

THE DAILY EXAMINER. MARCH 12, 1884.

Parliamentary Notes.

The debate on the Address was resumed last evening by Mr. Sinclair. He was followed by Hon. D. Ferguson, Mr. Richards, Mr. McLeod, Mr. D. C. Martin, Hon. Mr. Lefurgy, Mr. Farquharson, Hon. Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Matheson.

The junior member for Tigouh read his maiden speech to Mr. Speaker and the House last night. We regret that we are not able to congratulate him as we generally do new members.

Mr. Lefurgy made a good point last night when he said that a Government raising a large revenue by taxation were not likely to be economical as when they had to make both ends meet without taxation.

The treachery and meanness evinced in the dismissal of Mr. Chabousson, the doorkeeper in the Legislative Council, has proved the culminating point in regard to the usurped leadership of Mr. Benjamin Rogers in that body.

The Gay Head Disaster.

The investigation which took place in Boston, relative to the loss of the "City of Columbus," has resulted in revoking the license of Capt. Wright as a shipmaster, and in the censure of Capt. Bearse of the steamship "Glaucus," for passing the wreck and not going to the rescue.

Upon the renewal of the hearing in the case, the fact was elicited, and was considered of much importance as giving an inkling of the cause of the disaster to the ship, that before Capt. Wright retired to his room he gave the order to the second mate to change the course to west-south-west when the ship was off Tarpaulin Cove.

The action of Capt. Bearse of the steamship "Glaucus" is inexplicable. He passed at eight o'clock in the morning, about four miles distant, and he and his officers looked through their glasses and recognised the wreck as that of the "City of Columbus," but sped on her way without altering the course of the "Glaucus" to give assistance or ascertain if life was in danger.

Capt. Bearse's conduct, according to his own testimony, and that of his ship's company, was reprehensible in the extreme. That he should pass a wreck in such weather, and under the circumstances which he was cognizant of, is contrary to all our notions of the spirit of noble self-sacrifice, generous actions, and the hearty, humane feelings which characterise the hardy, clear-headed men who "go down to the sea in ships."

circumstance of passing the wreck until he reached Boston, and this too after he had found out that he had made a terrible mistake—if it can be called such—and of which public opinion would hold him responsible. What a contrast between the conduct of Lieut. Rhodes and the Gay Head half-breed, and that of Captain Bearse.

A fund of several thousand dollars was subscribed and distributed amongst the poor, brave and humane people of Gay Head; and another fund of better than \$3,000 was presented to Lieut. Rhodes, who, in the same generous spirit in which he risked his life to rescue the perishing persons in the rigging of the "City of Columbus," has distributed the sum amongst his fellow officers and the men of the cutter to which he is attached.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S POSITION. There has lately been no question of general importance before Parliament except that of the Canada Pacific Railway loan—of which your readers have already been fully advised—and nothing whatever about Prince Edward Island.

The direct benefits last year were valued by the Water Works Committee at \$2,873.92; the indirect benefits, through the decrease of insurance alone, is, from reliable data, valued at \$70,000 a year; and there has been, since the introduction of the water works, a decided improvement in the health of the town.

OTTAWA, March 1.

THE POSITION OF SIR CHARLES. At the time your correspondent's last letter was written the House was engaged in discussing a question arising out of the dual position occupied by Sir Charles Tupper. The decision arrived at was that it should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT. No cooler was the vote registered than Sir Charles returned to his seat, amid the applause of his supporters, and at once proceeded to move the Railway Loan Bill another step forward.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway shall not, nor shall any of its branch lines nor any line of railway leased by the Company or under their control, be at any time amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway or any of its branch lines or with any branch lines leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company or under their control."

"The Supreme Court of Canada shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this clause and to prevent, by injunction or otherwise, any infraction thereof and to punish any breach or disobedience of any order, decree or judgment of the Court in this behalf, and for these purposes shall have all the powers, both at Common Law and in Equity, of a Superior Court of original jurisdiction."

This was at once felt to be a grand stroke; and the question at once suggested was: Why did not the Opposition do this? They had moved several amendments—some of them merely useless, some of them unnecessary, some of them calculated to obstruct the operations of the Company without affording any additional security to the country.

HOW POPULATION IS MANUFACTURED. For several years, statistics showing that very large numbers of Canadians have been emigrating to the United States have been published and pointed to by the Grits as indubitable evidence that this country is being depopulated on account of Tory rule.

CAPTAIN BOLTON'S EVIDENCE. Captain Bolton, R. N., who is well known in Charlottetown, is here. He has been engaged in making a hydrographical survey of Georgian Bay. A few days ago, he was examined before the Hudson's Bay Committee.

THE BUDGET. This important matter having been disposed of, so far, at least, as the House of Commons is concerned, another important matter was at once introduced. The main points of the Budget Speech are already known to your readers. There is no man in Parliament who enlists the sympathies of his auditors as does Sir Leonard Tilley. One may, perchance, think his position weak, his statements wrong, his arguments illogical, and his conclusions mistaken. But no one who listens to the tones of his voice can doubt his honesty or sincerity, or feel that he himself is not confident that he is adopting the best course that can be taken with due regard to the interests and the circumstances of the country.

had not heard of any coal in the vicinity of the Straits, and had been unable to find any trace of coal in Ungava Bay, although he had tried to do so.

HOLES IN THE ICE.

Among the Bills before the House is one which makes it a misdemeanour to have unguarded and exposed holes, openings, etc., in the ice on any navigable or frequented water. The offences are under the Bill punishable with fine or imprisonment; and in case a life should be lost, the person who left the whole unguarded is to be guilty of manslaughter.

OTTAWA WATER WORKS.

The want of water is never felt in Ottawa; and fires, of any consequence, are rare. The water is drawn from the foot of the Little Chaudiere Falls, two miles from the city. It is excellent for every purpose in which water is needed. The water pipes are laid in the solid rock, at great expense, and extend to all parts of the city. Nearly every house has its bath and other modern conveniences; and there is an unlimited supply for all the public buildings, for sprinkling the streets, and for use at fires.

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and though there is a temporary depression in its trade, there is good reason for the belief that the depression will speedily be thrown off. The surplus of the current year will, according to Sir Leonard's estimate, be about \$2,000,000, and the income of the coming year—the year 1884—will in his opinion, be—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes From Customs (\$20,000,000), Excise (\$5,500,000), Post Office (\$1,900,000), Public Works (\$3,000,000), Railways (\$750,000), Interest and Investments (\$800,000), and Other sources (\$800,000).

Total estimated income \$32,000,000. While the total expenditure will be \$30,611,639.

As to the position we stand in to-day, Sir Leonard says: "Notwithstanding the fact that the people have been relieved from the payment of two millions and a quarter of taxation, notwithstanding that there has been a large increase in the manufacturing industries of the country, still we have a surplus of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a year, sufficient to meet any further increase which may take place in the producing power of our manufacturers throughout Canada. Under these circumstances, we are in a position to-day to meet Parliament and say, we have provided for the past, we have had a surplus in the past, we have reduced taxation, and the revenue, without any change so far as increased taxation is concerned, is ample and sufficient for the future, and for the expenditure that may fall upon the Dominion. It may be said: 'It is true, but could you not have made it something less than it was and not have had such a large surplus during the three years to which you refer?' What has been the effect? We have been able to take off the duties on the necessities of life, many of them, and we have been able to do what members of the late Government said they intended to do if they had been in power when they had a surplus revenue. They justified themselves in not collecting revenue sufficient to pay the expenditure from 1875 to 1879, because when good times came they would take the surplus and appropriate it to paying the deficits during that period. We have done that. We have paid off these deficits. We have reduced our debt. By the legislation that has taken place here, we have increased the Dominion note circulation since 1879 by \$6,500,000, and by providing that we should deposit Dominion debentures guaranteed by the Imperial Government for a part of it, we have not been required to keep one dollar of gold more than when we had a circulation of \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000; therefore we have had an increased circulation of \$6,000,000 without any great cost to the country. We have reduced the interests of our debt by improving our credit by having a respectable surplus; and, more than that, we have, by the course we have pursued with reference to the appropriating of this surplus in reducing our debt, placed ourselves in such a position that, in the last fiscal year, the net interest paid by the Dominion of Canada was \$200,000 less than we paid in 1879-80.

Some of the reductions in taxation were summarised by Sir Leonard. For instance, there was a loss to the revenue of \$844,016 on tea; \$76,313 on coffee; \$91,719 on tin sheets, slates and blocks; \$290,000 on stamps; \$50,000 of postage on newspapers; \$700,000 of reduction in the tobacco duty; \$1,000 on scrap iron; \$14,250 on periodicals; and \$50,000 on wire and other articles; making about \$2,300,000 of reduction in the taxation of the country.

Sir Leonard did not fail to point out that almost every article required or used by our farmers is cheaper now than it was in 1878. There were many other interesting points in the speech which should be brought out and accentuated. But for the present letter—enough.

THE BUDGET—SIR RICHARD'S REPLY. Sir Leonard at once enlists the sympathies of his auditors; Sir Richard at once repels them. Sir Richard's style is clear and vigorous, but evidently artificial. When set for speech making, his voice is in falsetto; and his statements are so extreme that he at once begs doubt. He said the Government is "corruption incarnate"; that "the public morality of Canada is painfully low, and its public opinion painfully weak"; "that we would have done better if we had borrowed \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 and thrown the money into the sea, or had it blown away in fireworks, as other nations have done, than allow these hon. gentlemen to control the administration of this country"; that "we have seen hundreds of thousands of the very choicest and flower of our fellow countrymen driven into exile by the policy of those hon. gentlemen"; that "the taxation of this country is equal to that with which the United States emerged from their late civil war." These and many other statements just as extreme, made the comparatively few gentlemen who stopped to listen to him stand aghast at his recklessness, and destroyed the force of his criticisms—of which more anon. A village politician, with no reputation to lose, could not, in this respect, have spoken half as madly.

MR. SULLIVAN'S MISSION. Hon. Mr. Sullivan leaves for home to-day. He deserves credit and thanks. The death of one of the Engineers was the main cause of the delay in the settlement of our claim respecting the public piers. The reports were not sent in, and the Government had no data upon which to base their decision. Mr. Sullivan came here at a time when both the Engineers and the Government were engaged in business of greater importance to Canada at large than the settlement of our claim. Nevertheless, he succeeded in gaining their attention, and in having the question decided. Mr. Sullivan will, no doubt, take the earliest opportunity to inform the Legislature concerning the terms of settlement. He may also be able to throw some light upon the mystery involved in the question: "Who is the pre-emptor?"

WE are now making a splendid line of Men's Gaiters and Lace Boots, which we will sell low.—DORSEY, GOFF & CO. [mar12]

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR LEMONS OR LIME JUICE. is a superior substitute, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

THIRTY per cent. discount on Ladies' Kid and Goat Boots.—DORSEY, GOFF & CO. [mar12]

WANTED. WANTED. 500 CARPENTERS and Workmen will be wanted to build up the burnt part of Charlottetown, and to buy their BOOTS AND SHOES AT DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S. READ THIS. We are now prepared to accommodate each and every person on the Island with a good pair of Solid Leather Boots, at the lowest price. The style, quality and fit of our work can't be beat. Come and see for yourself. Sole Leather, Wholesale and Retail. DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, March 12, 1884.—eod wklly

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENGLAND. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836. Invested Funds, \$30,632,000; of which ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested in Canada. General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund, SEVEN MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This Company will now do a general business in the City and Province. Risks taken daily by R. R. FITZGERALD, AGENT. Ch'town, March 10, 1884.—1m eod

DESBRISAY & ANGUS, AGENTS OF THE QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in Stevenson's Building, CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS, Where they are prepared to do business. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. TO be sold by AUCTION, on the premises, Friday, the 4th of April next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, if not previously disposed of by private sale, all that plot of land situated on Kent Street, the former site of the "North American Hotel," measuring forty-two feet on Kent Street and extending back 150 feet, together with all the stone, etc., in the cellars thereof. This affords a good opportunity for any person wishing to invest in a hotel, it having been used for such for the last forty years. Terms easy and made known at sale. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, March 10—3j wklly t sale

FOR SALE. 50 loads Kindling Wood, 200 cords Hardwood, 200 cords Softwood, 6,000 Longers. Apply to JOSEPH MAHAR, Cumberland Street. Ch'town, March 9—6i

The Great Sale of Cotton Goods at the London House will be continued for 30 days, for cash, at a still farther reduction in prices. March 7, 1884.

Ash Hoops For Sale. THE Subscriber has a quantity of the above on hand. Orders left at his store Wellington Station, or at the Osborne House, Charlottetown, will be attended to. JOS. O. ARSENAULT. March 7, 1884.

WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT. THE best produce yet tried on the Island. Call and examine and see testimonials at my Furniture Store, J. D. McLeod's corner. JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, March 8.

School Books, Marked Very Low. World's Standard Library Series, Poets, and other Standard Books, SELLING AT COST. Now is the time to get valuable BOOKS at a GREAT BARGAIN. Ch'town, March 6—1m eod

BARGAINS. I AM selling the balance of my Furniture saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J. D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below usual prices. JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, March 8.

Brick Yard To Let. THE Montrose Brick Yard, (1/4 miles from Southport), together with Dwelling House, Stable, Kilns, Pugs, etc. For particulars apply on the premises to JOHN B. STEWART, Southport, Lot 48. March 4, 1884.—2w wklly 2d pt

"KENSINGTON FARM." NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas trees have lately been cut down and others wantonly injured, and fences destroyed on the Kensington Property, near this city, the subscriber, who is the owner of the said property, will cause to be sued all persons found in any way trespassing thereon. The part of this property fronting on the Hillsborough River will be leased for farming purposes for a term of years. MICHAEL BEAZELEY, By his Attorney G. W. DEBLOIS. Ch'town, Jan. 29, 1884.—1f

Lobster Canning Factory FOR SALE. COMPLETE and in excellent order—1,600 Traps, Boats, Can Makers' Tools, Bounding House. STOCK—comprising Tin Plates, Cans, Tin Lead, Solder, Paint, Labels, etc., ready for immediate use. Inquire of MESSRS. FOOLE & LEWIS, Charlottetown. Feb. 26—2w