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ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 9h., 1.0m., p. m., S. E.

Last Quarter, 12th day, 2h., 38.5m., p. m., W., below horizon.

New Moon, 19th day, 6h., 15.2m., a. m., E., below horizon.

First Quarter, 26th day, 9h., 53.9m., a. m., E., below horizon.

Day of Week Sun Sun Moon High Day's

M. DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's

1 Saturday 7 28 5 0 1 55 8 24 9 32

2 Sunday 26 1 2 47 9 9 35

3 Monday 25 3 3 40 9 52 38

4 Tuesday 24 5 4 47 10 29 41

5 Wednesday 22 6 5 51 11 4 44

6 Thursday 21 8 6 55 11 37 47

7 Friday 19 9 8 58 11 30 50

8 Saturday 18 11 9 7 0 43 53

9 Sunday 16 12 10 13 1 16 56

10 Monday 15 14 11 21 1 54 59

11 Tuesday 13 15 12 27 2 37 10 2

12 Wednesday 12 17 0 32 3 22 5

13 Thursday 10 18 1 44 4 47 8

14 Friday 9 20 2 57 6 15 11

15 Saturday 7 21 4 7 7 39 14

16 Sunday 6 23 5 11 8 45 17

17 Monday 4 24 6 4 9 39 20

18 Tuesday 3 26 7 56 10 28 23

19 Wednesday 1 27 7 24 11 10 26

20 Thursday 6 59 28 7 54 11 50 29

21 Friday 57 30 8 19 12 33 32

22 Saturday 56 32 8 41 1 25 36

23 Sunday 54 34 9 7 1 58 40

24 Monday 51 35 9 31 1 44 44

25 Tuesday 49 37 9 57 2 27 48

26 Wednesday 47 39 10 30 3 18 52

27 Thursday 45 40 11 8 4 23 55

28 Friday 7 44 5 41 11 50 5 38 10 59

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nov6—dy 3m eod wky pd

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nov22—wky 3m pd

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When I say **Cure** I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to **Cure** the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a **Free** and a **Free** Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. BENTON, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

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Cloths and Custom Made Clothing.

WE ARE OFFERING the balance of our Winter Stock of Cloths at tremendously reduced prices. Come early and secure Bargains.

Our stock consists of Naps, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Overcoatings, Heavy Canadian, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Gloves, Underclothing, etc.

We have no superiors in the Tailoring line. We guarantee every Garment.

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—FOR—

THE CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS CLOTH DEPT., before their Annual Stock-taking, will, during the month of January, offer their immense stock of Tweeds, Dress Goods, Homespuns, Druggets and Flannels of their own make at cost.

All desirous of purchasing Heavy Winter Goods, for Men and Boys, are invited to examine our stock.

These goods are offered at the present low prices to make room for New Spring Patterns.

Also—Five Hundred Pairs of Custom-Made Pants, from our own make of Cloth, which will be sold low. Charlottetown, January 4, 1890—1m

TEA! TEA!

ALMOST EVERYONE WANTS GOOD TEA, and they also want to know where they can depend on getting it good. We believe that if we get a man or woman's trade for Tea, we will sell them their other groceries as well; and with that end in view we endeavor to keep the standard of our Teas up, and give the best possible value for the money.

We don't import any cheap, low-grade, trashy Teas, as it don't pay to sell them at any price.

Our 24-cent and 28-cent Teas are giving excellent satisfaction this season, and we believe them to be equal, if not superior, to anything on the Island for the same money.

We have also two very fine blended Teas at 32 and 40 cents per pound, which are excellent value.

Reductions made according to quantity bought.

KEROSENE OIL.

We keep nothing but the best AMERICAN WATER-WHITE KEROSENE OIL, which we sell in Tins cheaper than ever.

BEER & GOFF,

Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1890—dy low wky

Queen and King Square Stores.

Ottawa Correspondence.

THE ORANGE BILL—ALLEGED EXODUS—CORN DUTIES, ETC.—THE HULL RIOTS.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)

Very contrary to the general expectation, there was no debate upon the motion of Mr. Charles Wallace for the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of British America. As is customary, Mr. Wallace explained the nature of the measure, stating that it was quite different from former bills which had been submitted, being more extensive in its character, and at the same time meeting all the requirements of the Orange Order. The present Bill provided for many things not mentioned in former Bills. The Orange Association was enlarging the scope of its operations and usefulness, and required powers which were not necessary some years ago. Now nearly every lodge had a benevolent scheme under which disabled members enjoy benefits. In Ontario the Order had an insurance scheme, and by a recent decision of the Minister of Justice, it would be impossible to continue its operations without a Dominion charter. Mr. Wallace considered that the objections which had heretofore been made to this measure should have no weight against the present Bill, which is exactly similar to those which had been passed incorporating the Grangers, Foresters and other benefit societies. The Order asked for incorporation, not as a favor, because they would not seek favors from Parliament, but as a right which had been granted to others, and which, by their standing, their past record, and their constitution and laws, they were entitled to. In the past it had been objected that the Order was secret, but in almost every sense it was not a secret Association. Their constitution and laws were open to the inspection of every member of the House and of every man in Canada. The objects of the Loyal Orange Association were declared to be as follows:

"The Loyal Orange Association is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and practice of the Christian religion, to maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to distressed members of the Association and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the ordering of religion and Christian charity and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom."

The record of the Institution in Canada had been in conformity with their constitution. The proceedings of the order are regularly published and open to the inspection of everybody. True, their ritual was partly secret, but he was not afraid to show it to any member and let him see whether there was anything objectionable in it. It had been objected that the order was political. That was an assertion he was not called upon to affirm or deny, but this he could say, that if ever our connection with Great Britain was endangered or our political institutions threatened, then the Orange Order would be found to be political, and Orangemen would be prepared to take sides. Mr. Wallace made a very sharp reference to the conduct of Mr. Blake a few sessions ago, in opposing the incorporation of the Order for the purpose (Mr. Wallace believed) of spreading wider those animosities which unfortunately creep in among the adherents of differing religions. Mr. Blake had been fairly successful in his attempt, but a number of the members who had opposed the Bill had lost their seats at the ensuing general election. In concluding, Mr. Wallace pleaded earnestly for the incorporation of an organization whose whole record, both in the old country and in Canada, had been loyalty to the constitution, loyalty to the institutions under which we live, and loyalty to the great empire of which we form part.

When Mr. Wallace sat down, excitement was ripe in the galleries as to who would probably reply to him, the general idea being that Mr. J. J. Curran, the talented member for Montreal Centre, would take the floor. But the audience were doomed to disappointment. Following, no doubt (I) the happy precedent set them in the Island House of Assembly the last time, I think, the Orange bill was introduced there, there was no discussion, and much to the surprise of everybody, himself included, Mr. Speaker proceeded to put the question. "Carried," "Lost," arose from several quarters of the chamber, and the order went forth to "call in the members." The sergeant-at-arms retired, the "whips" went forth, and the electric bells tingled "upstairs and downstairs," in committee rooms, library, reading room, smoking room, and (tell it not to the *Guardian*) in the restaurant occasionally patronized by the hungry and thirsty tribes of the people. When a division is being taken, the assistant clerk (Mr. R. Leau) who, though a Frenchman, possesses a voice closely resembling Sergeant Allan's, calls the name of each member as he rises to signify his yes or nay, while the chief clerk (Dr. Bourinot) checks off on a printed sheet. But of late Mr. Rouleau has succumbed to the grippe, and his place has been taken by Dr. Chapleau, one of the translators. The Dr. not being fully acquainted with the faces of the members, the duty of calling the names has been performed by one of the pages, Telesphore Le May, a boy about twelve years old, and the readiness with which he has accomplished this task has met with the applause of the House.

But to return to the vote. The motion for the second reading was carried by 55 to 69. Allowing for the Speaker in the chair and the vacancy in Haldimand, this left 59 members who did not vote. A few have not been in their places this session—Mr. Chisholm, of British Columbia (ill); Gen. Laurier, (undergoing a surgical operation in England); Mr. Dickey of Amherst (ill); Mr. Kenney, of Halifax, and possibly others. Sixteen members were paired. Messrs. Davies, Welsh, and Robertson voted for the bill; Messrs. Yeo, Perry and McIntyre against it. The majority was composed of 72 Conservatives and 23 Liberals, and the minority of 26 Conservatives and 43 Liberals. All the Catholic members present voted against the bill, except Mr. Dawson, M. P. for Algoma, who, it will be remembered, voted against the home rule resolutions. Mr. Moffat, M. P. for Restigouche, N. B., was the only Conservative Protestant present who voted against the bill. Of the 43 absentees who were not paired, 19 are Catholics, who may be expected to vote against the bill on the motion for its third reading. Eleven others are Liberals who opposed the bill when last before the House. This makes at least 30 more votes against the bill, with a possibility of 13 in favor of it. Or, on another division, supposing all the members present and voting, the numbers would stand—for the bill, 85—8 (paired)—13 (absent). Total 106. Against the bill, 69—8 (paired)—30 (absent). Total 107, or a majority of one against the bill. But there is no chance of all the members being present this session.

Knowing that nearly all the Orangemen on the Island are allied with the Reform Party, the fact of the Liberal members voting nearly solid against the incorporation of the Order must appear strange to the readers of THE EXAMINER. But they must bear in mind that the Orangemen of Ontario are to a man, almost, Conservatives, and it is generally understood that it is next to impossible for a Grit to obtain membership in an Ontario Orange Lodge. All is not lovely, however, among the Orangemen, many of whom express dissatisfaction with the bill before Parliament, which, they contend, is merely a measure to incorporate the insurance scheme or branch of the Order, and is not a recognition of their institution, pure and simple. We shall see what we shall see. The debate on Mr. Charlton's resolution for a select committee to enquire into the extent of the exodus from Canada, occupied some five hours, when the motion was rejected by a strict party vote, the figures being 63 to 94. The discussion was a repetition of the annual one on the floor of Parliament, the Opposition contending that the exodus was alarming and the Dominion on the verge of collapse. Mr. Charlton claimed that at present there were over one million native-born Canadians living in the States, without taking into account the number of immigrants who had come to Canada and subsequently crossed the border. Mr. Charlton's conclusion was that the loss to Canada has been in excess of three and one-half millions of souls. The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Carling) denounced Mr. Charlton's figures as erroneous, and said that the best authorities in the United States admitted as much. Our railways were carrying more passengers every year and a larger tonnage of freight; everything indicated that the country was progressing and the trade increasing, and this being the case, it would be found that the population had also increased. Dr. Sproule, while not denying that many Canadians went to the States, contended that agriculturists had no necessity to go there to improve their condition. Statistics collected by an officer of the Grit Government of Ontario, proved that the average value of the crop in Ontario was \$18 per acre, as against \$15 in New York State, \$13 in Ohio, \$13 in Michigan, \$12 in Illinois, \$12 in Indiana, \$11 in Wisconsin, \$11 in Kansas, and \$11 in Missouri. There was not a state of the American Union which produced as high an average as Ontario. Nor were the Canadians went there, because every one knew that the American tariff was very much higher than ours. The reason Canadians went to the States was because the development of American industry was much greater than ours, as the wealth of that large portion of the population who, for almost a century had been engaged in the remunerative industries, was such that they could invest more largely in enterprises than Canadians. The Americans had an advantage over us because, for 100 years, they had been following closely that policy which we had been pursuing since 1878, the lines of a protective tariff, and they had developed those industries to such an extent that today a greater variety of pursuits was offered there for the people of Canada than they find at home. Mr. LaRiviere contended that a large number of those who had emigrated to the U. S. had returned, especially since the inauguration of the National Policy. Turning to his own Province of Manitoba, he made the astonishing but welcome announcement that about one-half the population of his own county of Provencher were Canadians who at one time had resided in the United States. They were men who had left the Province of Quebec and had gone to the States to better their condition, but had come back by two and three hundred at a time to settle in Manitoba. Most of those who, during the past years, had left Manitoba for Dakota and Minnesota, had come back, and were willing to do so at the first opportunity. Mr. Freeman, M. P. for Queen's, N. S., delivered a vigorous and telling speech in favor of the Government policy. Mr. Laurier's motion in amendment to go into Committee of Supply, that no rebate of duty should be allowed on corn imported for the manufacture of spirits to be exported, was defeated. In opposing this motion Sir John Macdonald stated that as it was one of the questions affecting the tariff policy of the Government they would resist it and all other premature discussion of that policy, in view of their intention to bring down tariff measures of considerable importance and effecting considerable interests. This announcement was news to the House, which had not anticipated any tariff changes this session. On division, Mr. Laurier's motion was defeated by 35 majority, five Government supporters—Messrs. Kippatrick, Jamieson, O'Brien, White (Renfrew) and Wright voting with the Opposition. Of course the Opposition will make all possible capital out of the Government, thus seemingly refusing to abolish the rebate to distillers, but the

cannot allow the Opposition to run the tariff so to speak. It is not improbable that later on the Government may abolish this rebate which, as I said last week, amounts to only a trifle, although it involves a principle. Dr. Landerkin moved that, as distillers are allowed a rebate of duty on malt imported for manufacture into spirits, for export, farmers and stock raisers who import corn to feed cattle or other stock for export should receive a similar rebate. The Dr. related the arguments used in the previous discussion, but promptly collapsed when Mr. Costigan informed him that no malt was imported for the manufacture of spirits, and therefore no drawback was paid. In moving for copies of all petitions, letters, &c., praying for a post-office at Palmer Road, P. E. I., Mr. Perry spoke at some length, referring to promises which Senator Howland had received last session, that the post-office should be established, and which promises were repeated during the summer. Mr. Perry stated, on the authority of the Postmaster-General, that Mr. Hackett had represented that the post office was not required. Mr. Hackett had acted in the same way a few years ago, and prevented the establishment of a post-office at Baltic, Lot 18. The Postmaster-General, in reply, said that the papers would be brought down, but that Mr. Perry was in error when he stated that the Post Office Department had promised to establish a post office at Palmer Road. An enquiry was made as to the propriety of placing an office there, when the Inspector reported that the district was sparsely settled, that there were two other offices, one within a mile and a quarter, and the other within five miles, and that the receipts from these offices did not warrant the establishment of another office so close at hand. It was solely on this account, and not by reason of any recommendation of Mr. Hackett that no post office had been established.

The telegraphic despatches have informed you of the riots which have taken place in Hull on two successive weeks, consequent upon the holding of gospel meetings by some Ottawa female evangelists. Twice the matter has been brought to the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Charlton, who was anxious to know what the Government were going to do about it. In reply Sir John Macdonald said that the administration had received upon the several provinces, and that the federal authorities had no right and were not called upon to interfere. In case of a riot the militia can be called out on the requisition of two magistrates; and should the disturbance assume the proportions of a rebellion, the military law stepped in and the Dominion Government exercised the powers vested in them. So long, however, as the disturbances were mere breaches of the peace, the Dominion Government was powerless. Sir John charged that Mr. Charlton was not actuated by proper motives in bringing the matter before the House. His object was to pose as a protector of certain classes and certain individuals, and to raise a cry in the country.

Mr. Blake then arose to make his first speech of the session—indeed, his voice has not been heard for three sessions—and he sat upon his friend, Mr. Charlton, most severely. He expressed his conviction that the prospect of good Liberal justice being done in the case would not be brightened, but rather darkened, by authorities who had no power, attempting to interfere in a question of this kind. But it was reserved for Mr. Flynn, of Arichat, to give his brother Grit the worst scolding he received. He charged Mr. Charlton with not being animated by a high and disinterested desire for the public welfare, but with a purpose to excite the passions unfortunately existing in Canada to-day—passions which ought not to exist, but which were excited and fostered by Mr. Charlton's conduct for the last twelve months. Mr. Flynn trusted that the majority of the independence and intelligence of the country would be prompt to stamp out the efforts of these braggers, these fanatics and these firebrands, and that they would soon find that they no longer had any influence to disturb the peace of the community. The matter then dropped. It is no secret that Mr. Charlton is pretty well boycotted by the Grit party, on account of the prominent part he has taken in this Equal Rights movement, and that they regard him as a "strong weakness" in their ranks, and would be glad to be clear of him. The French Liberals dislike him particularly, and the English Liberals, such as Blake, Mills, Casey, &c., seek to propitiate their French allies by jumping on him at every opportunity. The riots are much to be regretted, and are universally condemned by all creeds and classes. On the Sunday succeeding the first disturbance, the Catholic clergy of Hull cautioned their congregations against interfering with the Evangelists, who were within their rights in holding their Gospel meetings, but it is doubtful if the warnings reached the peoples ears. The riots took place in the toughest quarter of Hull—in a place where it has been found impossible to hold a political meeting—and it is not probable that the rioters see the inside of a church once a year. It is not religious frenzy that has carried these turbulent spirits away and caused them to commit a breach of the peace; whiskey of a most inferior quality is at the bottom of the whole affair, and these fellows would sooner fight than eat any day. Catholics are even more vigorous than Protestants in denouncing the outrages, for they feel that their religion has been disgraced by such acts of violence. *United Canada*, an Irish Catholic journal, and *Le Canada*, the organ of the French Catholics, speak with no uncertain sound in strongly condemnatory terms of the rioters and their work, and demanding that Protestants be accorded the religious freedom which they themselves enjoy.

W. C. D.

The newest styles of gent's suits have, just received at J. B. Spalding's.