

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 18, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

The majority for Dr. Montague, the Conservative elected in Haldimand, was five. The constituency has long been regarded as a stronghold of the Opposition.

The Minister of Agriculture has received a letter from Colonel Goldie, of the Imperial Army, stating that he has been appointed by the War Office to proceed to Canada, where he will permanently reside, to purchase horses for the British service. The Colonel states that he will arrive at Ottawa the last of the present month.

Under the new Liquor License Law which went into force in Halifax yesterday, all licensed bar-rooms can open at 7 a. m., and keep open till 9 p. m., except on Saturdays, when they must close at 6. They can sell nothing less than a pint nor more than a gallon. The wholesale licenses can sell nothing less than an octave. No liquor must be drunk on the premises where it is sold, so that "drinking at the bar" is done away with, and a pint is the smallest quantity that can be bought, and holders of hotel licenses can sell only to guests of their house in their rooms or at the table during meals.

In view of the report that Sir John Macdonald's deposit of two hundred dollars had not been legally made, and that his election was consequently void, a correspondent of the Montreal Witness called on Sir John's legally appointed and recognized agent to learn the facts of the case. The agent, when asked if the report was true that an outsider had made the deposit on behalf of Sir John, said: "Whoever says so is a liar. I made the deposit myself and took the precaution to have the money all in Dominion notes—fifty four dollar bills—which I handed to Sheriff Sweetland, whose receipt I hold for the same. They haven't caught us this time," concluded the agent.

A large number of Grit members of the Local Legislature of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who vacated their seats as did the Hon. D. Ferguson, were defeated as candidates for the Dominion House of Commons. These defeated Grit candidates have again appealed to their constituents in the Local Legislatures and the "wicked Tories" allowed them to be elected by acclamation, as did also the Grits of Summerside in the case of the Hon. Mr. LeFurgey. But so deep-rooted is the malice and hatred of the faction against Hon. Mr. Ferguson, that they could not allow him to be so elected; and they have put the country to the expense and the electors of the Third District to the trouble and annoyance of another election contest.

The Toronto Globe, the day before the election in the Northwest Territories, published the following telegram:—"MR. LAIRD'S SUCCESS."

"ST. LAURENT, N. W. T., March 12.—A large meeting was held at Batoche yesterday, attended by nearly 500 Halfbreeds, who condemned the Government and will vote for Mr. Laird. Messrs. Lemieux and Campeau addressed the meeting. The enthusiasm was intense. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Blake, Mr. Laurier, and Mr. Laird.

The returns so far received show that Mr. Laird did not receive 500 votes in the whole Territory. Mr. Lemieux, referred to, was Riel's counsel. It appears that Mr. Laird attempted to get into Parliament on the race and revenge cry!

The Montreal Witness (Grit) is very much afraid that the Government will spend too much money in the Maritime Provinces. Sir Charles Tupper is abused for having promised that thirteen million dollars will be expended in Nova Scotia within the next four or five years. The Witness comforts itself with the fact that P. E. Island has gone Grit, and consequently millions will not be spent on the Subway scheme. Just so. The upper province grits are opposed to the Subway, and there is no use in their friends here trying to deny it. But the Island, we believe, will yet obtain its rights in spite of Mr. Blake and his followers. Is it not as well to spend millions in public works in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island as to spend millions in Ontario and Quebec? The Witness thinks not. Sir Charles differs from the Witness, and so—notwithstanding the result of the elections—do the people of P. E. I.

In imitation of Messrs. Davies and Walsh, Messrs. Robertson and McIntyre have issued their card of thanks to the electors. Messrs. Yeo and Perry's turn comes next. This is all the Grit M. P.'s elect have to offer their supporters. The very least they can do is to offer thanks. But that the Grit electors of P. E. Island are satisfied with such a meagre return for all the labor spent on their candidates may safely be questioned. We venture the assertion that a large proportion of those who voted Grit at the last election, already bitterly regret having done so. They were told by designing men that Sir John would be defeated. Sir John is sustained, and will have over forty of a majority in the new Parliament. Hence, dismay and disappointment in the Grit ranks prevail all along the line. A simple little card of thanks from the fortunate ones is a very poor return indeed. But then this is all there is for the Grit following, and they must only accept it and be thankful.

A proposal to build another bridge over the East River, New York, or to put a subway across it, has been favorably received. "It is a potent fact," says the Brooklyn Times, "that the Washington street bridge is already being taxed to its utmost, and the need of additional means of rapid transit across the river is becoming more apparent day by day. The drift of popular sentiment seems to favor the tunnel project. Some years ago several gentlemen interested themselves in a scheme to span the river bottom with a tubular tunnel. The tunnel would be supplied with electric lights and cars run by the cable system. Another feature of the proposed undertaking was a system of tram cars for the tunnel proper, on which teams would be driven and thus be hauled across by means of the cable. The cost of such a plant, it is said, would be simply nominal when compared with that of the bridge now in use, and the expense of maintaining it but a trifle. This tunnel, it is thought, could be built for \$1,000,000, or under." The Times, laboring under a slight mistake, says: "Such a tunnel is now in process of construction in Canada, the length of which, when completed, will be two or three times that of the span across the East River."

Last Night's Concert.

The Concert in the Lyceum last night concluded the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this city. A large and fashionable audience were present notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The programme was well and faithfully carried out. The vocal solo "When 'tis Moonlight," by Miss Newbery, was sweetly sung, and encored. Mrs. Strickland did ample justice to "Nora's Treasure," and responded to an encore with "Oft in the Stilly Night." Miss Hickey's "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," was encored also, and "The Harp that Once," sung in reply. Mr. Strong's solo, "Good bye Mavourneen," was well received, and to an encore he responded with "Mr. Mulcahy, Esquire," bringing down the house. Mr. Maynard's character song, "The McGinnis Guards," pleased the audience and was encored. Mrs. D. O'M Reddin, jr., accompanied the performers on the piano and played with remarkable skill and good taste. The Violin duet "String Study No. 2," by those two musical prodigies—Miss M. Macdonald and Master Hyndman—was capitally executed. Mr. Vinnicombe's clarinet solo with string accompaniment, showed that that gentleman is almost as much at home with the clarinet as with the king of instruments. The four selections by Mr. Vinnicombe's Orchestra were rendered with characteristic precision and attention to detail, and were much appreciated by the large audience. Mr. Warburton's address was brief, pointed and well received. He opened with a reference to the "day we celebrate" and to the enthusiasm with which the Irishman, no matter where his lot is cast, manifests on that day; after which he feelingly touched upon the early and successful labors of St. Patrick in evangelizing Ireland. He contrasted the Ireland of ancient times with the Ireland of the present, and in scathing language repudiated the idea that Irishmen were not fit to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs. He next spoke of the Irish Parliament and of the dissensions which arose in the latter part of the last century; and briefly referred to the act of union passed about ninety years ago which he said might properly be called an act of disunion. The dissensions which arose in Ireland at the time her Parliament was threatened, have not materially decreased up to the present, and would not, in his opinion, decrease until the cause was removed—until Ireland's Parliament was restored a time that cannot be far distant. He remembered being in the British House of Commons several years ago when the plucky Home Rule party were making a determined stand for Irish rights, and seeing them laughed at for their pains. He thought it high time a change were made for the better in Ireland. Evictions were the order of the day in that unhappy country—even in this new-born year they are of daily occurrence. But this sad state of affairs cannot long continue. The Irish people have spoken with no uncertain sound, and they have the sympathy of nations at their back. In the past as well as in the present, many efforts have been made to better the condition of Ireland. Some of these efforts were not, perhaps, so well directed as they should, but all were honest. The people of Great Britain now see plainly that every race has its peculiarities, and that one of the peculiarities of the Irish people is that they will not be ruled by an alien parliament, no matter how good that parliament's intentions may be. The story of Ireland's former greatness, as well as of her past and present wrongs, is given upon the heart of every Irishman. The story is handed down from one to another, the mother instilling it into the lisping babe at her knee. Irishmen can look back to the time when Ireland was famous as a seat of learning throughout the world, and can point with pride to the achievements of her gifted sons in France, Spain, the United States and other countries. The names of O'Connell, Burke, Grattan, Curran and others are lovingly remembered, and in our own fair Island no name kindles enthusiasm like that of the gifted Whelan. In the present Dominion Parliament we have a talented and worthy Irish representative in the person of Hon. John S. D. Thompson—a man whom all classes respect and esteem—as well as several others. He was pleased to state, in concluding, that a better day was dawning for the Irish people. Gladstone has taken up their cause and made it his own, and the time is fast approaching when the great heart of Ireland will be full of life, when her trammels will be thrown off, and she will be again restored to all her ancient glory and fame. Just before the conclusion of the Concert, Senator Howlan thanked the audience for their attendance, and complimented the performers on their great success. After "God Save the Queen" the audience dispersed.

Fishery Protection.

In the course of a recent interview, Capt. Scott, R. N., of the Fishery Protection service said: "We expect to have a pretty lively season, provided such action is taken as the American newspapers foreshadow. Even if the fishery regulations are enforced as vigorously as ever this year, I don't look for any great falling of this summer in the fleet of the American fishing vessels. Their catch, however, according to their own admission, has been greatly reduced. "Our neighbours," resumed the commander with a smile, "profess to want nothing from us; but my experience last year leads me to an entirely different conclusion. I do not believe the reports that they will go so far as to arm their vessels with the object of resisting the enforcement of the regulations. Such an act would be piracy, but we must be prepared for eventualities. The cruisers have rendered good service, and the number will, if necessary, be increased to meet all requirements. They proved specially advantageous in watching American poachers following the mackerel run. Running in shore on their part meant almost certain capture. The officials engaged in the service have been badly treated and blackguarded. Among other things we were charged with refusing to give Americans necessary provisions required on their homeward trip. These stories are absolutely false. The Gloucester fishermen were given permission to secure supplies at various points. I personally gave orders to that effect at Sydney. I maintain that the regulations, unpleasant though they may be, especially when directed against men of the same race as ourselves, were carried out with consistent fairness and courtesy."

The Iron Duke.

SIR,—I was one of those who attended St. Patrick's Concert last evening in the Lyceum, and had the pleasure of listening to the address delivered by A. B. Warburton, Esq. I was much pleased with the moderate tone in which that gentleman addressed his fellow-country men, there being very little of the usual clap-trap one generally hears on such occasions as to the wrongs of Ireland, her down-trodden tenantry &c., &c., from speakers who try to catch the ear of the canaille. Among celebrated Irishmen of the past, he mentioned the name of the Duke of Wellington, and on mention of that name I was both surprised and sorry to hear hisses come from some quarters of the hall. Would that Ireland might produce more men like unto the "Old Iron Duke," and have such men to rule the affairs of state. She might then be a prosperous and happy country, and not what she is to-day, after years of mismanagement under the vacillating Government of W. E. Gladstone. Editor's Note.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The City Building.

SIR,—The criticisms of certain councillors during the meeting on Monday night, on my letter, in which I asked the Council to consider my plans for the new city building and call for tenders upon the same, are calculated to lead some of the citizens to imagine that I was acting selfishly in pressing my claims upon the Council, after a resolution had been passed, authorizing the employment of Messrs. Phillips & Chappell to prepare plans. As the courtesy of a reply to the criticisms was not offered me during the meeting, I wish to place my action in a fair manner before the people in your columns.

In my letter to the Council I did not say that Messrs. Phillips & Chappell copied my plans, as reported in your columns; and to set your readers right perhaps you will kindly publish the letter.

I have no feelings of ill-will against those gentlemen, and having as much work on hand as I can attend to they are perfectly welcome to carry on their business without my wishing to cross them. But feeling strongly that from the commencement, in regard to this building, I had been dealt unfairly with by the Council, I was determined to push my claims to the last.

I prepared my plans some two years ago, when the building was at first proposed, and embodied therein some valuable arrangements for fire departments, which I had picked up while in Chicago a few months before. I minutely explained every item of my plans to each councillor individually, and to most of the officials, who all acknowledged the building to be perfect in arrangement. A meeting of the Council was to be held on the evening of the day when I made such explanations; but consideration of plans, however, was suddenly put off for a fortnight, and during this time Messrs. Phillips & Chappell's plans were prepared under directions as to accommodation required. I understand, from councillors and city officials. That they did not copy or intend to copy my arrangement of plan which was an excellent one, I can well understand, and it may be perfectly true. But as a certain similarity is apparent between their plans and mine, I shall hold the city responsible, if the building is erected, for having benefited by my ideas,—under the new statutes regarding the copy-rights laws which protect artists, architects and others in the uses and possessions, of their own productions.

The lowest tender for the building now decided upon was ten thousand one hundred and seventy five dollars; and if to this sum is added the cost of supervision and plans and other items of necessary expenditure, not contained in the contemplated contract, the total cost will run between ten thousand five hundred and eleven thousand dollars, which proves the calculations contained in my letter to the Council to be correct.

I gave the citizens a great deal of valuable time in arranging and superintending the improvements in the upper portion of Prince Street during last summer, and intended to have attempted a similar work in connection with Rochford Square and Government Pond during the coming summer; but as I have received such ungenerous treatment at the hands of the city representatives, I shall probably save myself the thankless task.

I remain, Yours respectfully, W. C. HARRIS, Architect.

Ch'town, March 17. CHARLOTTETOWN, 12th March, 1887. To His Worship the Mayor and City Councilors.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to submit to your kindly consideration the accompanying plans and specification. I prepared them when the new City Building was first proposed, and spent considerable time in consulting various city officials as to accommodation required; and I embodied the same in an economical form as possible. When my plans were prepared and explained, no action as to building was immediately taken, but a fortnight afterwards another set of plans, having many features of arrangement similar to mine, were prepared by other persons, and I have never since been able to induce the Council to thoroughly consider the merits of my plans. Since that time my design for this building was exhibited in Ottawa, at the Royal Canadian Academy's annual exhibition, and this is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence as an architectural work.

As regards arrangement of accommodation, most of the officials acknowledged that my plans were far preferable to those on which tenders have been asked for.

Having obtained carefully considered figures on my plans from one of the leading contractors in the city, and guaranteed to guarantee that the building according to my plans and specification, constructed as shown with Nova Scotia freestone and brick walls and roof, can be erected for the sum of nine thousand dollars. This sum includes the architect's charges for making plans and specifications and superintending. I have indicated in the plan, so that the amount named would not expose the contractor's figures in the event of tenders being called. It will be at once apparent that this building can be erected for between one thousand five hundred and two thousand dollars cheaper than one according to the plans which have been tendered on.

I maintain also that my building as an effective architectural design is much superior to the other one, and that the interior arrangements are better adapted for the business of the various departments. My request is simply this, that before any definite action is taken towards building, tenders be received upon my plans. Plans and specifications may be seen by contractors to-morrow at noon if required.

As a city architect I back my petition with the complaint that in the interior arrangements in regard to this building I have not received fair play, and as a citizen I complain that if my request is not granted nearly two thousand dollars of the public funds will be squandered. If you will give me your letter your kind consideration.

I remain, Yours, very respectfully, W. C. HARRIS.

The Iron Duke. SIR,—I was one of those who attended St. Patrick's Concert last evening in the Lyceum, and had the pleasure of listening to the address delivered by A. B. Warburton, Esq. I was much pleased with the moderate tone in which that gentleman addressed his fellow-country men, there being very little of the usual clap-trap one generally hears on such occasions as to the wrongs of Ireland, her down-trodden tenantry &c., &c., from speakers who try to catch the ear of the canaille. Among celebrated Irishmen of the past, he mentioned the name of the Duke of Wellington, and on mention of that name I was both surprised and sorry to hear hisses come from some quarters of the hall. Would that Ireland might produce more men like unto the "Old Iron Duke," and have such men to rule the affairs of state. She might then be a prosperous and happy country, and not what she is to-day, after years of mismanagement under the vacillating Government of W. E. Gladstone. Editor's Note.

FARM SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS

SEEDS from scrubs will grow scrubs, in vegetables, roots or grain. What the careful farmer wants is the best of the best of them all.

Our Prize-winner Swede Turnip took both first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. The year before, Turnips, Mangels, Potatoes and Fodder Corn specimens were selected from our special Exhibit of these articles, and sent to the London Exhibition, for which the growers have received diplomas and medals. Vegetables grown from our seeds took nearly half the prizes at the last Exhibition here. Our Grains and Grasses have grown equally well, though the record is less conspicuous.

What the successful grower must have is, not only the best in name, but perfect seeds of the best in name. How many farmers in a hundred practice these easy precepts? How many farmers in a hundred are careful farmers, successful growers? How many would do well to consider these old facts? Are you of the few or the many? Would you rather have \$5 this spring or \$100 next fall? That is, will you use the best seeds this year? If you wish to, then send for our Catalogue, which tells you how to get and grow them.

Address: GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN, CH'TOWN, P. E. I. March 18, 1887.—law & wky

FARM FOR SALE

ROLLO BAY.

129 ACRES.

THE undersigned are instructed to offer for Sale that Farm of Land at the Head of Rollo Bay, containing one hundred and twenty-nine acres, owned by George T. Knight, Esq., and known as the "Bourke Farm." A large and valuable Barn, with cellar, is built on the Farm; also, a Blacksmith's Forge and Well. The Farm fronts on Rollo Bay, and is in the immediate vicinity of good Muscadine. A School House is within half a mile, Presbyterian Church and Catholic Chapel within two miles. About 35 acres are under cultivation, the remainder is covered with small wood and poles. Terms—One half purchase money in cash, remainder secured by mortgage at 6 per cent, for any number of years purchaser desires. Possession given immediately. Apply in Souris to Mr. F. Morrow; in Charlottetown to DAVIES & SUTHERLAND, Solicitors.

March 18, 1887.—ll wky 41

STOCKS, STOCKS.

AT Auction, at Rooms, TUESDAY next, 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, immediately after shares in Merchants' Bank are sold:—

- 1 Share P. E. I Steam Navigation Co.
2 Shares Inland Steam Navigation Co.
10 Shares Charlottetown Gas Co. (first preference)
10 Shares do (second preference)
A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer.
March 18—31

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, by private contract, the St. Lawrence Hotel Property.

Also, The adjoining Double-tenement Dwelling House, fronting on Water Street, in Charlottetown.

Also, A Dwelling House immediately in the rear of the property, fronting on King Street. A deposit will be required to be paid down and the balance may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

For terms and further particulars apply to F. L. HASZARD, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or the undersigned, owner. ROBERT MUTCH, Gallias Point, March 18, 1887.—2aw wky 1m

TRADE SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 11.15 o'clock, a. m., in front of Warehouse, Lower Queen Street:—

- 20 puns choice Antique Malasses.
15 Hives Bright Barbadoes do.
50 half-chests Tea.
10 boxes pure India Tea (for mixing).
100 lbs No 1 or 2 patent and superiors.
25 lbs Cornmeal.
20 buckets Assorted Confectionery.
6 boxes finest Canadian Cheese.
3 Tubs Butter.
6 boxes Coleman's Starch.
25 boxes Soap.
50 dozen Brooms.
10 cases Kerosene Oil.
5 carboys Numatic Acid.
150 Reams Wrapping Paper.
10 dozen Assorted Fine Stationery.
10 bags Cotton Seed Meal.
25 lbs Herring.
2,500 lbs choice Table Codfish.
20 cases Salmon, "Cairns" brand.
10 cases Lobsters.
25 boxes Prepared Farina.
30 Hard wood Pork Barrels (new).
20 Heavy Molasses Pans.
20 do Kerosene Casks.
Terms at Sale. HORACE HASZARD, Ch'town, March 17, 1887.—tl sale

CORNWALL CHEESE FACTORY

FOR SALE.

I AM instructed, by the Riverside Creamery Company, to offer for Sale the Cornwall Cheese Factory and Plant, situated at Cornwall, 6 1/2 miles from Charlottetown. The Building and Plant are in good repair and can be put in operation as soon as required. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Real Estate Agent. March 16 & wky 1f

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to Incorporate a Company, to be called "The Eastern Canadian Savings and Loan Company," for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Loan Company, with power to loan money on real estate, and on certain classes of debentures and stocks, and with power to borrow on debentures, to receive deposits, to issue debenture stock, and with other powers granted to other Loan Companies. WHITMAN & SILVER, Solicitors for Applicants. Dated at Halifax this 17th day of March, 1887. March 17 law mon

LONDON HOUSE.

House-keeping Goods, New White and Gray Cotton, New Printed Cottons, Bleached Sheetings, Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling.

THESE goods have just been opened for Spring Sale, and having been bought before the recent advance in Cottons, will be found extra value.

CARPETS! CARPETS! Brussels, Tapestries, Hems, Floor Cloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Lace Curtains.

Tailoring Department. A lot of Spring Tweeds just opened.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch town, March 7, 1887.—wky

Carpets, Bilcloths,

AND HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

WE offer the Largest Assortment in the City in these goods, and at prices very low during March.

28 BALES ROOM PAPER NOW READY.

See our Sample Books before buying elsewhere.

Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Gray Cottons, White Cottons, Prints, Gingham.

SEERSUCKERS.

A very large assortment of LADIES' CORSETS, at extremely low prices.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, March 12, 1887.—dy wky

AT COST!

FOR 30 days I will SELL AT COST, an immense lot of

HARD & SOFT HATS,

ALSO, 300 WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS, some of which are slightly soiled, at half price. This is the cheapest lot of Hats and Shirts ever offered in the city.

U

can buy Remnants and Ends at your own figures. A special bargain in MEN'S UNDERWEAR. Shirts of every description, Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Suits made in latest style, and at bottom figures.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, March 12, 1887.—cod & wky

BARCAINS-BARGAINS

IN Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.,

and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room. All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES,

and Picture Frame Moulding—late Styles and Finest Quality—Cheap. Looking Glasses and Mirrors, very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Choua Green Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c.

Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattresses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S,

QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE. Ch'town, March 11, 1887.