery, to interfere in connection with the three mile limit, or to legislate upon that question and restrict our fishermen in our territorial waters, while foreign fishermen harass these fish and destroy them at will by the use of seines or any other method, up to that three mile limit, or even within it, when they can. It was possible, of course, that the subject could be dealt with by international arrangement, and that the waters of both countries could be freed from this very destructive engine. But before the purse seine was ever known in our waters, mackerel occasionally disappeared, notably in 1868, causing great distress among the fishermen. Happily, when they appeared again, they were in larger numbers than ever. He promised that the subject should be carefully considered, and he hoped, next session, to be able to make some definite announcement in regard to it.

Hon. Peter Mitchell said his experience was that where the actor of the sea cannot affect gill nets there can be no objection to their being used. It is only when, in consequence of the open sea, it is impossible to reach them in order to clean the nets and take out the fish, that an objection arises, because in that case the fish become putrid and of no use except as food to other fishes. Mr. Mitchell contended that no effort had been made in the proper quarter to protect the fisheries on our coasts. For the last twenty years Great Britain had studiously avoided the fishery question. If the interests of Canada had been kept to the front we would not have these embarrassing questions arising, and these numbers that were in larger numbers than ever. He promised that the subject should be carefully considered, and he hoped, next session, to be able to make some definite announcement in regard to it.

Dr. Wilson contended that the gill nets were almost as bad as the purse seines, and referred the Minister of Fisheries to the report of Lieut. Gordon. The Government spent large amounts on fishery cutters and in paying bounties, but if this seining is to go on there will be no mackerel.

Last night (Friday) the Minister of Marine (Mr. Tupper) and Mr. L. H. Davies had a smart passage at arms. It was amusing to hear Mr. Davies offering to excuse Mr. Tupper on account of his rashness and youth. Mr. Davies is rapidly growing gray, but it does not seem long since he had cast in his teeth the same taunt that he now flings at Mr. Tupper.

Through stock taking, a lot of remnants in dress goods, print cottons, ribbons, cloths, etc. Big bargains at Stanley Bros. Feb 3 31 eod.

WHOLESALE!

To The Trade Only.

We Offer for Immediate Delivery:

- 250 Pieces Striped Hessians and Hooking Canvas.
100 Pieces Assorted Ticking.
200 " White and Colored Canton Flannels.
60 Pieces Heavy, Plain and Check Duck.
200 Pieces White Cottons.
1000 " Assorted Print Cottons.
30 Bales Grey Cottons.
30 " White and Colored Wraps.
100 Bundles of Patches, Quilting Prints, Turkey Red Cottons.

USUAL TERMS.

WEEKS & BEER.

Feb 13.

St. Peter's Band of Hope Entertainment.

It is pleasing to know that we have at least one lively Band of Hope in Charlottetown. There was an overflowing audience at the theatrical entertainment given by St. Peter's Band of Hope in St. Peter's Schoolroom last evening—and another good audience was turned away from the door, unable to obtain admittance. THE EXAMINER has not sufficient space in which to do full justice to the entertainment. One of its best features was "The Mistakes at Bellcourt Hall," a little play written for the little people by W. C. Harris, Jr., and spiritedly rendered. "Polly Bellfield" and "Polly Sandham," and their gay young lovers, with the grave and venerable Major O'Gorman, and squire Bellfield, and others,—not to speak of the mischievous and irrepressible Black Valet, Gabriel. In other short plays there appeared some children of a larger growth who exerted themselves so well that the audience was kept laughing until a late hour. The songs by Misses Amy Earle and Winnifred Cotton and Master Charles Earle, as well as those by Messrs. Foster and Stair, were pleasing and encouraging, showing that musical talent is not wanting in the rising generation. The piano solo by Miss Ethel Scott was nicely played, and the piano duct by the Misses Wadman was well rendered.

The entertainment is to be repeated on Saturday evening next for the benefit of those who "couldn't get in."

Personal.

His Worship the Mayor was at his office to-day, after sustaining an attack of la grippe. Mr. R. S. Farquharson, of this city, was registered at the Dufferin Hotel, St. John, on the 11th.

The St. John Sun, of the 12th says:—Mrs. Weeks continues to slowly improve, but it is felt that two or three days at least will elapse before she will be taken home. She was able to sit up for a while yesterday.

Malcolm McMillan, of Catalone, C. B., is still alive, aged 102 years, his faculties all as good as when young, and able to do his share of work in the field with any of his grandsons. Last summer he cut the cloth, and made a pair of trousers equal any tailor.

Messrs. B. C. Prowse, of the firm of Prowse Bros., and George Stanley, of Stanley Bros., crossed at the Capes yesterday for England, via New York, to purchase spring and summer goods. THE EXAMINER wishes them a pleasant trip and a safe return home.

The Rev. Robert Duncan, whose death in New York on the 7th inst. is announced, was favorably known on this Island, having been stationed at Pownal for several years. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments and courteous manners, and was a useful and devoted pastor.

—The Island Farmer says:—

"The Tory papers on the Island were howling during the election, against Mr. L. H. Davies because he was absent from his seat in the House of Commons, and yet Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, only leaves there on Saturday next for his parliamentary duties. Not a word is said about him. Oh, no, he's a Tory."

The leader of the Grits of Nova Scotia will be flattered by this evidence of the knowledge possessed by his fellow Grits concerning himself. Such is fame!

MR. VINNICOMBE'S

Orchestral Concert,

PHILHARMONIC HALL,

Monday Evening, Feb. 17.

PROGRAMME:

- Overture—"Masaniello".....Anber Orchestra.
Vocal Solo—"In the Cloister".....Edoardo Barri Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd.
String Quartette for four Violins (by children) Andante in G.....Gluck
Misses Hyndman and Dawson, Masters Bayfield and Brecken.
Vocal Solo—"My Shadow".....Pinsuti Mrs. Malcolm McLeod.
Waltz—"Sounds from Erin".....Bennet Orchestra.
Vocal Solo—"The Bugler".....Pinsuti Prof. Caven.
Violin Solo—"Fantasia on Theme (No. 5).....Dancila Master James Hyndman.
G and Potpourri—"Let Me Dream Again".....Schlegelgill Orchestra.
Vocal Solo—"When 'tis Mornlight".....C. A. White Miss Kate Hyndman.
String Quartette—"Andante and Rondo from 3rd Concerto".....Allard
Miss May McDonald, Messrs J. Hyndman, Findlay and Vinnicombe.
Vocal Solo—"These Scenes so Charming".....Bellin Herr Hermaus.
Violin Solo—"Meditation Religieuse".....Libeau Mr. Vinnicombe.
Waltz—"Fleur d'Alsace".....Stainer Orchestra.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Concert at 8 o'clock, sharp. Feb 13

CHARLOTTETOWN

DRIVING PARK

—AND—

Provincial Exhibition Association.

TENDERS for constructing Stables and other Buildings for Exhibition purposes will be received by me at the office of Warburton & Smallwood, up to MONDAY, the 3rd Day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of Chappel & Phillips, Architects, Charlottetown.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for ten per cent of the tender as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Contractor will be required to execute the ordinary form of bond and agreement usually adopted by the Dominion Government for the construction of public works.

Should any person tendering, not execute said bond and agreement within one week after being notified of the acceptance of his tender, the amount of his cheque will be absolutely forfeited.

The whole of the work to be completed on or before the 15th day of August next, 1890.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. A. E. WARBURTON, Secretary. Ch'town, Feb. 13, '90—414 aj.

BEER BROS.

SPECIALTY FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

Also, a few pieces of Chenille and Tapestry Curtains still remaining, will be sold at a Special Reduction.

LONDON HOUSE!

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

- New Embroiderys
New Embroiderys,
New Prints, New Prints
New Shirtings, New Shirtings,
New Gingham, New Gingham,
New Sheetings, New Sheetings,
New Pillow Cottons.
New Pillow Cottons,
New Tweeds, New Tweeds.
New Worsted, New Worsted,

HARRIS & STEWART,

Charlottetown, Feb 12, 1890—

UNPARALLELED!

WHAT?

McLeod & McKenzie, Star Merchant Tailors.

MODESTY forbids us (to use a slang phrase) to blow our own horn, and as it is contrary to our opinion (according to the old proverb) when in Rome to do as Rome does, we shall endeavor, as heretofore, to present facts so undeniable as to be beyond the reach of dispute. True, people have gained for themselves a name (not an enviable one) which, to all appearances, served the purpose they had in view. But wisdom dictates, before posing as leaders in the great race for supremacy, that we should look well to the foundation upon which those assertions are based. To throw the mantle of charity over such people is our motto; and instead of revealing to the public gaze, through your columns, the errors into which they have fallen, we will endeavor to lead them gently into the light. That you will acquiesce in what we say, is a foregone conclusion, namely, as Fathers of the trade in this Province we treat the several branches of the trade in this city with the same consideration as a loving parent would his innocent offspring; and to this end we invite such traders to aim high and co-operate in elevating this, the first profession, to the high status to which it is entitled. In the meantime, call and see our handsome goods, in NAPS, MELTONS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, etc., made up in the latest styles and cheap.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1889

Wholesale Trade.

- FLOUR. } 150 barrels Choice American FLOUR, Murdock, 500 " " Canadian " Howard, 150 " " " " Chipman's Patent, 50 " " " " White Eagle.
TEA. } 150 half chests Choiceest CONGOU TEAS, 20 boxes INDIA TEA (assorted grades),
SUGAR. } 100 barrels Yellow Extra SUGAR, 25 " Standard Yellow " 50 " " Granulated Sugar.
MOLASSES. } 25 puns. DEMERARA MOLASSES.
TOBAC CO. } 50 caddies BRIGHT TOBACCO, 25 butts and caddies TWIST "
Codfish, &c. } 50 boxes Choice Table CODFISH, 50 half boxes 50 barrels and half barrels LABRADOR HERRING, 25 cases CANNED SALMON.
Sundries. } 500 reams Assorted WRAPPING PAPER, 100 dozen BROOMS, 2,000 GRAIN SACKS, 2,000 cases TALL CANS, 10 bales MANILLA MARLINE,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

HORACE HASZARD,

Charlottetown, Jan 25, 1890.

LOWER QUEEN STREET.

Boots and Shoes!

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WE HAVE BOUGHT FROM C. B. WARREN his entire stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, and will now clear them out at slaughter prices. Tremendous Bargains until the whole stock is sold. SEVEN THOUSAND PAIRS. Come early and don't delay. Plenty of assistance to wait on all customers. We are fully prepared for the rush.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1890.