

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886.

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### ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon 4th day, 10th., 18.1m., a. m. S. E.  
First Quarter 11th day, 4th., 31.5m., p. m. SW  
Full Moon 18th day, 10th., 46.7, a. m. N.  
Last Quarter 26th day, 1h., 3.0m., a. m. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days	
	rise	sets	water	len	
1 Thursday	5 44	6 23	4 26	9 5 12 39	
2 Friday	4 42	5 28	4 54	9 45 42	
3 Saturday	4 0	28 5	22 10 20	45	
4 Sunday	28 27	5 49	10 53	49	
5 Monday	37 29	6 17	11 27	52	
6 Tuesday	35 30	6 48	10 58	55	
7 Wednesday	33 32	7 23	0 2	58	
8 Thursday	31 33	8 2	0 40	13 5	
9 Friday	29 34	8 48	1 21	5	
10 Saturday	27 35	9 41	2 9	8	
11 Sunday	25 37	10 40	3 6	19	
12 Monday	23 38	11 46	4 20	13	
13 Tuesday	22 40	12 56	5 49	16	
14 Wednesday	20 41	2 8	7 12	21	
15 Thursday	18 42	3 21	8 16	24	
16 Friday	16 43	4 34	9 7	27	
17 Saturday	14 45	5 47	9 52	30	
18 Sunday	13 46	6 57	10 31	33	
19 Monday	11 47	8 7	11 7	36	
20 Tuesday	9 48	9 13	11 49	39	
21 Wednesday	8 50	10 12	12 26	42	
22 Thursday	6 52	11 19	1 5	46	
23 Friday	4 53	12 23	1 48	49	
24 Saturday	2 54	0 1	2 33	52	
25 Sunday	0 55	0 45	3 26	55	
26 Monday	4 58	56	1 24	4 32	58
27 Tuesday	57	58	1 55	5 43	1
28 Wednesday	56	7	0 29	6 41	4
29 Thursday	54	1	2 87	7 46	6
30 Friday	4 52	2	3 23	8 33	14 9

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THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts  
of Canada and the United States, at the  
very lowest possible rates. Write for rates  
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March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.



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OF THE

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Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-  
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For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. RY., F. W. HALS,  
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Feb. 1886—cod wky

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Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

### CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

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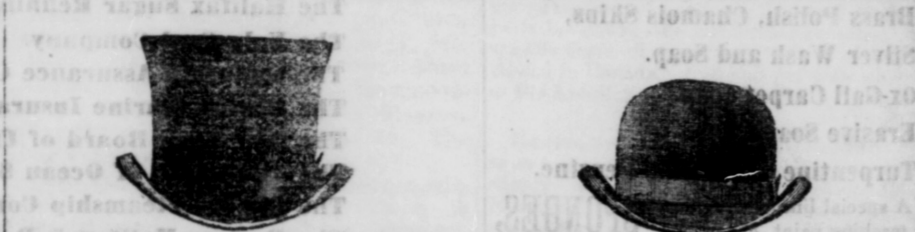
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Oct. 20.



## CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS!

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—AT THE—

## LONDON HOUSE!

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—O—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—A fine stock of Scotch and  
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—O—

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SUCCESSORS TO

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Ch'town, March 22, 1886.—dy & wky

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

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EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks,  
L Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons,  
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—O—

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1 CASE EMBROIDERY,  
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—O—

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Ch'town, March 15.—wky.

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—AT—

## LOWEST PRICES!

—O—

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400 Pieces Grey Cottons, 55 Pieces Hessians,  
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—O—

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—O—

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—O—

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—O—

## OILCLOTHS & LINOLEUMS.

—O—

## Cocoa, China and Twine Matting.

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Largest Stock of ROOM PAPER on P. E. Island.

—O—

## PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Feb. 23, '86.

### HOME RULE

CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HARTINGTON ON THE  
QUESTION—FRIDAY NIGHT'S DEBATE.

LONDON, April 9.—The house was again  
crowded to-night. Among the visitors  
were the dukes of Connaught and Cam-  
bridge and the large and ambassador.  
Although the many and ambassador to-night  
showed the intense interest that is taken in  
the progress of the debate on the Irish bill,  
the public excitement over the subject has  
somewhat abated. Mr. Gladstone was  
heartily cheered when he rose to intimate  
that the debate would be continued until  
Monday, when he hoped to close the dis-  
cussion.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

was received with faint cheers upon rising  
to resume the debate. He said he rose  
more for the purpose of making a personal  
explanation than with the object of enter-  
ing upon a detailed discussion of the  
speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, he said  
that when he was asked to join the govern-  
ment he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not  
think it possible to reconcile a separate par-  
liament at Dublin, as demanded by the  
Irish members, with the conditions of full  
guarantees for the security of the empire,  
and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all  
he wanted then was an independent inquiry  
into the subject of the Government of Ire-  
land. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone  
on January 3rd, in which he explained that  
he could not consent to the establishment  
of a separate parliament in Dublin, and it  
was on that understanding he consented to  
join the cabinet. He had presumed from  
what Mr. Gladstone told him that the  
whole cabinet would proceed step by step  
in consultation to build a scheme of home  
rule not involving separation. It was not  
until March 13th, that Mr. Gladstone  
startled the cabinet by bringing forward  
a scheme involving the issue of £150,000,000  
in consols.

At this point Mr. Gladstone, interrupt-  
ing, reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had  
not received the permission of Her  
Majesty's Government to reveal the land  
proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, said he  
would reserve his explanation. He did not  
resign on the land purchase proposals alone,  
but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked,  
how he could explain his position if his  
hands were tied? (Conservative cheers)  
He asked if he might be permitted to read  
his letter to Mr. Gladstone.

Here an angry discussion took place  
between Chamberlain and Mr. Glad-  
stone.

Mr. Chamberlain thereupon complained  
that his explanation would be lame and in-  
complete. He would never be able to  
justify his conduct to the house and to the  
country. He took four principal objections  
to the scheme for the Government of Ire-  
land. The first was to the proposal to  
exclude the Irish members from West-  
minster; his second objection was to re-  
nouncing the right of imperial taxation; in  
the third place he objected to the surrender  
of the appointment of judges and magis-  
trates, and finally he objected to the  
supreme authority given to the Irish par-  
liament in matters not specially excluded  
from its authority. Since he had left the  
cabinet, he said, an important change  
had been made by retaining power over the  
customs and excise duties, but the proposal  
now appeared utterly inconsistent with the  
principle that taxation and representation  
should go together. He further objected to  
any scheme that laid upon the British tax-  
payer a tremendous liability, with excessive  
risk, as such a project could only be looked  
upon as a bribe to modify the hostility of  
Irish land owners to home rule. He did  
not believe the Irish people would agree to  
be deprived of all voice in the control of  
matters and policies in which they were  
deeply interested, and he asserted that Ire-  
land was being asked to occupy a degrading  
position which the people would never ac-  
cept. Further, the contribution which  
Ireland was to be called upon to pay to the  
imperial treasury was fixed by the scheme  
and could not be increased, even in case the  
United Kingdom should be placed in a  
position of the direst peril, and where then,  
he asked, was the integrity of the empire?  
The financial question, he continued, dis-  
played itself into two parts. The English  
taxpayer would object to any additional  
burden being thrown on him to make good  
Irish deficiencies, and the Irish taxpayers,  
if there was a deficiency in the budget owing  
to the failure of the excise and customs  
duties, would be called on to pay new  
taxes, failing which the government would  
be obliged to repudiate their obligations.  
The scheme would be accepted grudgingly,  
and in the course of two years there would  
be an attempt to revise or alter it. As for  
himself, rather than face the future agitation  
which would be certain to prevail between  
the two countries, rather than face the dis-  
tractions and foreign complications which  
would arise by having a quasi-independent  
government, he would vote for separation  
pure and simple. (Loud cheers.) The op-  
ponents of the government's scheme were  
told that the only alternative was coercion.  
That was not his alternative. The agrarian  
discontent had arisen chiefly through evic-  
tions by the landlords. He would propose  
to deprive the landlords of the power to  
evict for six months, guaranteeing them six  
months' rent, the land being security for a  
peace advanced. During this period a  
peace commission, composed of members of  
every section and representative in parlia-  
ment, could conduct an exhaustive enquiry  
into the land question. Besides this, he looked  
for a solution of the question of the home  
rule matter in the direction of federation.  
He was not, he declared, pedantically  
pledged to his former proposals for a national  
council. Under a federation, Ireland would  
remain an integral part of the empire.  
The principle of federation had been suc-  
cessful in Italy, Germany and America. It  
would, he asserted, maintain the imperial  
unity, and at the same time satisfy the de-  
sires of the Irish people for local self-gov-

ernment, local legislature. Mr. Cham-  
berlain's speech was received with much cool-  
ness.

MR. HEALEY

taunted Mr. Chamberlain with using his  
five years' experience to attack a minister  
of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the  
scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as impracticable,  
and as involving an indefinite post-  
ponement of legislation.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK

(Liberal) said he believed if the bill was  
passed at all it would be against the wishes  
of the great majority of the people of the  
country. The bill was entirely opposed to the  
views expressed by the premier in his  
Midlothian speeches, and its results would  
be the dismemberment of the empire.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON

rose to speak at 10 p.m., and was loudly  
cheered. It required, he said, no prolonged  
examination of the scheme submitted  
last night with so much eloquence and  
ability to say that the project for estab-  
lishing future relations between this country  
and Ireland was one to which it would be  
absolutely impossible for them to make  
themselves parties. (Cheers.) The dis-  
tinguishing feature of the act of union was  
the creation of one sovereign legislature  
which was to be the sole legislative body  
for the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ire-  
land, and it was a great and legislative-  
ly united that was meant when they spoke  
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland. (Cheers.) The country, he  
said, had had no sufficient warning—it had  
had no warning at all—that any proposals  
of the magnitude and vastness of those  
which were explained last night were to be  
considered in the present parliament, much  
less that they were to form the first  
subject for consideration. (Cheers.)  
The House of Commons had no moral  
right to imitate legislation of which the  
constituencies had not been previously  
informed. The result of the last election  
was not altogether what had been expected.  
The present triumph of the Liberal party  
was not as complete as had been antici-  
pated, and if it had been known that the  
first work of the new parliament and a Liberal  
ministry was to be an entire resettlement  
of legislative relations between England and  
Ireland, it was impossible to say the result  
might not have been the return of a large  
Conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.)  
If the proposals of the prime minister were  
accepted by the Irish members, it would  
only give them a vantage ground for de-  
manding fresh concessions. Whatever  
may be the fate of the measure, its intro-  
duction by a responsible minister would  
have done much that could never be re-  
called. (Cheers.) This measure would  
henceforth be the minimum of the Irish  
demands. If, as he thought likely, it did  
not command the support of the people of the  
country, its introduction without adequate  
consideration or preparation would have  
added vastly to the great difficulties of the  
future government of Ireland. (Cheers.)  
He could not believe that the people of  
England would consent to the loyal minority  
in Ireland being handed over to the  
majority without more effectual protection  
than was afforded by the provisions of the  
bill. (Loud cheers.) If the scheme was  
good for Ireland it was equally so for  
Scotland and Wales. If the latter de-  
manded domestic legislatures of their own,  
and the demand was conceded, the result  
would be that there would be a house of  
parliament, with every Scotch and Welsh  
member excluded, acting as an Imperial  
legislature for the whole United Kingdom.  
(Cheers.) If the people of England and  
Scotland thought injustice was being done  
to the minority in Ireland, that minority  
feared that in that way this bill introduced  
in the interest of peace was likely to oc-  
casion more serious disturbances than any  
that had yet arisen. "We cannot," he  
said, "escape from responsibility by the  
delegation to another body of executive  
power which we know would be used by it  
in a manner we should condemn." Con-  
tinuing, he said: "Now that the people had  
been brought face to face with the alterna-  
tive of the disruption of the empire or the  
evils and calamities that follow from the  
rejection of this scheme, they would, he be-  
lieved, require that their representatives  
should, in relation to Irish affairs, agree to  
sink all minor differences—(opposition  
cheers)—and unite as one man to hand  
down to their successors the great empire  
complete as they had inherited it, and to  
maintain throughout its length and breadth  
the undisputed supremacy of the law."  
Lord Hartington's speech met with a bet-  
ter reception than did that of Mr. Cham-  
berlain.

JOHN MORLEY

on rising, was greeted with vociferous  
cheers by the Parnellites. He said the de-  
bate to-night had been a painful one, and  
he little thought that at the last he would  
be called upon to vindicate his position  
against two of his older comrades in  
politics; but the occasion had come, and he  
agreed that the crisis was one in which  
private feelings must yield to public  
considerations. Though he had little to fear  
in the ransacking of past utterances about  
Ireland, he thought it would be better for  
the purposes of that high constitutional  
debate to pass a general amnesty and ab-  
stain from attempts to prove political in-  
consistency. If the members of Ireland as to  
think that they would be in sympathy with  
burglars and conspirators, let them not  
talk about free institutions; let them show  
the courage of their opinions, and say  
brutely what many of them thought—that  
Irishmen were not fit for self-government  
and were not ripe for representative insti-  
tutions. Liberal as he was, radical as he  
was, he would rather go upon the lines of  
strong repression than proceed upon a  
policy that had been pursued for the last  
fifty years. Neither Chamberlain nor Har-  
tington appeared to realize that the im-  
mediate and pressing problem before parlia-  
ment was how Ireland was to be governed.  
He regretted that Mr. Chamberlain should

have thought it necessary to have referred  
to Mr. Gladstone's statement during the  
civil war in the United States, that the  
South had made a nation. That was a  
mistaken judgment on that historical oc-  
casion, but history would judge it very  
leniently when it looked back upon it, also  
Greece and Bulgaria, and now upon Ire-  
land. As to the course which Mr. Cham-  
berlain advised should be taken in preference  
to the scheme of the Government, it was  
the most extraordinary provision ever made  
by a person of Mr. Chamberlain's eminence  
and character. The preliminary measures  
would not pass in a hurry, and when passed  
they were only to prepare the way for a  
scheme of federation, which only existed  
in Mr. Chamberlain's active and energetic  
speech. The late government did not play  
with a serious danger. The failure of the  
policy of the present ministry would be a  
signal for the necessity of dealing  
with the league. That was not to be  
done by a pen and ink pro-  
clamation. It would mean the passing of  
the coercion act, giving the executive in  
Ireland power to suppress meetings, to  
arrest persons on suspicion, and to enter  
houses, and it would be necessary to lock  
up a good many priests. He called on  
Lord Hartington for a statement as to how  
he would propose to rescue the country  
from a renewal of the past policy of alterna-  
tive hesitation and precipitancy. The  
proposals of the ministry were in their  
outline the only lines which, under a sys-  
tem of free and popular institutions, the  
government of Ireland could be carried,  
and he (Morley) believed that an Irish leg-  
islature would be as capable of performing  
the duties of legislation in a spirit of jus-  
tice as any body of men to be found in any  
part of the world. (Cheers.) Those who  
recognize the danger would be disposed to  
give the government proposals a fair con-  
sideration. If they differed from them,  
they ought to be prepared with an alterna-  
tive policy, and they ought to make that  
policy conciliatory and complete.

On motion of Lord R. Churchill the de-  
bate was adjourned.

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Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been  
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all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either  
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can  
rely to this great remedy, confident of obtaining  
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ard time).

JAMES COLEMAN,  
Superintendent

Railway Office, Ch'town, March 27, 1886.  
—dy tu tr ti sic pat mon th ti sic wky pr 21

ALL PERSONS

HAVING Accounts with the undersigned,  
the same being past due, will please take  
notice that settlement, either by cash or note,  
must be made forthwith or they will be  
handed over to their Attorney.

BEER & SONS.  
March 29th, 1886—mar 31 2wks cod wky 1mo