

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 1, 1884.

The Unpatriotic "Patriot."

When the Piers question first came under public notice, all right-thinking men, men who had interests at stake in this Province, expressed the hope that the Island Government would be successful in bringing their negotiations with the Federal Government to a satisfactory close. A faint hope that the Dominion Government would take over our Piers, and refund a handsome sum for their maintenance since 1873 for a time, existed. Then the average Grit said: "If the Island Government are successful in dealing with the Piers questions, they will deserve the support of all political parties." Grits also publicly acknowledged that if Hon. Mr. Sullivan were successful in his Mission to Ottawa, he would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of Prince Edward Island.

Now the Piers correspondence has been laid on the table of the House of Assembly. They show that an Order in Council was made by the Dominion Government accepting twenty-five Island piers, and authorizing that the sum of \$53,322.19 be placed in the supplementary estimates of this session, as a refund to the Government of Prince Edward Island of its expenditure on these works; and also a further sum of \$11,800 for their repair during the present year. This is, so far as it goes, satisfactory, inasmuch as it is an acknowledgement of the liability of the Dominion to maintain our piers. But the Provincial Government is not content, and as we stated in a previous issue, they have passed a very able and exhaustive Minute of Council pointing out the just claims of the Province to a further refund, and the duty of the Dominion Government to take over and maintain other piers of undoubted federal importance. We have no doubt that the Island Government will be as successful in the second demand as they have been in the first negotiations.

It can not be denied that it is the duty of every one who has the best interest of the Province at heart to help on the work which the Local Government have in hand. The more money we receive for our just claims, the lighter will be the burden of taxation. But what do we see? An unscrupulous and unpatriotic Opposition, having for its organ a misnamed journal, raising barriers at every step the Government are making towards a satisfactory settlement of the question. The last two issues of the Patriot bear evidence that the editor is mortified with the thought that the Dominion Government will yet give the full concession of our just claims on the pier question. Among the many nonsensical statements made by Mr. Laird is one that "the Dominion Government will raise the wharfage." The wharfage charged by the Dominion Government is not higher than that charged by the Local Government, or by private wharf owners. And we have no hesitation in saying that the Dominion Government will not increase the wharfage in this Province.

The course which the Patriot has taken, with regard to the pier question, is in keeping with the course which it has taken on all questions of interest to this Province. The record of the editor, and the position he has taken on this question, proves that he would sooner see the piers money cast to the four winds than it should pass into the coffers of the present Local Government. This is Patriotism in earnest.

The twelfth annual report of the chief superintendent of schools for New Brunswick (the first under the administration of Mr. Crockett, Dr. Rand's successor) shows that during the summer term of 1882 the total number of schools was 1,411, an increase of 25. The number of teachers was 1,480, an increase of 27; the number of pupils, 52,758, an increase of 837. During the winter term of 1883 the number of schools was 1,378, an increase of 61; the number of teachers 1,438, an increase of 67; the number of pupils in attendance 50,662, an increase of 1,857. The number of districts having schools in operation in the summer term that were without schools in the winter term was 169, a decrease of 26; and the number having schools in the winter term that were without schools in the summer term was 132, an increase of 10. The total number of different pupils in attendance in the schools within the year was 64,581, an increase of 314. It will be seen by these figures that the schools have been unusually well sustained during this year. Mr. Crockett compliments his predecessor for his zeal, executive ability and the state of efficiency to which he brought the schools of the province during his term of office.

It is satisfactory to know that the deputation of the Geographical Society to Ottawa for the purpose of urging on the Dominion authorities the expediency of continuing the work of exploration in the northern regions, so full of varied resources, and of contributing to that end, did not fail to make the desired impression. Next June, Mr. Baillarge says, Messrs. Bignell and Comeau, with some members of the Geological Survey, are to set out on a two years' expedition to survey the Mistassini country and explore as well the tract between Lake Mistassini and James Bay as the region between that lake and Lake St. John. The cost of the expedition is to be covered in part by federal and provincial

grants, in part by a share of the survey appropriation. It has been known for years that there is abundance of good arable land (not to speak of timber, minerals, &c.) around Lake Abbitibe, and some think that the ordinary cereals may be cultivated as successful there as on the St. Lawrence. The same conditions may exist around Lake Mistassini, which, though further north, has the same position with regard to the height of land. At any rate the expedition cannot fail to bring us important information.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 26.

Your correspondent, the Liberal-Conservative members from P. E. Island, and, in fact, all interested in our "gem of the Northern Seas" have experienced a series of disappointments concerning the Fishery Resolutions, of which Mr. Davies gave notice nearly a month ago. It was, some time since, stated by the Pioneer that Mr. Davies had actually moved these resolutions, and Mr. Davies was consequently lauded for his devotion and ability. But the statement was erroneous, and the laudation unmerited. Mr. Davies has not moved the resolutions, and your correspondent ventures the prediction that he will not move them. There are only certain days on which he can do so; and those, unfortunately, have been the very days on which Mr. Davies was inadvertently or perhaps unavoidably absent. When Mr. Davies' turn comes round, the leader of the Island members, the reporters in the gallery—all turn their eyes towards his seat. But Mr. Davies is not there; or if perchance he is there, there is, somehow, always something on the boards, which prevents him from redeeming his pledge to his constituents. To-day it was the fifth order on the paper. Everyone felt confident that, at last, the Island's distinctive claim—the claim which was forgotten and overlooked when Mr. Davies was one of the Dominion counsel before the Halifax Commission—would be presented. Everyone on the Island was on tip-toe with expectation. But Mr. Kirk, of Guysborough, had a motion to make about some petty preventive officer in his County, and he must needs make a long speech; and then another loyal member of the loyal Opposition must needs rise to the occasion, and kill time by talking, in a general way, about the evils of superannuating elderly public officials, until six o'clock—and so Mr. Davies lost his opportunity. Of course his regret is very great. But some honorable members of his party make no secret of their satisfaction that "that question cannot come up again this year."

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

The principle of a prohibitory liquor law was affirmed in the House this evening by a majority of sixty-two—one hundred and two voting for and forty against. Mr. Foster's resolution as amended. Fifty-five members went so far as to declare by their votes on Mr. Robertson's amendment that "the public sentiment of Canada calls for immediate legislation to that end." The amendment which with the resolution was carried by so large a majority set forth that "this House is prepared so soon as the public sentiment will sufficiently sustain a stringent measure to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competence of the Parliament of Canada." It now remains for the country to declare its opinion; and in this amendment, which was moved by Mr. Thomas White, the promoters of the prohibition movement have from the representatives of the people a pretty broad hint that it is desirable that public sentiment should be tested in the ordinary constitutional way.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

In the course of the debate, Sir Leonard Tilley put in a strong plea against early hasty action. He said that he had as early as 1855 introduced into the Legislature of New Brunswick one of the most stringent prohibition laws ever submitted to a Parliament. Previous to that time there had been given throughout the Province an expression of public opinion far stronger, far more decided than the expression of public opinion now given upon the prohibition question. Petitions came in from all parts of the country, some of them as large as rolls of carpets. Three-fourths of the whole population were in favor of a prohibition measure. The bill was carried in the Lower House by a two-thirds majority, and in the Upper House by a majority nearly as large. The law came into force on the first January, 1856. Its opponents were much more bitter than the opponents of prohibition are now. He was burnt in effigy. His house was attacked; and for a time it seemed as though his life was in danger. Had it been carried out he was satisfied that it would have proved the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon the province. For six weeks or so the liquor shops were closed. At the end of that time a few individuals were induced to break the law. The magistrates of that day were, many of them, not very well up in legal proceedings, and hundreds of appeals were taken out and carried before the judges. In many cases the cases were dismissed and the magistrates' verdict in damages ranging from \$200 to \$500. The consequence was that they became alarmed and refused to take complaints into their consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor was personally opposed to the measure, and pressed his Council to appeal to the people. An appeal was made, and the consequence was that the very same persons who had a few months previously signed petitions in favor of a prohibitory law came forward and openly voted against it. The best friends of the law were themselves disheartened, and a large majority were returned to effect its repeal. This result had taught him a lesson which he had never forgotten. It had taught him that the cause of prohibition is injured rather than advanced by the enactment of a law which the public sentiment of the country is not sufficiently strong to enforce. He felt sure that prohibition would come in Canada. As to the loss of revenue which would result from the enforcement of a prohibitory law, he regarded that as but a feather's weight in this argument. We might give up the revenue to-morrow; and, if he thought the country were ready for prohibition, he would be only too happy, as Finance Minister, to devise ways and means to make the law good. But this

Scott Act was not a signal success; and great care had to be exercised in the selection of counties in which to test it. If the public were ready for prohibition the Scott Act might be applied to such an extent that, by degrees, the whole country would come under a practically prohibitory law, and until they are ready the enactments of a prohibitory law, applicable to the whole country, would be worse than useless.

A REWARD OF SKILL.

The skill of the *Hazard* reporters has been recognized by the House of Commons. A report of the Debates Committee recommending the increase of their salaries to \$2,000 each per year was adopted by the House to-day. The reporters are necessarily men of rare accomplishments. They must possess good literary ability; they must be familiar with the political history of the country; they must be first-class shorthand writers, which, Dickens informs us, is equivalent to being proficient in three foreign languages. Speaking generally they are men of very much higher culture than the ordinary member of Parliament, and therefore the House has decided to pay them well. This action will be an encouragement to hard working young men in the profession of journalism; for it shows that there are, at least in the Capital, those who appreciate the skill which they are striving to obtain. But, perhaps, with equal justice, a proportionate reduction might be made in the salaries of the gang of lacqueys who hang about the Parliament Building.

HERRING INSPECTION.

The provisions of Mr. Costigan's Bill to amend the General Inspection Act will be interesting to our fishermen. The Bill declares that herrings, gaspereaux and alewives to be branded or marked No. 1 extra shall be 13 inches and upwards in length and fat, and shall be well struck with salt, thoroughly cured and cleaned and bright in color; those to be branded and marked No. 1 shall be from 11 to 13 inches in length, well struck with salt, thoroughly cured and cleaned and bright in color; those to be branded and marked No. 2 shall be from 9 to 11 inches in length and shall comprehend the best herrings that remain after the selection of quality No. 1. Herrings under 9 inches in length shall be branded and marked No. 3, with the word "small" in addition to the other brands or marks.

"BETTER TERMS."

It is somewhat strange that journals which claim to be "well informed" will persist in saying that in doing justice—or at least partial justice—to P. E. Island in respect to its public piers, the Dominion Government has "given the Island better terms." Of course this is not the fact. Under the constitution of the Confederacy it is the duty of the Federal Government to maintain piers or wharves owned by the public, and used for purposes of inter-provincial and general trade. In other parts of Canada the Federal Government has performed this duty all along; but in P. E. Island it has, till now, been done at the cost and charge of the Local Government. Now the Dominion Government takes the charge and bear the cost, and to some extent, indemnifies the Province for its outlay in past years. But the Province has neither demanded nor received "better terms." The cries of some other Provinces for "better terms," are, however, becoming so loud and strong that the subject must, ere long, receive the serious consideration of the Administration. It is felt that there will necessarily be dissatisfaction and danger in yielding first to the demands of one Province and then to those of another; and the best opinion here is in favor of the appointment of a Commission, independent of Government and party, to enquire into and weigh and settle the claims of all on the basis of justice. It is needless to say that this is a subject of the first importance.

ASSISTED PASSENGERS.

A few days ago, your correspondent called upon Mr. Lowe, of the Department of Agriculture—the gentleman who looks after immigration—and represented that Prince Edward Island is in need of domestic and farm servants, both men and women; that the Island Province contributes a share, proportionate to its population, of the fund whence immigrants whose passages are "assisted," who come to Canada to enter service, is drawn; and that it would be fair and right, as well as mutually advantageous, if the footsteps of some of the best of the assisted passengers were directed towards the numerous Island homes in which good servants are wanted. Mr. Lowe readily admitted the force and justice of this representation, and said that if the Department were informed as to the number, sex and class of immigrants required, he would arrange with the immigrant agent at Halifax to have them forwarded to Charlottetown. If persons wanting servants would forward to THE EXAMINER office statements of their requirements in respect to servants, THE EXAMINER would, no doubt, forward to Ottawa a list of their names, etc., and so their requirements could be met. It would, of course, be important to secure a good contingent of capable and respectable servants; and for this purpose it would be advisable that some judicious person should go to Halifax to make a selection and arrangements.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The news that the efforts of our representatives in respect to the Dominion Exhibition have proved fruitless, is disappointing to them, as it will be to the people of the Island. However, the effort has been made; and, if followed up, may lead to a better result next year.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Woollen Factory Company.

THE affairs of the above Company having been wound up, pursuant to a Resolution passed by the Shareholders at their last meeting, a final dividend of two dollars and ninety cents per share, has been declared, and will be payable at the office of F. L. Hazard, Esq., Solicitor, in Charlottetown, on and after Friday next, the fourth day of April, instant.

Dated at Charlottetown this 1st day of April, A. D. 1884.

By order,

HENRY LONGWORTH,

Chairman.

DAVID R. M. HOOPER,

Director.

April 1—Jan 2nd wky 1m

GREAT SALE OF New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, NEW SPRING STYLES,

Received Before the Advance in Duty.

We have an immense stock of

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression.

Fleecy Cottons, Sheetting Cottons, Pillow Cottons,

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS,

Towels and Towelling,

TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHOICE TEAS, VERY CHEAP!

By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter-Chest. Also, in Packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - Montreal.

HALIFAX BRANCH J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Merchants Bank of Halifax

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

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.

GRAND SALE OF

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO. will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give special bargains in

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, up.

Men's Ulsters, \$4.95, \$6.25, \$7.00, up.

Men's Reefers, \$2.95, \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$5.50, up.

Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Worsted Tweeds, Under-clothing, Buffalo Robes, Horse Rugs, Small Wares, etc.

PARKS' WARP, CHEAP.

Cash Buyers can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every Department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO,

ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2nd wky pres pat.

WANTED,

A GOOD STADY MAN, who understands taking care of horses, and capable of attending to the delivery of Goods, etc., from warehouses.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

April 1st

Scotch Seed Wheat.

FOR SALE—100 bush choice Seed Wheat grown from seed imported from Scotland.

J. & T. MORRIS,

Ch'town, April 1—2i wky 1i

TARIFF, 1884.

IN order to supply a want among merchants and others who are printing, in book form, copy of Customs Tariff, with alterations made therein during present session of Parliament. The Book will contain the following information:—

Sections from Customs Act relating to Entries, List of Customs Ports, Outports, and Preventive Stations.

Exchange Tables showing value in dollars and cents from sterling, francs and six-marks

Interest Tables, Postage Rates, Parcel Rates, to all parts of the world.

Directory of leading business houses in Canada and the United States, etc.

Subscribers fee of 50 cents will include all privileges and one copy.

Tariff alone, 30 cents.

RAY & WATSON,

Toronto.

E. L. LYDIARD,

Broker, Charlottetown, Agent.

April 1—2w

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, at her residence, on Queen Street, until Saturday, the 12th of April, at twelve o'clock, noon, from any person or persons willing to contract for the erection of a Brick Building, on the South Side of Queen Square. Plans and specification to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Prince Street. The subscriber does not bind herself to take the lowest or any tender.

CATHERINE N. STAMPER.

Ch'town, March 29.—4i sa tu fr tu

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Robert Young, of Charlottetown, merchant, are hereby notified to make payment forthwith to the subscriber, agent of Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, assignees of said debts, at Robert Young's store, 77 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

W. J. ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, March 28, 1884.—6i

\$500 REWARD.

A REWARD of five hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned to the person giving such information as will convict the party or parties who feloniously destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th instant, the stable situate at the head of Knight's Wharf, in Souris East.

JAMES McFARLANE,

VERNON H. KNIGHT,

Trustees of Estate of late John Knight,

Souris, March 28, 1884.

Hay Presses For Sale.

1 Dredrick Perpetual Hay Press, Bales 14x18 inches, 4 to 4 feet long.

1 Railroad Hay Press, Bales 2 feet square by 4 feet long.

Enquire at Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

W. McLEAN,

Qsbrtor.

Ch'town, March 14, 1884.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A Servant Man who can do farm work. Good wages. Apply at this office. [mar31]

LOST—On March 2nd, between Brighton Road and Zion Church, a Gold Bracelet, set with one Garnet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER Office. [mar28]

WANTED—Two Servant Girls—one for general housework, the other for nurse. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office. [mar27]

ON guaranteed salaries—with Commission—our first-class positions for men of good address.—BRADLEY, GARRETTON & Co., Order Department, St. John, N. B. [mar27 dy wky 1i]

TO LET—On the St. Peter's Road, half a mile from the city, a neat, well finished Cottage, with half an acre of land attached. Pleasantly situated. Formerly occupied by Mr. Cook. Apply to Hector McLeod, St. Peter's Road, East Roynalty. [mar27]

WANTED—Several Ladies and Gentleman to study Telegraphy, with a Commercial Training. Term will commence on April 1st. Apply to one M. B. McINNIS, Rocklin House. [mar26]

TO LET—A Cottage pleasantly situated on Grafton Street, opposite the Prince of Wales College. Apply to Wm. McLEAN, at Merchants Bank of P. E. Island. [mar22]

WANTED—A Cook and a Housemaid, to whom high wages will be paid. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar22]

A COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Hotel. Good wages. Apply at this office. [mar19]

FOR SALE—A large fire-proof SAFE (nearly new). Apply at A. McNeill's Auction Room. [mar14 d]

OFFICE SAFE—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. Enquire at this office. [mar14]

THE Parties having in their possession a set of new Driving Harness, taken from the fire of the 20th February, will oblige by returning them to the subscriber without further notice.—JOHN KENNEDY. [mar13]