The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. "This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883. VOL. 12.--NO. 134.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,

BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,

Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months, - - -	$2 50
Three Months, - - -	1 25
One Month, - - -	0 50

☞ Advertising at most moderate rates. Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 9h. 23m, a. m.
1st Quarter, 14th day, 4h. 37m. a. m.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 7h. 14m., p. m.
Last Quarter 30th day, 2h. 50m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days length.
	h m	h m	morn	aft'n	
Sunday	5 44	6 24	1 51	4 57	
Monday	42	24	2 31	6 21	
Tuesday	40	27	3 7	7 34	
Wednesday	38	28	3 40	8 33	
Thursday	36	29	4 13	9 22	
Friday	34	30	4 44	10 7	
Saturday	32	32	5 18	10 49	
Sunday	30	33	5 54	11 32	13 8
Monday	28	35	6 35	morn	
Tuesday	27	36	7 22	0 15	
Wednesday	25	37	8 15	1 0	
Thursday	23	38	9 13	1 48	
Friday	21	40	10 14	2 41	
Saturday	19	41	11 17	3 44	
Sunday	17	42	aft 19	4 56	13 28
Monday	16	44	1 21	6 11	
Tuesday	14	45	2 22	7 15	
Wednesday	12	46	3 18	8 7	
Thursday	10	48	4 21	8 47	
Friday	9	49	5 21	9 25	
Saturday	7	50	6 21	10 0	
Sunday	5	52	7 20	10 33	13 49
Monday	4	53	8 20	11 6	
Tuesday	2	54	9 17	11 41	
Wednesday	0	55	10 12	aft 16	
Thursday	4 59	57	11 3	0 53	
Friday	57	58	11 49	1 35	
Saturday	55	59	morn	2 21	
Sunday	54 7	1	0 39	3 14	14 9
Monday	52	2	1 9	4 23	

MOEN & COYLE,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

Whitening, Tinting, Paper Hanging, Graining, Glazing, etc.

All orders promptly attended to.

SHOP—WEST END DORCHESTER STREET.

Ch'town, April 19—1m pd

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

☞ Money to Loan.

J. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.

Jan. 16, '83.

McLEOD & MORSON

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.

OFFICES:

Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,

Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.

JAS. McLEOD. W. A. O. MORSON.

Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

JOHN MACEACHERN,

(Late of Italian Warehouse)

AGENT FOR

Royal Fire Insurance Company, of England,

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of England,

City of London Fire Insurance Co., of England,

HAS REMOVED

His Office to his New Building,

Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.

Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

ESTABLISHED 1832,

Paid up Capital . . $1.000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000

An Agency of this Bank will be opened on Monday next, 19th inst., in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward Island, under the management of the undersigned.

Deposits will be received on interest, and as current account.

Drafts granted on the various Agencies and correspondents of the Bank.

Sterling and other Exchange bought and sold, and general banking business transacted.

D. C. CHALMERS,
Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf Agent.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

April 26, 1883.—wkly tf

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Lancashire Insurance Company

CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.

Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

TENDERS!

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned, Assignee of the

Estate of Robert B. Huestis,

OF THIS CITY,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

UP TO

Thursday, the 3rd day of May, next,

1883, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, from persons willing to purchase all his Stock in Trade, consisting of Paints, Oils, Cutlery, General Hardware, etc., and also all his Shop and Office Furniture, consisting of an Iron Safe, Show Cases, Sets Scales, etc.

The Stock Book, containing a complete inventory, in detail, of the stock, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Davies, Sutherland & Weeks, Solicitors; and the stock can, at any time be inspected, by applying to the undersigned.

TERMS—Fifty per cent. cash, on delivery of the stock, and the balance to be payable in three months, and to be secured by an approved joint promissory note.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders must be on forms which may be had on application at the office of Messrs. Davies, Sutherland & Weeks, otherwise they will not be received.

R. T. WEEKS,
Assignee.

Ch'town, April 12, 1883.—tl may 3

SEED WHEAT.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, from Montreal, White Russian Wheat. Also, in store, Timothy and Clover Seed.

F. L. MACNUTT.

Water Street, April 20.—6i eod

FREEHOLD FARMS FOR SALE.

I HAVE received instructions to sell several valuable FARMS, situated in different sections of the country containing

From 100 to 300 Acres each.

For particulars apply at

My Auction Room, Queen St.

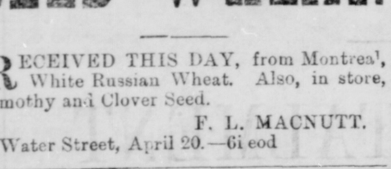
Application by mail will receive prompt attention.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1883.—tf

A CURE GUARANTEED.

Magnetic Medicine!



For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Positively cures *Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex.* ☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the **Cheapest and Best** Medicine in the Market. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressin

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada

Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co., Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists everywhere. jan 12 wky

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE WORLD.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association

OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working under Government License.

An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance at its actual cost.

☞ Good Canvassers Wanted.

LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Suits, Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

TO LET,

The Business Premises Known as

"83 Queen Street,"

Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.

JAS. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—tf

1847. Canada Life Assurance Company. 1882.

Capital and Funds over - - - 5,000,000 Dollars.
Annual Income over - - - 1,000,000 Dollars.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Managing Director and Pres't: A. G. RAMSAY. | Secretary: R. HILLS. | Superintendent: ALEX. RAMSAY.

Abstract of 35th Annual Report to 30th April, 1882:

1. Assets 30th April, 1882	$5,064,206.65
2. Income for the year	1,008,164.34
3. Income from interest (included in above)	271,252.62
4. Claims by death and matured endowments	212,041.86
5. Do. as estimated by the Company's tables and provided for	362,858.00
6. Difference in Company's favor between actual and estimated death rate	150,816.14
7. Excess of interest revenue over death claims	59,190.76

NEW BUSINESS is nearly a FOURTH of the returns of 1881 of the 24 Licensed Companies.
TOTAL on the Company's Books EXCEEDS A FOURTH of the entire amount in force in Canada.
BONUS ADDITIONS to Life Policies for the past fifteen years have added $375 to each $1,000 of Assurance.
CASH PROFITS for same period have been from 35 to 39 per cent. of all premiums paid according to age at entry.

Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for the Year 1881:

(*Condensed from the Superintendent's Annual Report for 1881.*)

	Premiums for year.	Amount of Policies New.	Number of Policies in force at date.	Net Amount in force at date.
Canada Life	$668,111	$3,914,780	13,998	$24,904,171
Citizens	21,168	155,700	697	1,032,254
Confederation	214,738	1,917,214	5,378	8,003,279
Sun	37,307	420,000	1,263	1,571,598
North American	34,353	*1,410,384	1,816	1,127,212
Life	138,564	1,671,768	3,047	4,920,157
Ætna	403,597	1,821,362	9,087	11,370,008
Equitable	220,365	1,079,000	2,665	6,449,617
Union Mutual	94,804	472,050	1,925	2,888,028
Standard	194,724	1,072,600	3,289	6,870,014

—* Including Industrial Business.

☞ Intending Insurers can judge from the foregoing as to where they can place their patronage with the greatest SAFETY and ADVANTAGE.

MARITIME PROVINCE BRANCH—169 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

P. McLARREN, General Agent for N. S., P. E. I., and N. F. | D. H. MacGARVEY, Secretary.

Honorary Directors for P. E. Island—Chas. Palmer, Esq.; W. E. Dawson, Esq.; Hon. W. W. Sullivan; Geo. R. Beer, Esq.; Hon. J. S. Carvell; R. R. Hodgson, Esq.

Medical Advisers at Charlottetown—F. D. Beer, Esq., M. D.; W. H. Hobkirk, Esq., M. D.

With Agencies in Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, Crapaud, and Montague

WM. McLEAN.
Agent for Charlottetown.

Nov. 4, 1882.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, April 19.

HON. MR. FERGUSON'S SPEECH CONTINUED.

Upon the foregoing piers, situate below Quebec, there had been expended by the Province before Confederation, the sum of $789,774.08, and since Confederation, from 1867 to 1881, the Dominion Government had spent $116,080.71. In the Lower Provinces, the Dominion had expended upon the Digby Pier $9,626 30, upon Port Hood Pier, $20,397.07; part of which was for dredging; upon Parraboro Pier, $1,365.94; upon Maitland Pier, $6,281.99; upon Oato Point Pier, $24,577.20 (part of which also was for dredging) or a total in Nova Scotia of $62,248.50.

When all these expenditures were being made in Quebec, Messrs. Perry and Sinclair were our representatives in the Dominion Parliament; yet they had never a word to say about our piers. Regarding the wharves in Nova Scotia, for four years past no money had been expended upon them by the Government. From the time of Confederation in 1867 to 1878, such works were supported by the Local Government by a grant of about twelve thousand dollars per annum. This was expended in building small wharves and breakwaters at certain places about the harbors and coasts, for the protection and accommodation of small fishing vessels and boats. A small portion also of this grant, called "Navigation Securities," was expended in clearing obstructions from the rivers to assist the lumbering business. As this service properly belonged to the Dominion Government to provide for, and as that Government had provided for it in that Province since the time of Confederation, it had been dropped by the Local Government; consequently no provision was then made for this purpose from a local source. The Dominion Government provided annually for the construction and maintenance of breakwaters forming harbors or refuge in that Province, and also for the construction of any public piers they might be able to obtain. These wharves or piers with but few exceptions, were but little used for the accommodation of trade between the Provinces of the Dominion or with foreign countries. They were used to accommodate the coasting trade in small vessels, and the fisheries. The wharves in their harbors for the accommodation of trade were private property. He had gone thus fully into the matter on account of the sneers of the Opposition. The Government were prepared to submit their action to the judgment of the people, who give them credit for raising the question, and for the manner in which it had been presented. Mr. Perry had asserted that because the Dominion Government had not paid over the money forthwith, it implied distrust of the statement of the delegates. It was the duty of the Dominion Government to have reports from their own officers that the works are such as Parliament had a right to vote money for their construction. We were in a position to count upon a vote this year. It had been charged that the delegates went to Ottawa on a begging errand. In 1873, Messrs. Laird and Haythorne went to Ottawa to negotiate Terms of Confederation, and came back declaring that they had made the very best terms, and that it was of no use for another delegation to go up, that their mission would be a begging mission. Mr. Sinclair had then said speaking of the proposed mission:—

"If they wish our support, they should let us know upon what basis they intend to put in their claims for better terms. The only plea yet put forth by them is that we want a little more, so that we may conclude that they intend to adopt the *begging system.* If so, they should show how we have been neglected, and also that we have not received as good terms as the other Provinces. Unless they can do this, they will inevitably come short in their claims. I should not like to see this colony placed in a mere *begging position.*" . . . . "The other Provinces handed over their lighthouses to the Dominion Government, without receiving one cent for them; how then can it be shown that we have any right to receive remuneration for ours?"

Mr. L. H. Davies had said: "Will it be believed that when the hon. member came to tell us what addition he wanted to the present terms, it came down to provincial postage and *some little items about the fisheries!* I decline to form part of that delegation, as I have some little respect left for myself. In the matter of fisheries, we shall be placed in precisely the same position as the other Provinces; we shall have our share of the sum allowed by the Dominion Government, and cannot ask more than that." . . . . .

"There was an attempt made by the Hon. Leader of the Government, in his speech to show that a few little items for lighthouses, drill sheds and breakwaters had not been presented by the late delegation, and that their value might still be conceded by the Dominion Government. The ground on which he bases his arguments in favor of those items is so paltry and narrow, when compared with the liberal Terms now before us, that it seems almost ridiculous."

Hon. D. Laird is reported to have said: "We, on this Opposition side of the House, wished to know whereon the Government can base their claims for additional concessions from Canada, when we have already received such a liberal allowance. We have some honor and dignity to maintain in this matter, and have no right to send off a *begging delegation to Ottawa* for new terms. The Colony has already obtained Terms which the Governor General has declared cannot be increased, and I, for one, cannot stultify myself in supporting the resolution in favor of another delegation at present, as the Government have shown no good reason for it."

Mr. LAIRD then offered an amendment, accepting the terms, brought down by himself and Mr. Haythorne, as the basis of Union, and spoke as follows:—

"I do not believe the Finance Minister of Canada is going to reconsider his position, and re arrange his Budget Speech to please him, Sir, he states that the Bay Verte Canal will cost double five millions of dollars before it is completed, and that we do not know anything at all about it! The debt of Canada is also to be swelled up to a hundred millions of dollars! Are these the arguments he intends to use when he goes upon the delegation? If so I wish them joy of their success. The delegation is going to ask payment for certain Lighthouses and Breakwaters, although they cannot show that the other Provinces received anything for similar public works. If a new principle is laid down by the Dominion Government for our benefit, they will have to mete out equal measure to all other Provinces of the union; but they will not pay for every paltry Lighthouse and Breakwater, and a thousand other little matters for which the Government are going to claim payment."

A new delegation went to Ottawa and the result of their negotiations was that an additional sum of $25,000 a year had been obtained for all time to come. At that time the Opposition offered resolutions in amendment, and voted for them declaring the terms obtained by Messrs. Haythorne and Laird to be sufficient. They now adopted the same line of argument. The Government came before the country with every reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of their financial operations.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

An Unwarrantable Statement.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Patriot* extra, of yesterday, I notice an item referring to the amount paid by S. T. Titcombe & Son, for 22 horses purchased by them on this Island this spring, followed by this statement: "if the Sullivan Government had done anything to encourage the growth of draft horses since they gained power, a fortune would now be made by our farmers." I would ask, Mr. Editor, if any paper, making such statements expects to be believed by an intelligent public? Let us see how the matter stands. The present Government were elected in April, 1879, just four years ago. If they had imported a dozen stallions the first year, it is well known they could have been of no service until the spring of 1880, and their first stock would have come in the spring of 1881, and could be no more than two years old this spring. How, then, could a fortune be *now* made by the farmers by such stock? I am not an admirer of the present Government, Mr. Editor; but I am a strong believer in fair play, and I think, in all honesty, we must acknowledge that they have done more to encourage agriculture than any previous Government; and I am not a little astounded that any paper laying any claim to truthfulness should allow such unwarrantable statements to appear in its columns. I confess, sir, that it is enough to shake my faith in the *Patriot*; and in the future I shall look very carefully at any matter put forward by it before I take its utterances for granted.

I am, etc.,
AN OLD LIBERAL AND A FARMER.
April 27, 1883.

The Cape Traverse Brance.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I notice several communications of late in THE EXAMINER, in reference to the Cape Traverse Branch Railway. Your correspondent, "Prince County," calls upon his county to be up and doing. In my opinion King's County should be up and doing also. I have been taking this matter into consideration of late and have come to the conclusion that the North Wiltshire route would accommodate the greatest number. This route would, if adopted, open up a large section of country, the inhabitants of which have, I believe, been deprived of Railway facilities.

In my opinion, if the road was located through that section of the country, touching at Crapaud Harbor, there would be a great amount of work for the road to do. I am informed also, that this route is ten miles shorter to Charlottetown than *via* County Line. I cannot see that the County Line route would be of much benefit to the people of Prince County. Of course as your correspondent "Queen's County" states that the Point duChene route will always be the crossing point for the western end of the Island. Therefore if the branch was to tap at County Line, it would only benefit a few individuals near that place, and I cannot possibly think there would be any work for the road, except to carry mails and passengers. I trust our representatives, Messrs. McDonald and McIntyre, will unite with the Queen's County representatives, to advocate the North Wiltshire route, as I believe it would be the most benefit to the Island generally!

KING'S COUNTY.
April 25, 1883.

THE London *Globe* says that "when a Russian Prince and Minister of State recently missed from one of the pockets of his overcoat a purse containing 30,000 roubles, it was the easiest thing in the world for him to call in the Grand Master of the St. Petersburg Police and hold that official responsible for the recovery of the money; yet it was with considerable surprise that a few days afterwards the Prince received from the Grand Master the missing sum, almost intact, and on turning to another pocket of his coat, discovered what had never been stolen—his original purse and money. The Russian police are the *finest detectives* in the world."