

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1883.

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**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
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ments, on application.

**ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1883.**  
MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 6th day, 5h. 45m. p. m.  
First Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 41m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 21st day, 11h. 59m. p. m.  
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h. 10m. a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH	WATER	DAYS
	h m	sets	rises	water	low h.
Tuesday	4 51	7 3	1 39	5 43	
Wednesday	4 49	6 2	6 7	1	
Thursday	4 48	6 2	4 1	8 7	
Friday	4 46	7 3	12 8	5 9	
Saturday	4 45	8 3	4 6	9 45	14 28
Sunday	4 43	10 4	25 10	2 5	
Monday	4 42	11 5	9 11	17	
Tuesday	4 41	12 5	5 59	morning	
Wednesday	3 39	13 6	5 57	0 1	
Thursday	3 38	15 7	5 59	0 44	
Friday	3 37	16 9	3 1	30	
Saturday	3 35	17 10	8 2	17	14 41
Sunday	3 34	18 11	21 3	7	
Monday	3 33	19 11	21 3	7	
Tuesday	3 32	21 1	14 5	16	
Wednesday	3 31	22 2	14 6	31	
Thursday	3 30	23 3	13 7	21	
Friday	3 28	24 4	13 8	12	
Saturday	3 27	25 5	12 8	53	14 59
Sunday	3 26	26 6	12 9	32	
Monday	3 25	27 7	11 10	9	
Tuesday	3 24	28 8	16 10	46	
Wednesday	3 24	30 8	5 59	11 22	
Thursday	3 23	31 9	9 49	11 59	
Friday	3 22	32 10	30 12	28	
Saturday	3 21	33 11	8 1	17	15 12
Sunday	3 20	34 11	41 2	1	
Monday	3 19	35 12	35 2	51	
Tuesday	3 18	36 0	12 3	52	
Wednesday	3 18	37 0	42 5	7	
Thursday	3 17	38 1	12 6	28	

**MOEN & COYLE,**  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.  
Whitening, Tinting, Paper Hanging, Grain-  
ing, Blazing, etc.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
SHOP—WEST END DORCHESTER STREET.  
Ch'town, April 19—1m pd

**McLEOD & MORSON**  
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,  
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.  
OFFICES:  
Bellevue Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post  
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-  
merside, P. E. Island.  
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at  
moderate interest.  
W. A. O. MORSON.  
Nov. 24, '82—pres her

**JOHN MACEACHERN,**  
(Late of Italian Warehouse)  
AGENT FOR  
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of  
England,  
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance  
Company, of England,  
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,  
of England,  
HAS REMOVED  
His Office to his New Building,  
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.  
Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

**INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
Queen Insurance Company,  
OF ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.  
Lancashire Insurance Company  
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS  
Insurance effected on all kinds of property  
at current rates. Losses settled promptly  
and equitably.  
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,  
General Agents.  
Office—South Side Queen Square.  
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

**Bank of Nova Scotia.**  
ESTABLISHED 1832,  
Paid up Capital . . . \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000

An Agency of this Bank will be opened on  
Monday next, 19th inst., in the building  
formerly occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward  
Island, under the management of the under-  
signed.  
Deposits will be received on interest, and  
a current account.  
Drafts granted on the various Agencies and  
correspondents of the Bank.  
Sterling and other Exchange bought and  
sold, and general banking business transacted.  
D. C. CHALMERS,  
Agent.  
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—1f

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
(ROSS MARKET)  
BOSTON, MASS.

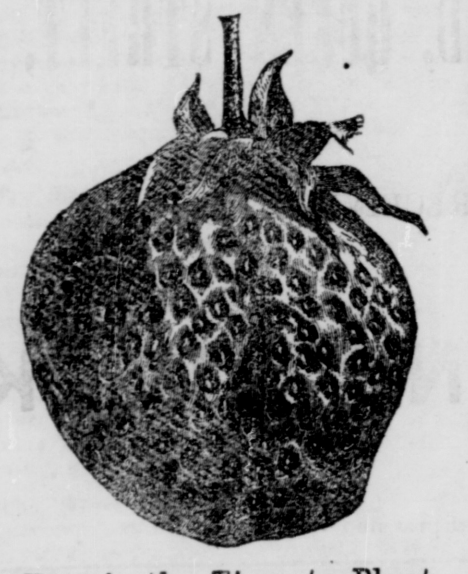
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
April 26, 1883.—wky 1f

**ARCHIBALD McNEIL & FORBES**  
SHIPPING AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
44 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.  
Cash advanced on consignments of Island  
produce. Agency for canned goods solicited  
for New York. Apply to  
**C. H. McNEILL,**  
AGENT.  
Ch'town, April 28, 1883.

**SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown.  
Money to Loan.  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL  
Jan. 16, '83.

**JUST FINISHED**  
AT THE  
**P. E. I. Furniture Warerooms,**  
a large lot of  
**CHAIRS,**  
of superior make, which will be sold very  
cheap for cash.  
Also a fine lot of Cornices (Gilt and  
Walnut).  
M. BUTCHER.  
April 19.—pat 1m

**STRAWBERRIES!**



Now is the Time to Plant.  
YOU can get them of Pure Stock, Strong,  
Healthy Plants, and right from the  
ground.  
All the Standard Varieties, including the  
celebrated Cumberland-Triumph, and Sharp-  
less Seedling.  
The above cut represents the Sharpless  
Seedling, full size.  
Order at once.  
G. H. HASZARD.  
Ch'town, April 21.

**FREEHOLD FARMS**  
FOR SALE.  
I HAVE received instructions to sell  
several valuable FARMS, situated in dif-  
ferent sections of the country containing  
From 100 to 300 Acres each.  
For particulars apply at  
**My Auction Room, Queen St.**  
Application by mail will receive prompt  
attention.  
A. McNEILL,  
Auctioneer.  
Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1883.—1f

**ST. VINCENT'S NURSERY**  
NOW contains Plants of every description  
in fine, healthy condition, reared hardy  
and fitted for immediate transfer to private  
dwellings and open gardens.  
The proceeds of this Nursery go towards  
relieving the poor families visited by the  
Bouquets of St. Vincent de Paul.  
Bouquets, Wreaths, Garlands, and every  
species of Floral Ornaments tastefully made  
upon shortest notice.  
J. G. ECKSTADT,  
Manager.  
Upper Great George Street, April 24—1m

**PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS**  
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,  
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per-  
son who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound  
health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no  
equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold every where, or sent by mail for  
eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**DIPHTHERIA GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-  
ternal Use). CURE'S  
Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,  
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the  
Spine and Lamæ Back. Sold every where. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**MAKE HENS LAY**  
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,  
now traveling in this country, says that most  
of the Hens and Lattie Powders sold here  
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's  
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and  
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoon-  
ful to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST**  
**LIFE INSURANCE**  
IN THE WORLD.  
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association  
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.  
\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working  
under Government License.  
An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance  
at its actual cost.  
Good Canvassers Wanted.  
**LEONARD MORRIS,**  
General Agent for P. E. Island.  
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1f

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE,**  
**AT COST.**  
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.  
BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room  
Bedroom Suites, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and  
Picture Mouldings.  
**JOHN NEWSON.**  
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1f

**TO LET,**  
The Business Premises Known as  
"83 Queen Street,"  
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.  
**JAS. DESBRISAY.**  
Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—1f

**FRUIT, FRUIT**  
WHOLESALE.  
NOW ON HAND:  
ORANGES,  
LEMONS,  
DATES,  
FIGS,  
APPLES.  
Orders by mail promptly attended to.  
**BEER & GOFF.**  
Ch'town, April 24, 1883. 2aw wly

**THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN DECEIVED LONG ENOUGH**  
**DOWN, DOWN WITH SHODDY BOOTS.**  
**SOLID LEATHER! SOLID LEATHER!**  
**BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,**  
FOR OLD AND YOUNG, MADE AT THE  
**Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.**  
Our Boots and Shoes are taking the lead. Customers say they cannot get Boots like  
them. They give great satisfaction.  
**DORSEY, GOFF & CO.**  
Ch'town, March. 22, 1883.—2aw wly

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, April 21.  
MR. FERGUSON said that Mr. Farquharson's assertions were so overdrawn that they carried their own condemnation on their face. The Opposition were continually repeating that, as there had been so great miscalculation by the Government in the past, no reliance should be placed on their present figures. Our estimates had been more accurate than those of any previous administration. In 1879, Mr. Farquharson had said that we would not receive more than \$30,000 from the Land Office, Mr. Perry allowed \$40,000, Mr. Yeo had declared our estimate extravagant; yet we received \$5,000 more than we expected ourselves. Next year we estimated \$55,000 from the lands, and they denounced us again with the same arguments we had heard to-night; yet we received that year \$65,000. Last year the receipts were vastly below the estimate, though we were justified in estimating as we had; for up to 1st November, the receipts were only \$200 less than in the previous year. The falling off was in November and December, owing to the failure of the oat crop and the low prices in the western part of the Island. Later in the season the payments revived; but it was then too late. If November and December had turned out as well as in the previous year, we should have had a surplus. Last year was the first for over thirty years in which we had no direct taxation. With a fairly good harvest this year, we might safely calculate on receiving \$55,000 from Public Lands. The management of the Land Office was one of the principal grounds of attack by the Opposition. A few days ago there had been an Election in Tignish, and emissaries of the Opposition were busily engaged in spreading telegrams that the Government had been defeated, and in promising free lands to all the tenants and fat offices for all their friends. This lying telegram had been sent from a newspaper office not very far off, and it was according to the eternal fitness of things that it should come from one so saintly personage, an Elder in a Christian Church, to another very pious gentleman, also an Elder of a Christian Church. The name Peter McCourt was signed to it, but he was merely the catspaw in the hands of David Laird who was afraid to affix his own name to such a lie. It was not a usual course for members of the Upper House to display such an interest in elections for the Lower Branch, but the individual to whom he referred did not represent the majority of the electors of the District, but a minority. He was the same man who, when the small pox broke out in Alberton, supplied the Board of Health, of which he was Chairman, with goods from his own store, charged them in the name of another person, and certified his own account as being correct in every item even to an old saw. The despatches on the piers question had been made the order of the day, but, when taken up, the Opposition had flinched from a discussion, excepting a few remarks from Mr. Sinclair. They had walked out, thus admitting their utter incompetence to discuss the question. Mr. Yeo's speech, although not abounding in argument, contained several important admissions. He said that we had a good case, and would get the money. If so, no member need be very uneasy about our financial position for some years to come. But Mr. Sinclair contended that we had no claim, and that there was no reason why the Dominion Government should maintain our wharves. The reason of such a contention was evident, because, should we succeed in obtaining the refund and provision for maintenance in the future, it would always remain as a reflection upon him and the others of his party who, while holding seats in the Dominion Parliament, had so neglected their duty. He had quoted Hon. J. C. Pope's words as to the promise of the Dominion Government about maintaining the wharves. Why were no efforts made to have that promise carried out? It was the duty of our first Cabinet Minister and our first representatives at Ottawa to see that the Dominion Government carried out the Terms. Wherever these wharf properties were owned by the Local Government before Confederation they were invariably taken charge of by the Dominion, there was not a single exception. Our case was somewhat different, as nearly all our wharves were owned by the Provincial Government, and there were very few private wharves. If Mr. Pope had been our first Cabinet Minister, we would have had more than a few Breakwaters taken over, but the representatives of the Province at that time, worked more for themselves, than for the Island. Mr. Farquharson had said that we were a fortunate Government to get windfalls, so much the more to our credit that we had raised questions which brought them along. Every such dollar received relieved the people of a dollar taxation. The Opposition had said we should receive no money this year, and if we should, it would not be worth having. Granted that we did not, but if we met the House next year with the case settled, and a handsome sum to our credit, would the Opposition be satisfied? But, he believed, we would be in a better position than that. There were two works that had cost us \$16,000, which, by records of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, are declared to be of general public utility. Mr. Farquharson had said that the piers below Quebec were of masonry. Not so, they were of wood and cribwork. Mr. Sinclair had spoken of the immense tolls that might be imposed by the Dominion Government. Even if so, would that be the fault of the Local Gov-

ernment? These structures became the property of the Dominion on 1 July 1873; the Acts of the Federal Parliament interpret the liability of the Dominion beyond a doubt. He was not aware that the tolls imposed by the Dominion Government were any higher than our own. They had this advantage, however, that they could collect them, as no vessel was allowed to clear, unless a certificate was produced that the wharfage had been paid. What was the actual state of the Province at the close of 1878? There was a nominal balance of \$13,000 to our credit, but there were unpaid accounts carried forward to the extent of over \$60,000 which would turn the nominal credit into a debt of \$47,000 against the Province, and giving them credit also for the old Duty Bonds at their face. Last year we had \$12,000 to our debit, and \$11,000 unpaid accounts carried forward, making \$23,000, thus placing us better than in 1878 by \$24,000, and charging the Teachers Salaries unpaid, we would still be better by \$1,000. The present Government had paid \$55,000 on the Lunatic Asylum, although the Opposition took all the credit for it. In the fall of 1879, \$20,000 had to be spent in rebuilding bridges that were carried away in two great storms that followed close upon one another, an expenditure entirely unforeseen. The Stock Farm Buildings had cost \$8,000 and there had also been extra amounts expended upon agriculture, and the increase in the cost of Education had been enormous. The Opposition said that we had retained the Tax cure. We had collected only \$83,000 in five years; in 1877, they had collected \$58,000 in direct taxation only \$25,000 less in one year than we took in our five years. We had gone to the country, and our opponents dared not meet us on our record, they could not charge us with any mal-administration. They complained that we had stolen a march, and sprung an election upon the country, and that there must be something dark behind it; and that we had crippled the Education Act by giving the trustees of the district power to make valuations. The only stock of the Opposition consisted of gloomy predictions. They had no damaging charges. The Government challenged them to point to any instance of extravagance, mismanagement, or mal-administration during the time they had been in power.

Mr. McKAY said that Mr. Farquharson had attacked his position while he was absent, saying that he was not the representative of the people, and that another person should be in his place. His majority was twenty-eight. Mr. Farquharson had come here by accident, and what had he done during the seven years he had been in the House, for his District. One of his friends had sent an old wagon up the river by the Ferryboat, and having been left standing on the wharf, it blew over, and Mr. Farquharson had him paid for it out of the Treasury, just before the election. By the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the foreshores had passed to the Dominion Government at Confederation, as also the wharves, and we had no right to look for payment for them, but for their maintenance since, and for the sums paid for the construction of new works, they had admitted their liability, and they were prepared, after investigating our claim, to pay us all we were entitled to. The Opposition were anxious for taxation, and for the re-enactment of the Assessment Act. The time would come when we could have to supplement our revenue, but there was no such necessity at present. When the Assessment Act was introduced, there were not such large amounts expended as there had been since. With \$58,000 of taxes exacted from the people, that Government had spent only \$63,000 for education; now, without imposing a cent of taxes, we expended \$97,000 for that service, but in the late Government's term, a large portion of the taxes was eaten up in payment of useless officials.  
Mr. BEER moved the adjournment of the debate.  
The motion was lost and Mr. Beer continued. He said that it was impossible to have discussed this matter when the despatches were before the House, for they did not know then that the Government intended to calculate anything therefrom for revenue. The Government cannot point out where the Dominion admit our claim. We had been voting away a large amount of money, and it was time to consider where we were going to get the funds to meet it. It was said that we were going to get \$35,000 for the piers, but there was nothing in the correspondence to warrant such a supposition. Our wharves were not to be compared with the Dominion structures. If this refund was voted, it could not be obtained this year. The Government were returned for the express purpose of managing affairs without taxation, if they had not the prospects of getting this amount from Ottawa, what would they be forced to do? They had never thought of this matter until after the judgment of the Supreme Court had been delivered, and instead of being commended were rather to be reprehended. They had fled no appearance when invited to argue the case before the Court. He was glad to hear that the Dominion Government would be in a better position to collect the wharfage, as during the last four years there had been none received from the Southport wharf. As to the Land Office, there were probably thousands of tenants who had paid nothing, and never would, for so long as they pay, one shilling an acre rent, they will not buy out, as they can use their money to better advantage. The estimates of last year's receipts were very far astray, and the probability was that they would fall short this year also. In 1879, the Committee on Public Accounts reported the old Duty Bonds as worthless, and the Leader of the Government had voted for the adoption of that report, how much more were they worth now than then? He moved the adjournment of the Debate which was carried, and at 11.40 p. m., the House adjourned until Monday at 10, a. m.