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NEW SERIES.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st day, 6h., 48.3m., p. m., W., below horizon.  
First Quarter, 9th day, 1h., 46.1m., p. m., S.E.  
Full Moon, 17th day, 7h., 35.3m., a. m., W.  
Last Quarter, 24th day, 2h., 44.8m., a. m., E.  
New Moon, 31st day, 7h., 24.4m., a. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH DAY'S
1 Friday	6 48 5 41	6 48 10 50	10 58
2 Saturday	41 42 7 16	11 27 11 1	1
3 Sunday	39 43 7 41	morning	4
4 Monday	38 44 8 6	0 1	8
5 Tuesday	36 47 8 28	0 34	11
6 Wednesday	34 48 8 53	1 8	16
7 Thursday	32 50 9 19	1 44	18
8 Friday	30 51 9 49	2 26	21
9 Saturday	29 53 10 25	3 13	24
10 Sunday	27 54 11 7	4 15	27
11 Monday	25 55 11 56	5 21	31
12 Tuesday	23 57 12 50	6 47	35
13 Wednesday	21 59 1 52	7 53	38
14 Thursday	19 6 2 58	8 44	41
15 Friday	17 1 4 11	9 29	44
16 Saturday	15 2 5 20	10 9	47
17 Sunday	13 3 6 31	10 46	50
18 Monday	11 5 7 49	11 23	54
19 Tuesday	9 6 8 59	11 59	57
20 Wednesday	7 7 10 15	12 37	60
21 Thursday	5 8 10 30	1 17	3
22 Friday	3 9 10 40	2 7	7
23 Saturday	1 10 10 40	3 5	10
24 Sunday	5 58 11 1 48	4 23	14
25 Monday	56 14 2 47	5 55	17
26 Tuesday	55 15 3 33	7 19	20
27 Wednesday	53 16 4 16	8 22	23
28 Thursday	52 18 4 49	9 11	26
29 Friday	51 20 5 18	10 30	29
30 Saturday	49 21 5 48	10 28	33
31 Sunday	48 22 6 11	11 26	36

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Charlottetown, March 12, 1889.—day & wky

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White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow  
Cottons,  
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Ticking, Striped Hessians, Osna-  
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feb19—ood&wky.

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As we have a reputation for GOOD TEA, we intend to keep it up; and as we buy direct from headquarters in London, we are able to give you first-class value for your money. Try our Tea once, and we are sure of your trade afterwards.

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We buy nothing but the BEST AMERICAN WATER-WHITE KEROSENE OIL, and having made a further reduction in our two and four-gallon Cans, we are now selling them cheaper than ever.

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We have about 200 Barrels of CHOICE WINTER-KEEPING APPLES, which we will sell cheap for Cash.  
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Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1889.—oaw & wky

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#### Dominion Parliament.

##### DEBATE ON THE JESUITS' ESTATES BILL.

Immediately after routine on the 26th, Mr. O'Brien brought up his resolution respecting the Jesuits' Estates Act, which he read as follows:—

"That an address be presented to the Governor-General, setting forth that this House regards the power of disallowing the acts of legislation of legislative assemblies of the provinces of Canada vested in His Excellency in Council as a prerogative essential to the existence of the Dominion.

"That this great power, while it should never be wantonly exercised, should be fearlessly used for the protection of the fundamental principles of the constitution and safe guarding the general interests of the people.

"That in the opinion of this House the passage by the legislature of the Province of Quebec of a bill entitled, 'An Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates, is beyond the power of that legislature;

"Firstly—Because it endows from public funds a religious organization, thereby violating the unwritten but undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of church and state, and of absolute equality of all denominations before the law.

"Secondly—Because it recognizes the usurpation of right by a foreign authority, namely, His Holiness the Pope of Rome, in declaring his consent necessary to empower the provincial legislature to dispose of a portion of the public domain, and also because the act is made to depend on the will and the appropriation of the grant thereby made is subject to the control of the same authority, and

"Thirdly—Because the Society of Jesus is a secret and politico-religious body, the expulsion of which from every Christian community where it has had a footing was rendered necessary by its intolerant and mischievous intermeddling with the functions of civil government;

Therefore this House prays that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to disallow the act.

Mr. O'Brien declares his desire to avoid the religious side of the question and to deal only with the constitutional aspect. He would not have undertaken the responsibility of bringing before the house such a debatable subject were it not that he felt he was expressing the conviction of the people he represented and of the great majority of the people of Ontario. Though elected as a supporter of the administration, he had, speaking in anticipation of just such an event as the present, said that regardless of consequences he would oppose any attempt on the part of any religious body to exercise powers not guaranteed by treaty. He realized that the verdict of the house would be against his resolution, but he was willing to appeal from the jury of the house to the jury of the people, who, he thought, would unmistakably declare that no foreign authority, civil or religious, should be allowed to have any voice in its government.

Mr. Rykert rose to reply. Declaring himself an Orangeman, he ridiculed the threats made in certain newspapers of Ontario against such of the members of that order as should dare to oppose disallowance in this house. It was one of the first principles of the Orange order that civil and religious liberty should be maintained, but while contending for such liberty he did not feel called upon to join the alliance which had been formed against his Roman Catholic fellow citizens.

After recess Mr. Rykert referred to the agitation which had been carried on with the object of having the Queen petitioned to disallow the act, and held such a veto to be out of the question. He cited precedents, notably the reply of Lord Carnarvon to the New Brunswick appeal of 1875, wherein he declared that while the memorial from residents of the Province had been duly laid before the Queen her ministers could not advise her to disallow an act of a provincial legislature.

Mr. Barron (Liberal) followed in support of disallowance, and expressing regret that on this occasion he would have to vote apart from the majority of his party and against the views of his leader.

Clark-Wallace argued in favor of disallowance.

Mr. Colby, speaking as one of the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec, declared that that minority did not seek disallowance nor countenance a clamor calculated to disturb the harmonious relations existing between Catholics and Protestants in Quebec. He thought the Dominion should not exercise the veto power against Provinces wherever there was the least doubt of their right, as there was in this case. He cited as a precedent the appeal of the Catholic minority in 1872 for disallowance of the bill, taking from them their separate schools, and in which instance every member of the Commons agreed that the Catholics had a genuine grievance, yet, as there was a doubt of the right of disallowance, Parliament had refused to interfere, and had, on motion of Hon. Alex. McKenzie, referred the matter to the Imperial Government. Edward Blake had concurred in that course.

Hon. Peter Mitchell followed in support of the Government for reasons pretty much the same as those stated by Mr. Colby.

On the 27th, the debate on O'Brien's resolution, asking the disallowance of the Jesuits' estates act, was resumed by Dalton McCarthy, who expressed regret that this debate had to proceed without the reasons which had led the government to allow the act having been explained to the house by the ministry. He argued to show that the Jesuits' estates had, beyond doubt, been confiscated to the British crown, and had been ceded by the crown to the province of Quebec to be administered for educational purposes. Even were the Jesuits of to-day the successors of the order dissolved, they would have no claim upon the estate. But having no connection whatever with the dissolved body, they had no moral or legal claim whatever. He thought it was a most humiliating spectacle to witness a premier of a British province humbly asking permission of the Pope for Her Majesty to dispose of property of the crown. He held the act to be unconstitutional on many

grounds. The act of incorporation of the Jesuits, which he held to be not worth the paper on which it was written, was the first attempt to establish a state church in Canada. The abolition of public feeling against the Jesuits' Estates Act was so great and so general that it could not be hoped that the matter should end with discussion in Parliament. The agitation had not been the work of politicians. Scarce a politician of note had appeared upon the platform in support of it; but private citizens of all classes and all shades of politics had joined in protesting against the sanction of foreign intermeddling with Canadian affairs, and against an infringement of the equality of religion guaranteed by law.

After recess Sir John Thompson said in presenting the reasons which justified the Government in assenting to the bill now under discussion, he would have to dwell at considerable length upon details already presented. He was in a peculiar position upon this occasion. He wished to show in what position their estates stood for the purpose, not of defending the Jesuits, but of showing that the Provinces were omnipotent to deal with these questions, except in so far as the rights of the Dominion were involved. As a reward for their services to this, one of the great colonies of France, the Jesuit order had been endowed with these estates by the king of France and by private donors, to be used for purposes of education in Canada. At the capitulation the conquering power took only what the power conquered had held, but by the law of nations he was powerless to take the property movable or immovable of the people of the province. It had been said that by the terms of the capitulation the Jesuits and all their property were put at the mercy of the conquerors, but he quoted from article 34 of the terms of the capitulation of Montreal, whereby all religious communities were allowed to preserve all their estates. It was true that subsequent statutes vested these lands in the Province of Quebec, and as to the contention of McCarthy, that therefore Quebec had a legal title to them, he did not dispute. This was admitted, and all that was said in support of this act was that there existed a moral claim to some degree of compensation, little or much, which was binding upon the conscience of the legislature of Quebec. As piece by piece was put into the market, the province was met by protests most formal and solemn from the hierarchy of Quebec against diverting it from its intended use. These protests had clouded the title of the province and in one instance had had the effect of having a most valuable piece of property opposite the cathedral in Quebec withdrawn from the market after having been offered for sale. If the house would bear in mind the various steps relating to the property, and would then read the statute which it was asked to disallow, the terms would cease to be objectionable to any reasonable man. The constitution had changed him with no legal right to inquire into the constitutionality of a province yielding to moral right. His Excellency was not clothed with authority to step in and investigate every piece of legislation passed by the legislature. This moral claim may have been weak as air, but it was strong in the judgment of those who the constitution solemnly appointed to decide. This authority carried with it a limit of errors, which must be considered so long as there is nothing in it subversive of the interests of the state. The advice given by the government to His Excellency is sustained by the fact that on this moral claim the legislature had right to decide without veto, even though it were thought they had decided erroneously. There were various claimants to this property in Quebec. There were the bishops, who claimed to have inherited the moral claim of the former holders of the property. The Jesuits set up a counter claim. How was the title to be cleared?—by compensating first one claimant and then the other?—clearly by reference to some person who had authority over both. It happened that the hierarchy of Quebec and other contesting parties were both members of the same church, and as such recognized the authority of the head of their church to settle their disputes, even against their will. By the choice, he had a right to say to one or the other: This is a fair settlement between you, and I, as your supreme arbiter, have a right to so settle the dispute between you." It was only by a reference such as this that a resolution could be reached involving a payment once and once only.

In conclusion, for the sake of the good will and kindly charity of all our people, two principles must be allowed to prevail in the government of the country—first, that as regards theological questions the state must have nothing to do with them; and second, that as regards the control of the Dominion over provincial legislatures, no section of the country, whether it be the great province of Quebec or the humblest province of the confederacy, should be dealt with in accordance with the legislature of seven years ago.

Mr. McNeill followed, speaking for only a few minutes in support of the disallowance resolution.

Hon. David Mills moved the adjournment of the debate. It was then 11.40 and Sir John Macdonald objected that the debate might proceed for an hour yet. However, at the earnest solicitation of Mills, Cartwright, Mulock and Laurier, the adjournment was agreed to.

Sir John and Mr. Laurier stated that they would do their best to have the debate ended to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 11.50.

For purifying the blood, stimulating the appetite, and invigorating the system in the Spring and early Summer, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unsurpassed. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other, else the result may be anything but satisfactory.

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#### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

##### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 28.

The Act relating to lunatics and the custody of lunatics was read a third time and passed.

House went into Committee to consider the bill entitled, "An Act respecting writs of execution issued out of the Supreme Court."

Progress reported.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a Act respecting Justices of the Peace, and an Act amending the Prince Edward Island Joint Stock Company's Act, both of which were ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Wise asked what action the Government intended taking in the matter of helping a blind man named LeClair who lived in his district.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan explained that LeClair's case had been reported to the Government last year by Mr. Donald McKay, of Oyster Bed Bridge, and assistance had been rendered him; this year the same course would be pursued.

Mr. Neil McLeod submitted the report of the Poor House Commissioners for 1888. House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault presented a petition from James Ramsay and others, praying for an act to incorporate the trustees of the Public Hall at Hamilton, Lot 18. A bill in accordance therewith was received and read a first time.

Mr. Matheson presented a petition from the ratepayers of Alberton school district, praying for an amendment to the Public Schools Act by which the term allowed for payment of school debentures shall be extended to twelve years instead of seven, as at present.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan said that the matter had been under the consideration of the Government, and a bill was partly drafted founded on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education—which would, no doubt, meet the views of the petitioners.

Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced a bill entitled an Act to alter the present method of reckoning time. The bill provides that the standard of time adopted by the Inter-colonial Railway being the standard of the 25th meridian, shall be adopted as the standard in this Province.

Hon. Mr. McLeod moved the House into committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts referring to the affairs of St. James' Church, Charlottetown." It was reported agreed to.

#### Local and Other Items.

OUT EARLY.—The watering carts were out in Halifax on Wednesday, but hardly succeeded in keeping down the dust.

A gray beard on a man under 50 makes him look older than he is. The best dye to color brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.—The month of April has been fixed as the date for holding the Dominion Dairymen's Convention in Ottawa.

BO LIST.—The steamer Halifax sailed from Halifax for Boston on Wednesday with 250 passengers on board. This is said to be the largest passenger list of the season.

GAUDAUR ACCEPTS.—J. A. St. John, on behalf of Jake Gaudaur, has accepted the challenge of Teemer, as published in yesterday's issue, for three races—two, three and four miles.

CHURCH ADVANCEMENT.—It is said that Bishop Usher has received notification that a Philadelphia lady has anonymously given \$15,000 a year for the advancement of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada.

No medicine has had greater success in checking consumption, in its early stages than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

THE STANLEY.—The steamer Stanley arrived at Pictou about nine o'clock this forenoon, and left on return at the usual time. On Saturday afternoon she will come direct from Pictou to Charlottetown, and will leave here for Pictou about six o'clock on Monday morning.

NEW SETTLERS.—The Department of Agriculture reports the number of settlers in Canada from the 1st of January to the 28th of February, 1889, to have been 10,869, against 6,477 during the corresponding period of 1888. The immigration prospects of the season are particularly bright.

NOR JUST NOW.—Windsor, N. S., has decided that it will not have the electric light just now. A company was formed with a subscribed capital of \$12,000, but enquiry went to show that at least \$18,000 would be required, and that the yearly expenditures would be not less than four thousand. It was considered a risky business and the scheme was dropped.

WHEN PEOPLE DIE.—There has long been a popular belief that the greatest number of deaths occur between four and six o'clock in the morning. Dr. Charles Fere has taken the trouble to tabulate the death-hours of all patients dying in two Parisian hospitals during the last ten years. He found that there were rather fewer deaths between seven and eleven o'clock in the evening than at any other time, but there was no special preponderance at any hour.

Bran, shorts and cracked feed for sale, cheap, at G. Carter & Co's. mch28 eod

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Oct. 24, 1887—