

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 5, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

—What about Queen Square Gardens? And what about that fence?

—Attend the meeting, to be held in the Law Library to-morrow forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to maintain Queen Square Gardens!

—The Patriot's statement that "no tenders were called for in the spending of \$4,889.92" for the Poor House, lacks the essential element. Everything, or almost everything, obtained for the Poor House is obtained by tender.

—The Patriot asseverates that it is "thoroughly at one" with Mr. Davies in his argument. Of course it is. The Patriot has turned many a sharper curve than that which it took respecting the pork duties, in order that it might be "at one with Mr. Davies."

—Lieut.-Governor Carvell will leave by the steamship Carroll, on Thursday next, for the western part of South Carolina, whither he will go by direction of his physicians, Drs. McLeod and Parker. We sincerely hope that His Honor will have a pleasant trip and return to the Province in greatly improved health.

—The exports of Canada for the nine months of the current fiscal year reach the total of \$73,208,731, as compared with \$65,541,095 in the previous year, showing the grand increase of \$7,668,636. The value of the imports was \$82,552,887, as against \$72,246,110, or an increase of \$10,306,777. The duty collected amounts to \$17,494,499, as against \$17,151,007 last year.

—We announce to-day, with great regret, the death of Mr. Francis S. Chandler. Mr. Chandler was, for many years, a very efficient official of this city. He was one of those who might be depended upon to do his duty. That his summary discharge, a short time before he became ill, was disgraceful to the corporation, goes without saying. We sympathise with the bereaved family. The community has lost a true man.

—The leaders of the Acadian people have evidently as little place for our Stanislaus F. Perry as some of the Ministers at Ottawa. Speaking of Acadian representatives in the Commons, the *Moniteur Acadian*, whilst lauding the ability and patriotism of Senator Poirier, puts the member for Prince down as an Acadian "with a name that is not Acadian," and does not even use scant praise to damn him. Our esteemed contemporary would not marvel at Mr. Perry's change of name if he were acquainted with the number of times he has changed his coat. He is what is styled a chameleon in politics.

—Chief Justice Sullivan took the oath of office as Administrator of the Government of this Province, in the Legislative Council, at noon to-day. The Leader of the Government, the Provincial Secretary, Mr. President Dodd and Mr. Speaker Blake, a number of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, the Clerks of both Houses, and several other gentlemen, were present on the occasion. Mr. Arthur Newbery, Assistant Provincial Secretary, read the commission which invests Chief Justice Sullivan with the office and functions of Lieutenant-Governor from the time of taking the oath until Lieutenant-Governor Carvell shall return to the Province. Judge Hensley administered the oaths.

—The hopelessness of the Liberal cause is just now forcing itself even upon the leaders of the party. In the Senate the other day, the Hon. Mr. Scott, leader of the Opposition, in the course of some remarks on the Poirier Resolution, whilst chiding the Government for not appointing Liberal Senators for the province of Ontario, made the frank admission that he believed the present Conservative Government had "come to stay." "In another five years," said Senator Scott, "Ontario will not be represented by any Liberals at all in the natural course of events as, apparently, this Government has come to stay." And still local Grit luminaries will be heard whispering into the ear of the guileless elector "Sir John's days are numbered,—a great change is taking place in the country."

—John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prepared a pamphlet on the subject of immigration and emigration. The main purpose of this brochure is to explain how it is that, although according to the departmental reports 165,403 immigrants went into Manitoba and the Northwest between 1881 and 1886, the addition to the population during that period was on the authority of the census only 77,118. There is a leak, it will be observed, of 75,244. Mr. Lowe declares that the discrepancy arises from the fact that the navies employed on the C. P. R. left in shoals when the road was finished, and that many people left after the boom collapsed. It is further claimed that the census of 1886 was taken at an unfavorable time, the rebellion then having very recently been quelled. In a word, Mr. Lowe admits that the figures are not to be trusted as a means of testing the growth of the country.

News Notes.

According to a recent work on Longevity, published in Norway, the average duration of life in that country is 49-53 years for men, and 51-3 for women.

Emperor William has informed the Queen of his intention to visit England probably in August.

It is estimated that 25,000 workmen are on strike in Germany.

The Italian senate by a vote of 100 to 55 approved a measure to prohibit the clergy from belonging to charitable organizations.

Personal.

Mr. Sam. J. Richey, representing A. Isaacs, the well-known cigar manufacturer, St. John, N. B., is at the Hotel Davies.

Rev. Dr. Owen-Jones, of Ottawa, preached last evening in St. Paul's Church, an excellent sermon from the text, "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only," etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Dominion and Provincial Interests Considered.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. JAMES.

SIR.—Regarding the interests we have at stake in the Newfoundland question, these are of two kinds: Dominion and Local. It must be evident that the interests of the Dominion will be greatly imperilled should any foreign power hold Newfoundland, which is the key to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. More especially is this true of the western and northwestern shores of that Island,—the very portion about which this trouble has arisen. This may appear to many a question of the dim future, but these are precisely the kind of questions statesmen foresee and provide against.

The establishment of lobster factories on the French shore carries with it the claims of the French to import, free of duty, everything required, not only for catching and curing, but all goods which they can use in paying for lobsters, labor, etc. This simply means that every factory becomes a depot from which smuggling to any extent may be carried on with the Dominion. Those who know anything of what this means in reference to St. Pierre, can form an estimate of what it will probably become when we have a dozen or more miniature St. Pierres in close proximity to Cape Breton, our own Island and the lower St. Lawrence. From a moral point of view, as well as a financial, this means a most serious question; while the class of goods usually smuggled from these quarters is certainly not one which any lover of his country would care to see circulating among the people.

There is another side of this matter which affects us. The lobster enterprise has not been prosecuted to any great extent on this coast. We may therefore look for large catches, at least for a few years. But these lobsters will meet ours in the European markets with a virtual bounty of from 25 to 35 per cent. in their favor, arising from the fact that no duty is paid on the goods bartered for them. Are we in a position to compete successfully with them? If we are not, and can take measures to stop this illegal trade, are we not bound, as a matter of self-defence, to do so?

As regards our own interests: The position of Newfoundland is such that she must take steps to develop her internal resources. Her fisheries no longer afford employment for her people. Were she in a position to develop her undoubtedly valuable minerals on the French shore, population would gather in that quarter. For many years to come this population would depend largely upon us for the very things we have to offer, staple agricultural products. Their own agricultural resources will be inadequate, for many years to come, for the necessities of the people.

Those who understand the character of the people of Newfoundland will, I think, bear me out in saying that if they are rebuffed in their present effort, and if they have good grounds, as I think they have, to complain of the way in which they are treated, it will not be hard to persuade them to take decisive action in directions which I for one, believe will be detrimental to the best interests of our Dominion, and seriously damaging to the Empire at large. For all these reasons I consider that we are bound to stand by our fellow-colonists at this crisis, and endeavor to do what we can to help them to have this vexed question completely settled. The present delegation has no bearing whatever upon the question of Confederation, but speaking as a citizen of the Dominion, in view of possible relations between ourselves and Newfoundland, surely it is to our interest to get rid of this troublesome issue before we are ourselves parties in the case. And if we, as a people, desire the rounding out of our Dominion, the wiser course is surely to give a generous, hearty support to the people of Newfoundland in their present extremity.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that your suggestion will be adopted by our Legislature, and that before the House rises, resolutions on this subject will be cordially and unanimously adopted.

Thanking you for your valuable space, so kindly afforded, I am yours,

T. C. JAMES.

An "Attendant" Takes Exception.

SIR.—Kindly allow me a few lines for the insertion of several thoughts which entered my mind last evening in a certain church of this city, respecting the following: The pastor, during his discourses, gave an anecdote, which ran thus: Once there was a man who went to church, sat in the very back seat, and, as soon as the benediction was pronounced, took up his hat and hurried away from the sanctuary, and would tell all his friends what an unsociable, cold church that was; but this man was persuaded to go to worship; and wait in the pew a short time after the benediction, when he found that this one and that one gave him a hearty shake of the hand—in fact he was nearly shaken to pieces, he had so many friends. Then the reverend gentleman said that strangers coming into his church, he had no doubt, would be heartily welcomed and cordially received by a shake of the hand from most of the congregation. Certainly, he said, there were exceptions, but they were few.

Now, Sir, the writer takes decided exception to the latter part of the foregoing. I came a stranger to that church several years ago, and did not sit in the back seat, nor hasten out when the services closed, yet though from a stranger I have grown into an attendant, never once has a kindly word or a friendly shake of the hand been offered me, except perhaps by one or two of my former acquaintances, and I may further say that in all the Sabbaths I attended this church did I see a hearty welcome given to any stranger.

The coming in and going out is performed like clock work. "Mum" is the word on these occasions; and as a result the inducement for the young, especially, to become connected with the church is limited. True, they are now starting a course of readings, but I have grave doubts if they will be successful in obtaining the attendance of many of the youths, because, in my opinion, they are almost invariably regarded as regards their interest in the church work.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

APRIL 29.

EVENING SESSION—DEBATE ON BUDGET.

HON. MR. YEO replied. He said that as the Government did not see fit to furnish the Opposition with certain statements for which they asked, they were under a great disadvantage in discussing the financial position of the Province. However, the story that had been told by the Leader of the Government was a very old one—the same one that had been told in the House year after year for many years. Every charge that it was possible to make against the Davies Government was made, and the present administration took credit to themselves for everything. The Leader says that the Government has followed out a policy of retrenchment; but the fact is, that wherever they have retrenched, they stole the policy from the Opposition. He then spoke of the Public Accounts, claiming that if the Opposition followed the method adopted by the Government in discussing them, it would be found that at the end of last year the present Government was in debt something like \$90,000. Proceeding, he discussed the mode of the expenditures of the Government and their method of raising a revenue. The Government had, he said, made no permanent improvements to the public works of the Province; and as for the amounts placed to our credit at Ottawa he thought they would have been placed there if the Leader of the Government never had a political existence. As for the Land Office and the amount of revenue the Government expected to receive from that source, he was not in a position to speak, as it was difficult to understand just how its finances were at present. The commissioners appointed to enquire into the workings of that office had not yet presented their full report; but he hoped that things would turn out satisfactorily. The expenditure for the administration of justice was not controllable, as it depended largely upon the amount of business transacted; neither was it possible to control the expenditure for coroner's inquests, as stated. A good deal has been said about the conduct of the Davies Government during the time it was in power. But what are the facts. The Davies Government passed the Education Act, one of the best measures ever placed upon the statute books of this Province; and looked carefully after our public works and roads and bridges. In short, the Davies Government did more work during the few years it was in power than the present administration did during its eleven years. A good deal is said about the Davies Government taxing the people; but if the present administration do not now take the money out of the pockets of the people in that way they do so in another. After touching upon the refunds received from Ottawa, and the speech of the hon. junior member for Charlottetown, delivered last session, wherein that hon. gentleman differed from the Government with reference to the method of raising a revenue to meet expenditure, he referred to the piers question, claiming that that matter had not been treated in a business-like way. The Government, he thought, should have insisted upon a payment in full, and not taken a sum on account. As was intimated, one of the objects of the proposed appointment of a second Professor for Prince of Wales College, was the giving of lectures on agricultural chemistry; but, to his mind, practical experience was much better for our farmers than any such lectures. He thought that the money it was proposed to spend on agricultural chemistry might be much better expended upon the roads and bridges of the Province. After some further criticisms of different items, he expressed the opinion that the estimates were not in many respects sufficient for the requirements of the Province; and the chances were not so large this year as last. As for the claims this Province has against the Dominion, he assured the Government that if they took them up in the proper way the Opposition would render them every assistance in their power in preserving them. The Leader of the Government says with reference to the latest delegation to Ottawa, that he has good hopes that the Province will receive such further assistance from that source that it will not be necessary to resort to direct taxation. Had the Opposition been given the information it asked for with reference to this delegation some time ago, he would be better able to tell just what our prospects were; but the Government did not see fit to furnish this information and the Opposition were consequently in the dark as to the action taken by the delegates. However, he would be glad if the debts due the Province were collected, and it was pleasing to hear that it would be some time before we would have to resort to direct taxation.

Mr. Rogers followed. He said he was well pleased with the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Government, and with the showing he made. It spoke highly for the Government that after eleven years of power nothing worse could be said against it than was said in the "milk-and-water" speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. That hon. gentleman says the present Government have stolen the policy of the Opposition; that he hopes the Government will be able to meet expenses without resorting to taxation; and that the Opposition approved of the policy of collecting the debts due the Province. But when, he asked, did the Opposition ever make an effort to collect the debts due the Province by the Dominion? They never made any such effort; but when the Government pressed our claims in this respect the Opposition press cried out that we had no claims. The Opposition had nothing whatever to show that they ever did what they should in this matter. And with reference to the fisheries claim, he thought it was in it bad grace for the Opposition to refer to it at all, as everyone knew how Louis H. Davies sacrificed our interests at Halifax. As for the amount of capital at Ottawa, he defied any member of the Opposition to say that it was less now than it ever was; and the old duty bonds were counted now as they always were. The Leader of the Opposition spoke of the passing of the Education Act by the Davies Government, but neglected to state that that Act was passed by the best men of both political parties. He thought that the estimates were large enough for all practical purposes; and that the present Government deserved credit for exhausting every other means of raising a revenue before resorting to direct taxation. A comparison of the records of the two parties would, he thought, show

that the party now in power was the one most likely to look after the interests of the people in the best possible manner. He felt assured that the hue and cry raised about the Land Office and the unfortunate defalcations, by the Opposition and their press, was the means of reducing the receipts of that office last year; and was pleased that the Government were in a position to announce that it was their intention to carry on the business of the Province without resorting to taxation. An attempt was made to make political capital out of a speech made by His Honor the Speaker last session; but the attempt proved a failure. True, that hon. gentleman had differed from the Government with reference to their method of raising a revenue, and had so expressed himself in the House; but that was all there was to it. That hon. gentleman was still as loyal a supporter of the Government as ever he was. In conclusion, he said he thought that the Government deserved the greatest credit for the manner in which they managed the affairs of the Province, and expressed the opinion that they could well afford to laugh at the efforts made by the Opposition to belittle their work.

Mr. Bell was the next speaker. He began by complaining that the Opposition were not in a position to speak with certainty upon the recent mission to Ottawa, of the Hon. the Leader of the Government and the Provincial Secretary, as they were kept in the dark with reference to the manner in which they had presented our claims there, and as to what terms they had made. He thought the Government should bring down a statement of the transaction for the benefit of the House. He also complained that the moneys appropriated for public works were squandered, and charged that the Public Accounts were so arranged as to make it appear that the liabilities of the Province were less than they really were. Mr. Bell was speaking when the House adjourned after midnight.

Throat and Lung Troubles.

Boston is often abused without cause, as being the natural home of more cases of throat and lung troubles than any other part of the universe. One proof that this is not true of Boston any more than many other portions of this country, is the fact that during the past winter when the epidemic la grippe swept over the whole country, Boston fared no worse than many other towns and the death rate from the after effects of la grippe was no greater in that city than elsewhere.

That disease was an epidemic of bronchitis, influenza or catarrhal cold, and, as everyone knows, tended to seriously affect every weak part of the patient's system and augment any natural weakness or disease. Reports from all parts of our country show that the number of persons who have been left with a sort of chronic catarrh, laryngitis, catarrhal sore throat, and bronchial affections likely to cause serious throat and lung troubles if not checked, is in proportion to the population about the same the country over. All of these troubles are a more or less serious inflammation of the mucous lining of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, liable to cause death in one place as well as in another, from croup, ulcerated sore throat, pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption; and which ought not to be neglected and treated by means which will ally the inflammation causing the trouble in each case. One of the most effectual remedies for any inflammation is an anodyne treatment. The universal verdict is that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has the past winter, as in the last half century, relieved and cured more such troubles than any one single medicine. It has been generally used by young and old, rich and poor, physicians and laymen. The wrapper around each bottle contains a vast amount of information about its use, or I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send a forty-eight page pamphlet free to any address sent them on a postal card.

BIRTH.

At Red Point, Lot 46, on the 30th April, Mrs. Peter Ching, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 5th inst., Francis S. Chandler, in the 48th year of his age. Through a protracted illness, which was attended with great suffering, he manifested the utmost resignation to the Divine Will, being sustained by the assurance that he had obtained mercy through faith in the Redeemer, and at last peacefully departed to be with his Saviour.

[Funeral from his late residence, King Street, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, to First Methodist Church, thence to People's Cemetery.]

At St. Avar's, on Sunday night, May 4th, of membranous croup, Francis Arthur, fourth son of E. G. and M. E. Love, aged 3 years and 7 1/2 months.

[Funeral to-morrow, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Carriages to Sherwood.]

19 ACRES VALUABLE LAND, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Robert Crabb, Esq., to sell by Auction, on the premises, corner of Lower Malpeque and Cross Road,

On Wednesday, 28th day of May, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Nineteen Acres of superior Land, at present laid down to grass, and all available for Hay and Pasture. Fine stream of water running through the centre.

Also—33 Acres adjoining can be had at a reasonable price on easy terms.

R. BEARSTON, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

A FINE, LARGE, NEWLY-CALVED COW. She is a well-bred animal and an extra milker. Apply to GEO. H. HUGHES, Agricultural Hall.

BEER BROS.

London and Paris Dress Robes.

We show Special Values in DRESS STUFFS, and particularly invite attention to our large variety of the Latest Novelties and Newest Colorings in DRESS LENGTHS.

Fashionable Millinery and Mantles.

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We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAR TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargain Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.

McLEOD & MCKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890

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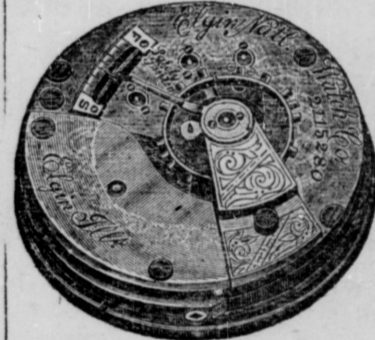
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HAS now added to his already large stock a very fine assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of the best manufacture, and the newest patterns in JEWELRY. Goods sold are guaranteed. Store closes every evening (except Saturday) at 6 o'clock.

NORTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN

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All Right, 5817.



THIS SPLENDID HORSE is too well known to the breeders of Prince Edward Island to need any puffing. They all know what he is, and what a grand family of trotters and roadsters he has built up in the Maritime Provinces, where his stock have taken high rank, and are every year coming to the front. He is one of the very few horses in the provinces that contributed a representative to the 2.30 list in 1889, his son Charlie Mitchell having made a record, in a contested race, of 2.28 1/2.

ALL RIGHT, 5817, is the sire of George Lee 2.23 1/2 Charlie Mitchell 2.28 1/2 Black Pilot 2.30 1/2 Black Bird 2.36 1/2 D. Vance 2.39 1/2 Little Fred (trial 2.28) 2.39 1/2 Maud R. 2.40 Lucy Derrick (4 yr. old) 2.44 Nellie T. (trial) 2.35 George All Right 2.41 Nellie 2.45 and many other speedy and well-known trotters.

ALL RIGHT will stand at the Stables of Patrick Connolly, in Charlottetown, every week from Tuesday morning to Saturday morning at R. Y. McCoubrey's, New Glasgow Bridge, every Monday afternoon; and in Summerside every Saturday from noon till Monday at noon.

If you want to raise trotters—and of course you do—breed to ALL RIGHT, and you will get fast trotters and first-class roadsters.

NEWTON LEE, May 5, 1890—dy law wy

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OWING to the great advance in Cotton Thread, the Merchants are compelled to advance the price to Five Cents per Spool. may5-11

FULL SET (4) magnificent portraits in colors of Beautiful Women: 1. New goods, cabinet size; ALL CLEAR. Just imported from Europe. LATEST FASHION TRADE. By mail (enclosed \$5.00) or silver. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q.

12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAPKINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents (5 stamps or silver), post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q. may5

NOTICE.

BARKENTINE "EREMA" is all dis-charged, and consignees of cargo will please make arrangements about taking delivery of their goods, as they are now at their own risk. PEAKE BROS. & CO. may3

Halifax and P. E. Is. STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED).

STEAMER "PRINCESS BEATRICE" CAPT. A. H. KELLY.

WILL sail from Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Halifax, calling at Port Hastings, Moncton and Hawkesbury, Arichat, Miramichi, Harbor and Sheet Harbor. Returning will sail from Halifax Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making calls, and Souris. The above steamer will make the regular every week, making same calls until the end of navigation. Freight and passengers solicited at the rates, and through Bills of Lading on any port on the continent of United Kingdom. Apply to W. W. CLARKE, Ch'town, May 3, 1890.

LADIES, SPECIAL ATTENTION

At our Furniture Sale, Tuesday Next.

The Entire Stock in Trade, Miss Ellis.

BERLIN WOOLS, Silks, Crewels, Canvases and general Ladies' Trimmings. Also, 2 doz pairs extra Fine Lace Collars. Remember the time—2.30 o'clock. E. H. NORTON & CO. may3-21

FURNITURE, PIANO.

I AM instructed by Mrs. Yeo to sell by Auction, at her residence, Queen Street, on

Wednesday, the 7th May, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

All her Household Furniture, including Parlor, Dining Room and Bed Room, very fine Piano, 1 large Extension Table, 1 Washstand, 1 Hall Stand, 1 Washstand, Kitchen Stove and Utensils, etc., etc. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.