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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1892.

VOL. 29.—NO. 251

Calendar for April, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES
First Quarter, 4th day 1 57 morn
Full Moon, 12th day 2 09 morn
Last Quarter, 20th day 1 26 after
New Moon, 28th day 5 25 morn
Average, 11 1/2 day 8h. after

Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water	
		Morn.	After
1	Friday	0 52	1 13
2	Saturday	1 35	2 2
3	Sunday	2 30	3 2
4	Monday	3 35	4 18
5	Tuesday	5 1	5 46
6	Wednesday	6 22	6 57
7	Thursday	7 31	7 57
8	Friday	8 29	8 43
9	Saturday	9 3	9 22
10	Sunday	9 40	9 56
11	Monday	10 12	10 28
12	Tuesday	10 43	10 59
13	Wednesday	11 14	11 30
14	Thursday	11 46	11 59
15	Friday	0 2	0 19
16	Saturday	0 37	0 55
17	Sunday	1 12	1 30
18	Monday	1 55	2 21
19	Tuesday	2 48	3 15
20	Wednesday	3 48	4 24
21	Thursday	4 8	5 53
22	Friday	5 36	7 19
23	Saturday	7 54	8 29
24	Sunday	9 56	9 22
25	Monday	9 44	10 3
26	Tuesday	10 23	10 43
27	Wednesday	11 0	11 16
28	Thursday	11 37	11 57
29	Friday	12 11	0 17
30	Saturday	0 38	1 1

WE ARE SHOWING

Taber's Artotypes & Arto Etchings,

AT 75 CENTS, WORTH \$1.00 A PIECE.

See Our Show Window!

HASZARD & MOORE,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market Square.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1892—w f s

Grand Sale

TEETH, NEW FURNITURE.

Continued daily until the whole of our immense stock is disposed of. Good work, new styles, bottom prices, at our Warerooms, Queen Square. Save money and get the best goods. Come one, come all. JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1892

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to G. ALFRED OHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

NEAR THE MARKET.

WATSON'S New Drug Store,

THREE DOORS BELOW LONDON HOUSE.

PATRONIZE THE BEST!

Charlottetown, February 19, 1892—dy

ONE CHANCE ONLY!

Well, I have done all I can, and I think he is over the worst stages of the disease, BUT, said the DOCTOR, you know the greatest danger comes from the weak condition in which the Grip has left him. However, there is ONE CHANCE MORE, try Ale and Beef Peptonized. It is a wonderful stimulating nutritive Tonic and Food, and has never failed me yet. Send around quick; it can be got at any DRUG STORE.

July 17, '91—dy mwf & wy lye

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.
Palatable as Milk.

Here is a straight tip for you, and a good one.

Are You Suffering from a cold?

Estey's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil will cure it. Take nothing else.

Estey's Emulsion

Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask your dealer. Take no substitute—It hasn't any.

Eggs for Hatching.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Great Size.
BLACK MINORCAS, Non-setters, Great Layers,
SILVER WYANDOTTES,
GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.
Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Address: L. A. HASZARD, P. O. Box 184, Ch'town.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
NOTICE: AUTOGRAPH OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN
The rest of Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the Island. Mr. Perry, in moving for "all correspondence, reports, &c., which may have taken place between the Government of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engineer, since September, 1891, having reference to building a tunnel from Prince Edward Island to the mainland across the Straits of Northumberland, made his usual tunnel speech. Mr. Perry's anxiety for the tunnel much resembles that of the man who is looking for work and praying he may not find it. Nothing would be so disappointing to Mr. Perry as the announcement that the Government intended building the tunnel. Mr. Perry's speech was the same old delivery of the injustice done the Island, and how the Government had deceived the people. I am not going to defend the Government's treatment of P. E. I. I have always held that we have been shamefully served;—but Mr. Perry might as well address a deaf and dumb congregation as the House of Commons, for no one listens to him. Probably one Minister remains in his seat reading or writing and the other a dozen more scattered through the Chamber doing the same, but none of them are listening. Not even the press reporters take any notice of him, and the very people whose ear the Island wants to get—the people of Ontario—never learn what Mr. Perry has been saying. The Hansard reporters take it down and some weeks hence it will be reproduced in the Pioneer, which will afford Mr. Perry's constituents a chance to read it, and then it will have served his purpose. For it is to his constituents Mr. Perry makes his speeches, and not to the House of Commons.

C. R. SMALLWOOD,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Cameron Block, lately occupied by F. L. Hazard, Esq., South side of Queen square.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1892—end & wy 3m



A BLEND of the Finest Old Highland Pure Malt Whiskey made in Scotland.
LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.,
Montreal.

OTTAWA LETTER

Some Interesting Notes and Comments.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)
On Monday Mr. Taylor moved the second reading of his Bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada. It was, he said, the same bill as he had introduced two years ago, and was an exact copy of the United States Act. He supported the Bill by quoting a number of instances of hardship caused by the enforcement of the United States Act. Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, opposed it, Dr. Sproule supported it, and Sir John Thompson sat on it. Its adoption, Sir John said, would not cause the Americans to change their law, while it would leave Canada open to the charge of barbarism, and would only serve to increase irritation between the two countries. He moved the six months' hoist. Messrs. McKay and Ryckman, the two members for Hamilton, spoke in favor of the Bill, as did also Mr. Ives and Mr. Ingram, and eventually the debate was adjourned to come up next week. Mr. Ingram is looked upon as the representative of labor in the House. He is a good speaker, and talks a lot of common sense. He was a brakeman on a western railway, and is now a baggage master, or fills some similar position. He sat in the Ontario Legislature before being returned to the Commons at the last general election. He was unseated by the Courts, but re-elected by a largely increased majority. Mr. Ives, "of Texas," as he is sometimes called, is a son-in-law of the late Hon. John Henry Pope, and represents Sherbrooke, P. Q. He is supposed to be a little "soured" just now because he was not taken into the Cabinet during the recess, and it will not be surprising if he shows his teeth occasionally. The reference to Texas is because he has large investments in that State, and the Opposition, who very naturally think that a patriotic Canadian should build up his own country in preference to a foreign one, are fond of jeering him when he dares to speak, and dubbing him "the member for Texas." Rufus H. Pope, the member for Compton, is Ives' brother-in-law, and will probably kick if Ives does, but just now the Government can stand a good deal of kicking.

On Wednesday Col. Tisdale brought up, as a matter of privilege, the position of Mr. German in relation to the constituency of Wexford for which he was returned at the general election, being subsequently unseated and disqualified. He admitted corruption before the Court and consented that his seat should be declared vacant, but appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada against the sentence of disqualification, which has not yet been heard. Since the opening of Parliament he has several times taken his seat in the House, and has even drawn part of his sessional pay. Tisdale proposed to have the seat declared vacant, and a writ issued for his election. On request of Mr. Laurier, who wished for time to examine the papers and also to notify Mr. German, further consideration was postponed. It will come up again next week, and will probably cause an exciting debate.

The rest of Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the Island. Mr. Perry, in moving for "all correspondence, reports, &c., which may have taken place between the Government of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engineer, since September, 1891, having reference to building a tunnel from Prince Edward Island to the mainland across the Straits of Northumberland, made his usual tunnel speech. Mr. Perry's anxiety for the tunnel much resembles that of the man who is looking for work and praying he may not find it. Nothing would be so disappointing to Mr. Perry as the announcement that the Government intended building the tunnel. Mr. Perry's speech was the same old delivery of the injustice done the Island, and how the Government had deceived the people. I am not going to defend the Government's treatment of P. E. I. I have always held that we have been shamefully served;—but Mr. Perry might as well address a deaf and dumb congregation as the House of Commons, for no one listens to him. Probably one Minister remains in his seat reading or writing and the other a dozen more scattered through the Chamber doing the same, but none of them are listening. Not even the press reporters take any notice of him, and the very people whose ear the Island wants to get—the people of Ontario—never learn what Mr. Perry has been saying. The Hansard reporters take it down and some weeks hence it will be reproduced in the Pioneer, which will afford Mr. Perry's constituents a chance to read it, and then it will have served his purpose. For it is to his constituents Mr. Perry makes his speeches, and not to the House of Commons.

Why does not Mr. Perry leave these matters to his leader, Mr. Davies, and let him do the talking; for the House listens to Mr. Davies, no matter what he has to say. But Mr. Perry and his Island grievances have become hoary-headed chestnuts, and neither members nor gallery will listen to them. Mr. Perry's allusions to Senator Howland were in wretchedly bad taste. If any man deserves the thanks of Islanders for working disinterestedly and at his own expense, for years, to solve the problem of winter communication, it is Senator Howland, the Charlottetown Board of Trade has voiced the sentiments of the Island in that regard, while it remains for Mr. Perry to stand on the floor of Parliament and denounce Senator Howland as an impostor used by the Government to trick and deceive the Islanders—all the while, however, protesting that he himself is in favor of the tunnel, and defying anyone to prove the

contrary. Here are a few extracts from his speech last Wednesday:
"That was his (Howland's) reward for trying to trick the people of Prince Edward Island as the dictation of the Government of Canada."
"No Grit member from the Island had sneers for the tunnel. I defy Senator Howland to show that I ever spoke in depreciation of the tunnel. I am sure my colleague did not do so."
"This is the mandate (election card) which Senator Howland published to the electors of Prince County, and it will be observed that he obtained his information from the Government; that the Government told him how to act; that he was sent there for his special purpose—to try and gull the people, and induce them, under false pretences, to vote for candidates running in support of the present Government."
"If they (the Government) have given it (the tunnel) up, I will say that they do not intend to carry out the terms of Confederation by building a tunnel, which I believe is the only way in which the terms of Confederation can be carried out."
"I expect that they (the Government) will build the tunnel and do justice to the people."
We see that Mr. Perry is a strong advocate of the tunnel, but in his opinion Mr. Howland is an impostor, who has been working the scheme all along for the sole purpose of deceiving the people of the Island. This is clear as mud, since reading Mr. Perry's speech.

Mr. Perry seems to have some grudge against Senator Howland, and he is particularly offended that the latter should have been re-appointed to the Senate, after having been defeated for Prince County. It is hard to see where the scandal comes in. Mr. Howland took a risk and a big one, if he placed any reliance on Grit predictions when he resigned his seat in the Senate to run for the Commons; for according to them it was inevitable that they were going to sweep the country. By every principle of fair play he was entitled to his Senatorship again, and who so competent to fill it? Mr. Perry's own skirts are not so immaculate that he should pose as the champion of outraged virtue—has he forgotten his own electioneering record?

Mr. Perry and Mr. Howland had been political colleagues up to 1873, and in that year Mr. Howland and his party had elevated Mr. Perry to the Speakership of the House of Assembly. Afterward Mr. Howland accepted the position of Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, and later in when the first Dominion elections were drawing nigh, Mr. Perry trumped all the way from English to Charlottetown with a requisition to Mr. Howland to stand for Prince County, and he used all his prettiest persuasion to induce Mr. Howland to resign his office and enter the field. Mr. Howland yielded to the voice of the charm; he resigned his office, he started on the campaign with Hon. J. C. Pope as his colleague against Messrs. James Yeo and John Andrew Macdonald, and his surprise may be better imagined than described when, just before nomination day, Mr. Macdonald dropped out and Mr. Perry took his place on the Grit ticket. Both Mr. Howland and Mr. Perry were defeated in this contest, but a few months later, at the general election in January, 1874, Mr. Perry was returned for Prince County irregularly and in spite of the law, and before he dared to take his seat in the Commons the Grit majority tried to pass a whitewashing Act of Indemnity.

Mr. Perry was elected to the Island Legislature in May, 1882. In the succeeding month of June, we find him a candidate at the Dominion Election, to qualify him for which he should have resigned his seat in the Local Legislature. Whether he did so or not he himself knows best; at any rate he was defeated in his Dominion aspirations, and next session of the Local Legislature we find him taking the seat in the House of Assembly which he had resigned a few months previously. Of course there was no trickery or deception in this act. Nor was the means he took, in 1887, to divest himself of his character as a member of the House of Assembly in order to qualify himself for the Dominion Elections, eminently straightforward. Indeed Mr. Perry's whole political career has been marked by crookedness and double dealing, and much more could be told than what has been related, did time and space permit. But enough of Mr. Perry for this time.

To return to the debate, Mr. Yeo followed Mr. Perry in a moderate and sensible speech. He hoped that if further botings and surveys were absolutely necessary they would be undertaken early in the summer. Then, should it be found that the cost of the work was too great to justify the Dominion in constructing it, it would become a question between the two governments what compensation should be made to the people of the Dominion. Mr. Yeo differed widely from his colleague for he scouted the idea that the promises made by Sir John Macdonald were with the intent of deluding the people, or that the Dominion Government intended to deceive the electors. All though \$2,000,000 might seem a large sum, yet when it was to be expended in carrying out a solemn contract, the amount ought not to be considered for a moment. Mr. Yeo was anxious to have the matter decided and not to have the people disgraced by the expectation that a tunnel was to be built if it was not the intention to do so.

Mr. Davies was also anxious to have the question settled at once, and not have it "dangled before the people at every election. Parliament had spent money like water in every part of the Dominion for canals and railways except in P. E. I. Once more did Mr. Davies remind the House that the Island had laid every cent of three millions and a quarter for its railway which was not built by Canada, as is popularly supposed. The Finance Minister had promised last year to procure all necessary data for estimating the cost of the tunnel—why had he not done so? Mr. Davies does not approve of the small tunnel. He said: "I do not think the small tunnel would be worth considering in view of the requirements of the Island in regard to taking their goods to market." Proceeding, Mr. Davies pressed for an answer as to the intentions of the Government, at the same time declaring that if the engineers' reports should show the tunnel to be so costly as to be beyond what we could fairly ask, he for one would not ask it.

jection to the motion being carried, and the information being brought down, at which time he thought it would be more in order to discuss the question.
The Grits had a caucus last week which, from all I can hear, was not a very harmonious gathering. No less than five French-Canadian members of the party refused to attend, the most prominent among these being Col. Amyot. It is said that two others, Messrs. Savard and Simard, have given notice of their intention to support the Government. But what alas Amyot and Bruneau and Delisle is Cartwright and the Globe. The Toronto organ has pronounced itself in favor of Mr. McCarthy's North-West Bill, and Mr. Laurier, at the caucus, gave his colleagues plainly to understand that if the Globe did not hold its tongue, he would pitch the leadership. He, Mr. Laurier, supported Mr. Laurier, and consequently relations between him and Cartwright are seriously strained. Mr. Davies endeavored to smooth matters down; but Cartwright vouchsafed no response. He proposes to have his own way, even if it sinks the ship.

Two monster petitions were presented to the House last week. One from the Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies, in favor of closing the Canadian section of the Chicago Fair on Sunday, was 56 feet long and contained 18,000 names. The other had 10,000 signatures and asked that the duty on coal oil, binder twine, iron and its products be removed.
Friday being Lay-Day the House adjourned on Thursday evening till Monday. A few minutes ago I met Mr. B. D. Higgs, of the Guardian, who arrived here on Saturday from New York. He is on his way to the Pacific coast, but will do Ottawa for the next few days.

A large number of carriages used to be imported, and I suppose still are, from the Gananoque Carriage Works. They do a large and growing business. Last month they sent over 20 carriages of carriages to the Northwest, and in one week recently the firm booked orders from London, (England), Jamaica, Trinidad and Bermuda, in addition to their Canadian trade.
According to a return brought down the other day, the total quantity of Canadian flour exported to Newfoundland in 1890 was 19,335 barrels, and last year 69,438.

The value of fish and fish products imported from Newfoundland in 1887 was \$340,503; in 1888 \$390,659; in 1889, \$481,878; in 1890, \$457,046; and in 1891, \$722,096. Had these products been imported from other countries, the duty collected would have amounted to \$327,563.

Raising Colts by Hand.

There are a great many colts set on account of the death of the dams, or by their not giving milk enough to support them. Three of Black Diamond Knox's colts died last spring on account of the death of their dams. They were kept alive from one to three weeks, and might have been raised to be fine horses if they had been properly managed. In the case of a colt only three days old, which it was found necessary to raise by hand, fresh cow's milk was fed, at first diluted about one fourth with water, and sweetened at the rate of one tablespoonful of sugar to the quart of milk. It was difficult to get the little fellow started to drinking, or rather it was started to suckling, for the finger was used during the first month. In two or three days, however, he took the milk with a relish, a fed for the first four or five weeks was d for 430 and 10 a m., and 12.30, 3.5 and 9 p. m., a pint or less being given at the start. This amount was gradually increased and the number of meals cut down in proportion, until at the end of two months only three meals a day were given. The little fellow soon began to eat oatmeal, which was given all the time, and start with a little diluted milk. The milk was not diluted or sweetened after the two months. After it got used to its new diet the colt grew right along, and was as good a colt as any other of the same age sucked. He seemed healthy all the time, the oatmeal fed having the same effect as a laxative. Keep a close watch on the bowels, and have colic med. in hand.

Syrup of Figs

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. W. B. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist, Charlottetown, nwf 1713