

THE DAILY EXAMINER

FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

THE CIVIC ELECTION.

As we go to press, Mr. Dawson is so far ahead that we may at once congratulate him upon the renewed mark of confidence and esteem which has been bestowed by a large majority of the citizens of Charlottetown.

The largeness of his majority is the more remarkable in view of the high standing and personal character of his opponent. Mr. Dawson's big majority is the protest of right thinking, moderate men against an attempt to put him down as a rumseller's candidate.

While congratulating the successful candidates, we cannot withhold an expression of respect for those who have been defeated. Had they been more careful to reject the rabid patronage of the Guardian, the result might have been different.

The Canada Temperance Act will be any the less vigorously presented on account of the result of the election, no one has any good cause to suppose.

It is not to be expected that the officers of the law, and in the past, uphold the interests of the citizens are safe in the hands of the men who have been elected.

A FEW POINTS TO BE NOTED.

The Remedial Bill is now to be discussed by Parliament and by People. Let the facts which led up to it be constantly borne in mind.

1. The provision that the Government and Parliament of Canada shall remedy infringements upon the electoral rights of minorities in Quebec and Ontario resulted from a petition of the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec, and was enacted at the suggestion of Sir A. T. Gait, the Protestant representative of Quebec upon the Union delegation.

2. In Manitoba, the example of Quebec and Ontario was followed and it was agreed that the schools shall be separate and that the public money for schools be distributed among the different denominations in the proportion of their respective population according to the system of the Province of Quebec.

3. In accordance with this agreement, provision for separate schools was made in the Manitoba Union Act, and the provision of the British North America Act in respect to Ontario and Quebec was made applicable. We quote the Manitoba Act:

"22. In and for the province (i.e., of Manitoba) the said legislature (i.e., the provincial legislature) may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

"(1). Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union.

"(2). An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

"(3). In any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section."

4. In accordance with a resolution submitted by the Hon. Edward Blake and unanimously adopted by Parliament, the Manitoba School Acts of 1890 were referred to the Supreme Court of Canada and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the Empire, with these results:—the acts were pronounced *intra vires* and the appeal of the Manitoba minority was pronounced "well founded."

also to be remembered that separate schools are by law established throughout the wide extent of Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest territories, while separate schools exist in St. John and other towns of New Brunswick, in Halifax and (if we mistake not) in other towns of Nova Scotia, as well as in Charlottetown, and that religious peace and harmony prevail in all.

Unless these facts are forgotten or lost sight of, any attempt that may be made to cause religious strife about the Remedial Bill will be futile.

By-elections have taken place in three constituencies since Sir Charles Tupper accepted a seat in the cabinet. In two of these the Liberal-Conservative majority at the general election have been increased, and in the other the Grit majority has been reduced.

ST. JAMES' HALL. Those who went to St. James' Hall last evening expecting to hear an eloquent lecture were not disappointed. For nearly two hours the Master of the Rolls held the close attention of his audience as he portrayed the life and times of "Francis of Assisi."

Customs of society in the age of the saintly founder of the Franciscan order were very different from those of the present day. That was an age of ignorance and lawlessness, an age in which might was right. Francis left a life of poverty and in obedience to the call of the Master returned the world and its wealth, worth to preach the gospel to the poor. He would have neither purse nor scrip, houses nor lands. His preaching was of the simplest character; for he was an unlearned man. Yet it was more powerful than the elaborate discourses of priests and cardinals, and had a distinct influence upon the generation in which he lived.

Soon he had followers upon whom he imposed the severest poverty. As the Master, who had not where to lay his head, as the birds of the air which have no stores of food, so were he and his followers, men and women. His methods would not be applicable to the present day. But the rare and great usefulness and love which actuated him could now be evinced as well as then, and now as then, it is no so much what a man says that is influential as the life that he leads.

In the discourse of the lecture, Dr. Hodgson referred in eloquent terms to the spirit which actuated the crusader; and when moving the vote of thanks the Rev. Mr. Fullerton expressed a hope that this would be the theme of another lecture.

CANOE COVE BREAKWATER. Sir,—Some years ago P. E. Island was carried into co-federation with a promise that the tenais would be returned from paying rent, but on a level with the sister provinces, that piers and breakwaters would be constructed and direct winter communication established. Are these promises tally or partly fulfilled? The poor tenants of P. E. Island had to purchase their land from the government in instalments at 5 per cent, and during the time of purchasing pay taxes, whereas the farmers of Nova Scotia were freed from paying rent.

We now claim equal rights and also a share of the money expended by the Dominion Government, which in our opinion is not fairly distributed. Confederation has done some sections of the Island much good by giving them breakwaters, dredging, railroads and stations, whereas other sections such as Western Queens' and Eastern Prince Counties, which boundary meets at Canoe Cove, where the proposed breakwater is in agitation, pay their share of revenue and receive little or no benefit. The public here would like to know what is the intention of the Government as regards the matter?

A petition was forwarded to the Dominion Government in March, 1894, and seemingly nothing has yet been done. The farmers here on both sides of politics are indignant and claim fairly, and think that the Dominion Government should at least send a surveyor, and see if it is feasible, which being done, there is not the least doubt the work will go ahead. Canoe Cove is already a natural harbor, with its reef, extending into the Gulf 600 feet with a depth of about 3 feet of water, and its eastern ledge extending 500 feet westerly, with a depth of about 4 feet of water, and between these two ledges there is a depth of 18 feet, with mud bottom extending into the gulf, without shoals or ledges. From the point of this reef into the Cove, is a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. Two large breakwaters, one into Cove, and if a breakwater were built on the eastern ledge, and a pier on the western reef, the flow of water between these would be sufficient to deepen the water, and dredging would never be required.

Now, we would ask where are the politicians who intend contesting Western Queens' and Eastern Prince County, for the hon on Dominion election? Will they not take their political battles, and how down the timber, start the work, and in so doing, will be sure to reap the reward.

Some selfish parties who wish to monopolize the trade may say that this section is not badly off for shipping facilities. This may be true, but it is a great disadvantage. The main object of the breakwater is to open a trade with the Provinces whereby we can exchange our products for lumber, lime, etc. as the forests are being cleared, thereby causing a scarcity of lumber, and we are forbid by the Dominion laws to dig oyster beds, which manure was the bone and sinew of our land, and consequently have to resort to the use of lime, which we are unable to get except at great disadvantage. This is a trade which will not diminish as long as farming is carried on.

It is said by one lobster packer that if there were a harbor at Canoe Cove he would save \$500 a year. If this be true how much will be saved by the many factories in the vicinity?

Moreover, we believe Canoe Cove would be an extensive village in a short time. It has beautiful scenery. Along its banks is an abundance of the best of brick clay which could be manufactured into brick, also commodious places of resort for tourists, boating, bathing, fishing and abundance of game, which would induce capitalists to erect a commodious hotel. Coal, lumber, and lime-kiln business would be carried on extensively, besides the steamboat from Charlottetown to Canoe Cove make a weekly call.

JOHN McRAE. Canoe Cove Lot 65. Fifty-seven persons are now in custody at Lisbon on suspicion of having been concerned directly or indirectly in the recent bomb-throwing episode.

BEYOND RECOVERY.

The father of the boy LaFlamme is one of the leading merchants here and is willing to talk of his son's cure, he says—"My little boy Arthur, after scarlet fever about a year ago never recovered and his ailment ran into a kidney trouble. His body was swollen to twice its natural size. The sufferings of the little fellow were very severe and we had all given up hope of him. But three months ago we commenced giving him Dodd's Kidney Pills, and today he is romping and playing with other boys." This is an instance of prompt cure is very remarkable.

PAPINEAUVILLE, Feby. 3 (Special).—The father of the boy LaFlamme is one of the leading merchants here and is willing to talk of his son's cure, he says—"My little boy Arthur, after scarlet fever about a year ago never recovered and his ailment ran into a kidney trouble. His body was swollen to twice its natural size. The sufferings of the little fellow were very severe and we had all given up hope of him. But three months ago we commenced giving him Dodd's Kidney Pills, and today he is romping and playing with other boys." This is an instance of prompt cure is very remarkable.

One of the pleasing features of Prof. Craig's visit was the practical papers read at the different meetings. We have already published those read here. The Journal and L'Impartial contain the western contributions. That written by Father Burke and read by him at the Alberton meeting, is especially interesting from more points of view than one. Who does not, for instance, recognize an old friend in the reverend gentleman's description of the first western apple trees?

"Venerable landmarks with wide-spreading branches like the umbrella, reaching to the youthful thief in a profusion of sweet-smelling blossoms in spring, and a splendid crop of what are generally termed 'pig-squallers' in the fall."

One almost sees the very pronounced grimace of the farmer and is ready to agree with the priest when he adds:—"Verily I believe if such had been obtained in Eden when another Eve sinned, Father Adam would never have infected us with the dire results of his fondness for apples."

Father Burke ran directly foul of scientific teaching when he urged the excellence of native cherry trees over imported ones. He said:—"The first trees planted here, as in all new countries, were either degraded seedlings or such as from somebody's else orchard. It is claimed that the first cherry trees (and in cherry trees we are well stocked) were brought out from England by Capt. Hill, after whom Hill River is named. The Keffers, Weeks, Gardons, Hardsys, Lamsons and many others indeed the whole West—joy cherries to-day from trees derived from this source and despite all the matter to the contrary we read in scientific papers, I am able to say that those introduced cherry trees produce up to the present, much better fruit than that procurable from the dearly-bought imported article."

Professor Craig remarked upon this strange claim that he had no doubt but that a peculiarly suitable kind of cherry tree had been procured, which, becoming acclimatized and further bred from the best specimens of such a species, would produce such a result as was claimed in the paper. Everyone who has visited the west in cherry time knows what delicious fruit it produces.

But Father Burke claimed more than good cherries for West Prince. He considered it the best adapted to general fruit growing, basing his argument on special grounds, basing his argument on special grounds, basing his argument on special grounds.

"I think almost everyone will hold with me that our soil is well suited for pomology, perhaps much more so than any other portion of the province, since here to a greater extent than elsewhere in Prince Edward Island are found great numbers of those granite boulders which have come to us on the bosom of the Great Glacier during the Ice Period of the world's history. Those rocks, I need not stop to say, have added valuable organic matter to our soil which, has to be replaced, is produced in the middle and eastern portions of the province, and those inorganic elements are of the greatest value for fruit culture."

Some of our readers who have been at their wit's ends to know where to place those large grey boulders distributed along the line of railway west, have the key to the difficulty here, and it will be seen that even such strangers have to pay their toll to Dame Nature and to her agencies useful. There are great varieties of soil in the west, and the people were anxious to know how to adapt them to fruit raising.

"We have soils varying all the way from the heavy loam which makes Manitoba so fertile, to the sand bank which only by the introduction of heavy supplies of manure and an extra share of water can be turned to anything. I think, however, that in this respect Prince County we have a greater proportion of good clay and sandy loam land to our acreage than can be found East of us. Now it will be Professor Craig's duty to show how best we can adapt this varied and varying class of soils to the proper and successful growth of fruit. While we can point with pride to some fairly successful orchards upon the sandy loam of the riding, and while I may add incidentally our exhibition of fruit in the classes shown for the past two years, compared more than favorably with those of either the County or Central Exhibitions, I must say frankly that the section of black loam lands, including Palmer Road settlement and the heavy clay loams of Lot 7, have so far been unsuccessfully used as fruit-raising sections."

Prof. Craig thought that it was useless to plant apple trees in black loam, and unless the subsoil of clay loams permits drainage, there will be no good result. "Large portions of Lot 7 ran along the Straits of Northumberland to the west of and it is claimed by the settlers here that the salt mists from the straits are deadly to the apple tree, at least. This is also averred of Iginish, a greatly exposed section of the Province. With a good spruce-fir forest, which can, with a little care be grown everywhere, I feel sure fruit trees can be grown successfully even in these places."

This is a fact of under which other places labor and it is pleasing to know that Prof. Craig agrees entirely with the opinion set forth in Father Burke's paper. There were many other excellent points brought out in this splendid paper, which is published in full in English in L'Impartial. We must give its practical words in concluding, and hope its prayer may shortly be fully realized:

"Here, then, I will only say, to conclude this paper of commonplace, that with the majority of our people little or no care has been taken of the tree. In many cases the prospective orchard has not even been fenced round, and besides the attacks of mice in deep snow, and hares above the crust, sheep, pigs, cows, horses and geese have larked, loomed and broken the trees at their pleasure. Still the whole Province has lately—thanks to the untiring efforts of our worthy Governor—become accursed to the value of the fruit industry, and as you, Prof. Craig, have now come among us with this new gospel, as Professor Saunders, Chapsais and Berton came with that of butter and cheese, it is more than likely—indeed it is pretty sure—that we listen attentively to its lessons, become converted, and live more generally on d-dicious fruit."

Priestly's black dress goods do not need praise. They have made their way. They are the standard all over the world. Priestley's "End-ra" is new, and needs a word. It is not a Henrietta, though it has most of the qualities of the famous "Henrietta" of this firm. It does not fray, does not get rusty, wears long, repels the dust, and has a greater width and weight than the Henrietta. Wrapped on "The Var-nished Board," as all Priestley's goods are, and the name, Priestley, stamped on every one of its yards.

One Hundred Novels.—We will clear out this lot at six for 25 cents. One thousand Novels at from 10 to 50 cents each at Carter's Bookstore.

REDDIN BROS OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

BEYOND RECOVERY. THE HOY LaFlamme—His Cure was a Surprise—A few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. PAPEREAUVILLE, Feby. 3 (Special).—The father of the boy LaFlamme is one of the leading merchants here and is willing to talk of his son's cure, he says—"My little boy Arthur, after scarlet fever about a year ago never recovered and his ailment ran into a kidney trouble. His body was swollen to twice its natural size. The sufferings of the little fellow were very severe and we had all given up hope of him. But three months ago we commenced giving him Dodd's Kidney Pills, and today he is romping and playing with other boys." This is an instance of prompt cure is very remarkable.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc. They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs. Regulating the System, restoring long lost Complacency, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Pills are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World. Covered with a Tactile & Gummy Coating. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all Grocers.

IT WILL TAKE Our Regiment to soothe the defeated candidates to-night. Our Soother benefits the coming men and women. Mrs. Winslow's, etc., etc. A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., CENTRAL DRUG STORE. "Sunny-side."

Lobster Packers' Supplies! 20,000 Lbs Manilla Rope, 1,000 " " Marline, 2,000 " Cotton Twine, 2,000 " Hemp, 500 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, 3,000 Lbs Ingot Tin, 3,000 Lbs Pig Lead, 300 Bundles Sheet Iron, 100 Kegs Box Nails, 50 Kegs Trap Nails, 200 Gallons Copper Paint, 20 Bars Copper.

At Lowest Market Prices. Dodd & Rogers. Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1896—135

Your Dressmaker can't do better than use what Reifden and the other noted New York costumers find best to support their most stylish creations. They use Fibre Chamois in everything, because it always gives graceful and lasting stiffness and style, and is so smooth and pliable in finish that it is easy to sew by hand or machine. But find the name on every yard. Always Cut Across the Goods. Feb-3 (513)

Robin Hood. Enormously the largest sale of any Cigar in the city. Try 'em—5 cents. REDDIN BROS OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. Feb-8

TELEGRAPHIC.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Sir Charles Takes the Lead Amid Thunders of Applause. The Remedial Bill Introduced.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12. Sir Charles Tupper was introduced yesterday afternoon and took the seat of the leader of the House amidst thunders of applause. Hon. Mr. Dickey moved for leave to introduce a bill entitled "The Remedial Act, Maritima." He briefly outlined the bill, the explanations being given in a conversation. There was no discussion. There are 112 clauses in the bill. No date was fixed for a second reading.

A CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

Sir William Dawson Quoted in Favor of Remedial Legislation. OTTAWA, Feb. 12.

The Conservative caucus held yesterday was the largest in many years. The only question discussed at the meeting was that of Remedial Legislation, Mr. Dickey explaining the provisions of the bill.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Foster also spoke, the latter making an eloquent speech. Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in support of remedial legislation, read a letter he had received from Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, supporting it.

Wallace Spry, McLean and other Ontario members opposed remedial legislation, and Dr. Weidon is reported to have suggested that the bill be not made a Government measure.

Sir Frank Smith urged the party to stand shoulder to shoulder on this question. Hon. Mr. Haggart made an appeal to the Ontario members to stand by the Government. No vote was taken, it being understood that another caucus would be held before the second reading of the measure.

A leading Conservative said yesterday that not more than a dozen Ministerialists would vote against the measure, while fully 26 Liberalists will vote for it.

Longley Nominated. HALIFAX, Feb. 12. Attorney-General Longley has been nominated by the grists of Annapolis County as a candidate for the House of Commons at the general elections.

A Big Failure. MONTREAL, Feb. 12. F. S. Vipond & Son have assigned. Liabilities, \$252,000.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds. You can buy Seeds at almost any price, BUT they are not CARTER'S SEEDS. We seek the trade of merchants, farmers and gardeners who appreciate the value of First Class Seeds, and supply (wholesale and retail) the high quality of goods which has built up for us the largest seed trade in the Maritime Provinces.

Our prices are fair—as low as you can buy good seeds for—higher than you should pay for poor. It is not their cost, number, how they are put up, or how advertised, that makes good seeds—it's what the seeds themselves are. Our best customers are those who know us best. It is our business to sell the best seeds that grow. This has been our business during the past sixteen years. We can safely claim that we know seeds. We are now registering applications for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1896—ready in February. Free to all. Address GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Sugar. 250 Barrels Granulated, 300 Bags Bright Raw, 250 Barrels Molasses, 200 Barrels Trinidad, 30 Hogheads Barbadoes. CARVELL BROS. Feb-11-31 246

THE FACT. That we have more Dress Goods than we know what to do with is enough reason for our offer. One counter full of Dress Goods cut up into Dress Lengths and offered at Half Price ought to be reason enough for you to call at once. JAS. PATON & CO.

CARRYING FIRE INSURANCE. Is like putting \$1,000 of another man's money into the bank to your credit for a contingency. Failing to carry it is like staking your whole business on an uncertain game. E. R. BROW, Insurance Agent. Office, Brown's Block

500 Slater's Skating Boots just arrived by express. \$5.00 J. M. McLeod & Co. Black or Tan, See window. \$5.00

WATSON'S BALSAMIC SYRUP WILL CURE ANY ORDINARY COUGH, and will greatly relieve incurable cases. A large bottle for 25 cents at WATSON'S DRUG STORE. Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

Preparing for Spring. We have received samples of our NEW SPRING SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS from LONDON. They are, without doubt, the finest selection of goods we have ever had the good fortune to place before our customers. Some who have seen them pronounce them fine, and have already selected their Spring Suit. They are the newest Colorings and Designs now on the European market. Those wishing to see the newest things made should call and see them.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

Pratt's Astral Kerosene Oil. A few days ago we received a quantity of the above Oil from New York, and after giving it a thorough good trial we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers and friends. It does not smoke the chimney, and will burn bright and clear until the last drop is out of the lamp. If you want the best satisfaction buy PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL from BEER & GOFF.

OPERA HOUSE. Wednesday, February 12th. The Officers and Members of Nos. 2 and 2 Companies, Garrison Artillery, have much pleasure in announcing the presentation, on the above date, of "OUR REGIMENT," a Farical Comedy in Three Acts, by Henry Hamilton, with Full Costumes and Complete Stage Settings, under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Howland, the Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 12, the Officers of the 4th Prince Edward Island Regiment of Canadian Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineers and the 82d Battalion of Infantry. CAST OF CHARACTERS. Mr. Dobbinson (a retired merchant)..... Mr. G. R. G. Baguall Mr. Ellay (his friend)..... Mr. Frank Cotton Capt. Featherston (8th Lancers)..... Mr. J. F. Owen Guy Warrenner (8th Lancers)..... Mr. Arthur G. Peake Rev. John Talbot (curate at Muldorough,..... Mr. Ernest DeB. Peake Batters (Dobbinson's servant)..... Mr. Walter Osborne Mr. Dobbinson's niece..... Miss Bessie Brown Olive (her daughter)..... Miss Annie Hyndman Enid Thornton (Dobbinson's niece and ward)..... Miss Enid McLean Maud Ellay (Ellay's niece)..... Miss Miriam Moore Stage Manager—Mr. N. J. Ballman Musical Director—Prof. Vinnicombe, with full Orchestra. Admission at popular prices—25 and 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Plan of Hall will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m. Balcony at Fankin's Drug Store. Dress Circle at Reddin's Drug Store. Doors open at 7.30. Curtain rises at 8. H. M. DAVIDSON, Capt., ARTHUR G. PEAKE, Lieut., A. A. BARTLETT, Lieut., Feb-11-rod Committee.

BIG DISCOUNT SALE NOW ON! SKATING BOOTS at 20 per cent. discount. Now is your time to buy a pair. Our \$2.50 Boots now \$2.00. Our \$2.00 Boots now \$1.50. Our \$1.50 Boots now \$1.25. LADIES, do not let this opportunity pass to secure a pair of good Boots cheap. A. E. McCAFFERTY, Jan-23 THE SHOE MAN.

Molasses. 300 Puncheons Choice Trinidad, 50 Barrels CARVELL BROS. Feb-11-31 246

Cornmeal. 600 Barrels Best K. D. Meal. CARVELL BROS. Feb-11-31 246

Flour. 500 Barrels Kent, 300 " Victoria, 1,000 " Strong Baker's. CARVELL BROS. Feb-11-31 246

ATLANTIC SHEETS. At Stanley Bros' White Goods Sale. These goods are absolutely pure, fine and heavy, made in 72, 81 and 90 inch. We offer them at extraordinarily low prices or his sale. STANLEY BROTHERS. Atlantic Sheetings. 72 inch 20 cents per yard. 81 inch 24 cents per yard. 90 inch 28 cents per yard. Stanley Brothers. Pillow Cottons. Best makes in Plain and Circular, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches wide—12 cents per yard and upwards. Stanley Brothers. WHITE UNDERWEAR. LIMITED SPACE Night Dresses, Skirts, Drawer, Corset Covers. Never have we shown such an assortment. Prices and descriptions later. STANLEY BROTHERS. makes it impossible for us to show anything like half of our assortment of White Goods, but we have the stock. If you don't see what you want in any line, please ask for it. STANLEY BROTHERS.