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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892. VOL. 29.—NO. 237

Calendar for March, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 5th day ..... 2 51 after
Full Moon, 13th day ..... 8 32 morn
Last Quarter, 21st day ..... 0 52 after
New Moon, 28th day ..... 8 54 morn
Apogee, 15 h day ..... 6h. after

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
		h. m.	h m
1	Tuesday	.. ..	0 13
2	Wednesday	0 30	0 48
3	Thursday	1 6	1 27
4	Friday	1 48	2 15
5	Saturday	2 42	3 15
6	Sunday	3 51	4 36
7	Monday	5 21	6 2
8	Tuesday	6 42	7 22
9	Wednesday	8 1	8 27
10	Thursday	8 53	9 15
11	Friday	9 36	10 2
12	Saturday	10 11	10 28
13	Sunday	10 44	10 59
14	Monday	11 14	11 29
15	Tuesday	11 45	m'dn'ht
16	Wednesday	.. ..	0 15
17	Thursday	0 30	0 45
18	Friday	1 3	1 21
19	Saturday	1 44	2 7
20	Sunday	2 29	2 51
21	Monday	3 14	3 36
22	Tuesday	4 15	4 54
23	Wednesday	5 39	6 24
24	Thursday	7 7	7 49
25	Friday	8 23	8 56
26	Saturday	9 21	9 46
27	Sunday	10 6	10 26
28	Monday	10 55	11 3
29	Tuesday	11 20	11 37
30	Wednesday	11 54	.. ..
31	Thursday	0 11	0 31

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BEST OF SATISFACTION!
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Serges, Broad Cloths, etc., etc.
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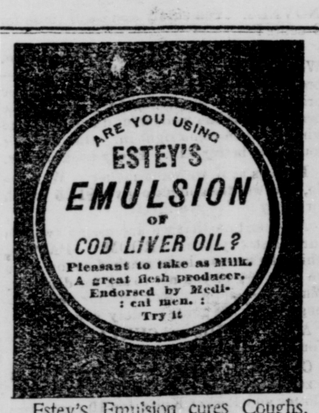

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NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I have much pleasure in testifying to the skill, attention and kindness with which Dr George A. Baynes discharged his professional duties during the ten years that he practised medicine in this city (Montreal) His manner with the sick and his character and relations with his colleagues, have always been those of a gentleman He has my best wishes for his success, etc.
(Signed) R. P. HOWARD, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.
29th March, 1884.
DR. GEO A. BAYNES,
Specialist in Diseases of Women & Chronic Diseases of Men.
OFFICE—Market Square, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. mch3

OTTAWA LETTER

Interesting Notes and Comments.

(Special correspondence of THE EXAMINER)

I am really at a loss to know what to write about in this letter, for the past week has not been a busy one, the work in the House being chiefly routine. I am confident your readers are not languishing after the intricacies of the "Criminal Law" which Sir John Thompson introduced, and which is a most voluminous document; nor are they particularly interested in the northern and northwestern and northeastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, which Sir Hector Langevin brought to the notice of the House in a manner which betokened that he has no thought of taking a back seat in parliament. Upon this question Hon. David Mills delivered a speech which evinced a thorough knowledge of every boundary dispute which has has taken place since Canada came under British rule. The "Sage of Bothwell" has a great mind and his untiring industry has laid up vast resources of information which simply appal and mystify the average man when Mr. Mills begins to unfold them. But his speech on this occasion would interest your readers about as much as a page of a dictionary. They must also be content to wait for the particulars of the Salvage and Wrecking Bill, till they find them somewhere else.

The Quebec Elections assisted in demoralizing the past week, for nearly all the French-Canadian members on both sides were absent there. The excitement on Tuesday night, while the returns were being received, was intense, and the result astonished both parties. There is no creature under the sun that can develop so much and so magnetic excitement over so little as the French-Canadian; so you can imagine the row kicked up by a dozen groups of half a dozen F. C.'s each, all talking and gesticulating at once, over so inflammatory a subject as the Provincial elections, and all smoking F. C. tobacco, which could have been smelled with marked discomfort from the Market House to Beer's limekiln. (I shall have something more to say about tobacco of various kinds later on,) Since then we have had the victory in South Perth, and the retreat and rout of the enemy in Brome and Montmorenci, while, as I write the contest in Monck is going on. It is getting absolutely difficult to find a Grit now with the aid of a search warrant—John Knox Stewart has abandoned Ottawa for the "loaves and fishes" at Toronto, and it looks as if Helmer, the cabman, would have to hold the fort single-handed. (By the way, talking of Grits, I hear on pretty good authority that T. P. Gorman, of the Free Press, is going to the States, having had a good offer there)

If I cannot find anything else to talk about I shall have to say something of the weather. We thought we were going to have spring. Sleighs were abandoned—wheels were everywhere—double windows were removed—the sidewalks were drying up the boys were playing marbles and the girls skipping—when the storm came, and it was a daisy! Snow fell heavily Thursday evening, soft and flaky and sticking to everything. About midnight the wind rose and then the fun commenced. The telegraph, telephone and electric light wires had each an overcoat of heavy, wet snow; the gale set the wires in motion, the weight and oscillation of the sticky, half-frozen mass were too much for the giant posts, and when one snapped at the corner of Rideau and Sussex Streets all the others for three-quarters of a mile down Rideau Street, as far as the Protestant Hospital, went down like nine-pins, and what a tangle of destruction they made! The wires were netted and twisted, signboards were levelled to the ground, and plate-glass windows broken; telephone wires were crossed with electric light wires, with the result that the telephone was rapidly burned out and ruined. Fire alarm wires were involved in the inextricable maze, and the Superintendent in the Bell Tower was nearly driven mad with the gyrations of his complex machinery; he was forced to cut off several circuits in order to save his instruments from being burned out. As soon as possible the currents were turned off, which served to restore quiet. Nor was the damage confined to one part of the town, but in several quarters the immense posts cracked and broke off like as many carrots. On some of these posts there were as many as 130 wires strung, so you can have some idea of the strain when this mass of iron, coated with snow and ice, commenced to swing. Fortunately there was no one injured. The telephone system will take a fortnight to re-arrange; the electric cars could not run the next day on Rideau Street or on the New Edinburgh branch, and some of the electric lights were also effected. It will take several thousands of dollars to cover the loss. The sight on Rideau Street was worth going some distance to see; photographers were on the spot early, and we shall have it reproduced from various points. Just now we have winter back again, sleighs, furs, fires, etc., but the sun is bright and the day beautiful.

In reply to Mr. Perry, Mr. Foster said that the Government had at present under consideration the question of making further surveys and borings in the Straits of Northumberland, with the view of obtaining further information about the tunnel.

Mr. Tupper told Mr. Perry that action had been taken to recover from Benjamin Gaudet, late wharfinger at Tignish Breakwater, certain moneys for which he did not account to the Department. The amount thereof is $15.

Dr. Macdonald, of Huron, was hankering after a return of all Government contracts let since Confederation, with the very fullest particulars. Sir John Thompson said that to comply with this request would require the examination, classification and copying of nearly 400,000 contracts, and would require the employment of a large staff of men for some years to complete it. Mr. Laurier saw the absurd character of the motion and, on his suggestion, the debate was adjourned. Subsequently, Dr. Macdonald withdrew his motion.

In introducing his bill to further amend the Fisheries Act, Cap. 95 of the revised statutes, Mr. Tupper said its main object was to provide for placing the lobster fisheries of Canada under license. Heretofore the policy of the Department had been to interfere as little as possible with the deep sea fisheries; and, therefore, the license system, which had been in force so many years in the inland waters of Canada, had not obtained to any great extent on the sea coasts. We had, however, adopted the license system in connection with various matters, such as traps for cod and mackerel, and fixed fishing engines of different characters, regulating the number and position of the various engines on the coast, in the same way as we endeavor to regulate and control the fisheries of the inland waters. In reference to the lobster fisheries, the department had endeavored, in various ways, for years, to prevent what promised to be a speedy termination to that industry. We had the example of almost every country in the world suffering the loss of this very lucrative industry in consequence of failing to adopt proper regulations, or adopting them too late. This bill contemplated the government taking charge of the lobster fisheries, and permitting no one to engage in that industry except under license. Under the old regulations we had endeavored to save the lobster fisheries by providing for close seasons, restricting the fishing to a comparatively few months in the year. That had done some good; but we had found by experience that the officers were wholly unable to cope with the various attempts made to evade and violate those regulations. The unvarying experience in all the districts was that the regulations had been systematically violated. Many of the packers intended to violate them, but the worst that could happen them was a fine. It would take an enormous sum to provide officers for all the districts where this industry was carried on. That had never been attempted. He would not ask Parliament, nor did he think Parliament would be prepared to grant a sum sufficient to make it certain that the regulations would be rigidly observed; but with the license system the law could be carried out, because the licensee would give bonds to carry it out. There would be nominal licenses to be granted to the fishermen without fee, and there would be licenses to be granted to the packers with a fee. A draft of this bill had been distributed through the various districts interested, and the department had the gratifying information from a majority of those who had communicated with the department on the subject, that the amendment would have a very good effect. It was proposed also to increase the penalties, as up to the present the regulations had been almost nugatory, because the delinquent found it paid better to violate the law and pay a penalty than take a license.

Mr. Tupper's bill will meet with serious opposition from the Maritime members; what course they will take I do not know, but they are determined to fight. I should say that the Bill, if passed into law, will not come into operation till January 1, 1893.

Mr. Perry has moved for a statement showing the amounts expended by the Government of Canada in 1890-91 on piers, breakwaters, etc., in Prince County, Prince Edward Island. The amount expended on each of these works, the works let by contract, and to whom let; also showing the total amount voted during said years and the amount not expended.

Petitions are coming in by the hundred, praying for the closing of the Canadian Department of the Chicago World's Fair on Sundays. These good people are taking time by the forelock, as well as a very considerable amount of space on the Journals of the House. Organized labor, under numerous associations, is also petitioning for a great many more things than it is likely to get. It wants exclusion of Chinese and imported labor, shorter hours, and abolition of the contract system on Government works. It demands legislation that Government contractors shall be compelled to pay the rate of wages current in the locality where the work is going on.

On and after the 15th inst., the franking privilege heretofore enjoyed by the Civil Service ceases. Hereafter all Government officers must pay their own postage, and their friends, who have been in the habit of addressing letters to them "free" must pay the regular postage. There is not a little grumbling over the new rule, but that will soon pass away, and the public service will be the gainer in the long run. Clerks will not be so fond of occupying the Government's time in writing letters which cost them no postage The privilege was greatly abused. I am told that not a few Ottawa storekeepers and tradesmen managed to have all their customers' bills sent through the Post Office free, by the kindness of some their friends of in the departments, while some of the female clerks franked bushels of their lady friends' correspondence. Other clerks again, rather than carry home newspapers in their pockets, mailed them to their own address, thus helping to encumber the mail carriers The new regulation will make quite a difference in the volume of mail passing through the Ottawa post office, as well as materially increase its revenue.

I don't know whether the Island papers have yet contained any reference to the new religious craze—"The Flying Roll." There have been one or two families left Ottawa to join "Prince Michael" in Chicago. The fools do not seem to be all dead yet.

The Prohibition Commission, provided for last session, was appointed last week. It is composed of distinguished men, who will give the subject their best consideration, though whether they will arrive at any unanimous conclusion, or only agree to disagree, we shall not know for probably several months The objects for which the commission is appointed are to ascertain and report for the information and consideration of Parliament the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting (1) the effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada; (2) the measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic; (3) the results of these measures in each case; (4) the effect that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces and the Dominion, and also as to its capability of efficient enforcement; (5) all other information bearing on the question of prohibition. The commissioners commence work immediately.

The Senators are just now enjoying a holiday—indeed, the meeting of parliament is always a regular picnic for them I am radical enough to think that the Dominion could stand a great deal of reform in the Senate, but I am sufficiently conservative also to let well enough alone. Senator Montgomery is active as ever, and the Islanders always enjoy having a chat with him. He told some of us the other day, who were enquiring about his health, that he had not missed a meal or had an ache or pain since he left Ottawa five months ago. The Toronto Mail, the other day, had the following reference to the venerable Senator:

"Few men in the Dominion have had such a long public career as Senator Montgomery, of Prince Edward Island. For 45 years he has filled a seat in the councils of his native province or of the Dominion. The venerable Senator commenced his public life in the Assembly of the Island. He was in the heat of the fight over the schools question. For the last four years of his connection with the Legislative Assembly he filled the Speaker's chair. After this, the Legislative Council being then elective, he was chosen as a representative in that branch, and for several years he was Speaker of the Council. The Senator takes an active interest in all the politics of the day. He is a warm advocate of a legislative union of the Maritime Provinces. "There is no question," he says, "that it would be in the interest of the provinces concerned. Objection is raised to the scheme in Prince Edward Island by those who fear that the Island would be swamped by the large provinces, but I say, on the contrary, she would hold the balance of power. However, there are so many prejudices to be overcome that one can scarcely look for a fulfilment of the idea at present. But you will find within two or three years that the Legislative Councils of the three provinces will be abolished. This will be one step in the way of retrenchment The provinces are tremendously over-governed, and they could save a power of money if they would join together for local legislation."

The Mail is slightly in error. Senator Montgomery was elected to the House of Assembly in 1838, and has continuously remained a representative of the people That makes his term of service 54 years, but probably he was in political life before that

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WE are instructed by the Trustees of Mrs Thomas C. Robins to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, that Dwelling House, Outbuildings and Land, situate on the north side of King Street, lately occupied by Dr. Thomas C. Robins. The said land has a front on King Street of forty-two feet and runs back north by parallel lines for the distance of eighty feet.

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