

NOTES FROM OTTAWA. Proceedings of Parliament. Amyot's Want of Confidence Motion And What Became of It.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER.]

In Committee of Ways and Means, on Tuesday, additional duties were placed on malt liquors. On ale, beer and porter, in bottles, the duty was increased from 18 to 24 cents a gallon, and same in wood from 10 to 15 cents. The excise duties on beer, raised from 4 to 10 cents, being an increase of 6 cents a gallon all round.

On motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Borden asked for information whether in view of the convention of 1880 existing between Great Britain and Spain, the products of Canada will be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at the rate of duty provided by the recent commercial arrangements between the United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico? He observed that many persons in the Maritime Provinces engaged in the export trade to Cuba and Porto Rico were in doubt as to whether the treaty referred to between Spain and the United States applied to articles exported to those places from Canada.

Hon. Mr. Foster admitted the importance of the subject and said that representations had been received from the Board of Trade, Halifax, and private individuals on the subject. In the convention of 1886 between Great Britain and Spain, in which the Government of Canada was represented through the High Commissioner, the interest of Canada was thoroughly safeguarded. He pointed out that the treaty between Spain and the United States did not come into effect until January 1, 1892. Until that time arrived Spain gave no advantage to the United States over other parts of the world producing the same articles. The matter was taken up at the earliest possible moment by the Government, and was being actively pressed by the imperial authorities. Of course what was needed was the authoritative statement of the Spanish government itself as to whether Canada came under the treaty with the United States; that was what the British Government was trying to obtain.

Mr. Laurier then brought forward the grievances of certain settlers in British Columbia, as to their right to the minerals and censuring the Government for having committed breach of faith with them. After a lengthy debate, the motion was defeated by 100 to 81, a majority of 19 in a House of 182, including the Speaker, 31 members being absent. Whatever the purpose of the Opposition in moving so many votes of want of confidence may be, one thing is certain that they have not reduced the actual Government majority. Every day last week, upon motion to go into supply, they sprang one of these motions, and once the majority was as low as 17, but that was caused by the absence of Government members. The real strength of the Government was displayed when their policy was attacked upon the motion favoring unrestricted reciprocity, and then Mr. Savard voted against the Grits. The Government have not lost a man except Sir John Macdonald by death, and Mr. McGreevey by resignation, while the Grits lose Savard every time they mention unrestricted reciprocity. Let the Patriot take a note of that.

In committee of supply, upon the appropriations for the Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways, Mr. Bowell, Acting Minister of Railways, announced that he intended to stop a great many leaks in the management of the roads, and accordingly he had ordered, respecting the Island road, that certain officials who had issued passes contrary to the distinct and positive orders of the management from headquarters, should pay for those passes themselves. He believed this to be the most effective way to stop an abuse which, he believed, had existed to a very large extent. He had given positive instructions to the manager to charge the amount of the pass to the party who had issued it, and he was compelled to pay for it. In view of the large deficits, a rigid and thorough investigation would be made with a view to stop all possible leaks.

On Wednesday Mr. Ananias Cameron rose in his place and, with evident regret, proceeded to make charges against Mr. Cochrane, M. P. for East Northumberland, to the effect that he had been ordered to stop a great many leaks in the management of the roads, and accordingly he had ordered, respecting the Island road, that certain officials who had issued passes contrary to the distinct and positive orders of the management from headquarters, should pay for those passes themselves. He believed this to be the most effective way to stop an abuse which, he believed, had existed to a very large extent. He had given positive instructions to the manager to charge the amount of the pass to the party who had issued it, and he was compelled to pay for it. In view of the large deficits, a rigid and thorough investigation would be made with a view to stop all possible leaks.

On Thursday the matter came up, when, owing to the indefinite nature of some of the charges, they were struck out, while the rest were referred to a select committee to report. Mr. Cochrane emphatically denied their truth. Upon motion to go into supply, Sir Richard Cartwright arose and declared in ominous tones that, before any more money was voted, the House should decide upon a very important question. The galleries were pretty full and everybody was on the tip of expectation—surely nothing less than the impeachment of the Minister of Finance could be coming, so serious was the manner, so precise the articulation, so over-clouded the brow of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. He proceeded to say that ever since confederation the House had adopted two methods of dealing with public expenditure. The first method was the appointment of an Auditor General, and the second the appointment of the Public Accounts Committee, to which was delegated the duty of investigating and criticizing the expenditures. Being of opinion that the utmost latitude should be allowed to this committee, he moved the following amend-

Resolved, That it is the undoubted right of the Committee on Public Accounts to investigate all circumstances connected with the payment of any of the several sums of money referred to that committee, and that in the course of such investigation no evidence should be refused on the ground that it may disclose improper conduct or relations on the part of Ministers of the crown or any other party in connection with such payment.

Sir John Thompson said he would venture to deprecate as a general practice the introduction of such resolutions on going into supply, resolutions which touched upon the scope of enquiries being carried on by committees of the House. Such resolutions were put forward without notice, yet they sought to influence the procedure and precedents of Parliament. Generally, too, such motions were of a political nature, yet they should be discussed free of party bias. The principle of the present motion, however, happily was one that nobody could contend against. The powers of the Public Accounts Committee were fully recognized, but in their taking of evidence it should be seen that they were not simply fishing after evidence against a member of the House. The evidence should be relevant, and when this was the case the committee should proceed regardless of who was implicated; in fact the Government would not look closely as to relevancy if the charges were made relevant by being made on the floor of the House. All that was asked was that proceedings should be taken properly, and when this was done the Government would render every possible assistance.

The motion being unopposed was carried unanimously. In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Abbott announced that a thorough reform of the Civil Service would be undertaken immediately. To that end the Government intended to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate all the departments. An Inspector or Controller would also be appointed, whose duty it would be to correct irregularities and to exercise a general supervision over the whole service.

In the House, on motion to go into Supply, another want of confidence motion was sprung by Col. Amyot, who was desirous of censuring the Government in the matter of the Kingston Graving Dock. It will be remembered that the tender of one A. C. Bancroft was accepted for this work, and that before signing the contract he informed the Public Works Department that he had associated himself with the Connollys, and accordingly the agreement was drawn up in the name of Bancroft and Connolly, and apparently executed by them. But the other day, in the Public Accounts Committee, it was drawn from Michael Connolly that Bancroft was a fictitious person, and that the man who personated him was one of their foremen by the name of Kelly; so that Col. Amyot's motion was simply censuring the Government because Bancroft's real name was Kelly. No one even suggested that the work was not being well and substantially executed, and it is not probable that any other member would have taken the trouble to bring up such a trivial matter, save the narrow-minded fire-eating member for Bellechasse. There is no stamming him; he submits to no authority, and if he had not been allowed to have his own way, there would have been increased trouble in the Grit camp, and there is too much there already. A member who had a great deal to say condemnatory of the Government, of Sir Hector, of the Dry Dock, of Bancroft, of Connolly and everyone else connected with the work was Mr. Gibson—he tore his hair over the infamy of the transaction. Bye and bye Mr. Davin arose with mischief in his eye. He failed to see that the signing of Bancroft's name was forgery, as forgery implied intent to defraud, and the intent was lacking in this case. "Was Bancroft's tender exorbitant?" he asked. "Was it to obtain a large amount of money that his name was used? Not at all. Bancroft's tender was the lowest. I find a tender here of Gibson & Fuller for \$369,761.50, while Bancroft's tender was \$260,680.75, or a difference of \$109,080.75. Who was Gibson? I look at the tender and I find it was put in by a Mr. Gibson, of Bramsville; I take up the Parliamentary Companion and I find that Mr. Gibson, member for Lincoln, lives at Bramsville!" And so it turned out that Mr. Gibson, M. P., who rolled his eyes to heaven over the fraud that had been practised on the Government by accepting Bancroft's tender, had himself asked \$109,000 more for the same contract!

Col. Amyot's motion was defeated by a vote of 99 to 82; thirty-one members being absent.

W. C. D. Personal. Dr. E. P. Ford, Souris was a guest at the Osborne House to-day. Conductor Geo. W. Hibbets of Georgetown, was in the city to-day on his way to Bangor to attend the Fair and races. We wish him a pleasant trip. There were registered at the Osborne House yesterday: Wesley Myers, Victoria; J. B. Patton, Halifax; C. P. H. Geary, Montreal; Geo. Chisholm and wife, Wallace; Rev. W. H. Spencer, Montague; W. M. Campbell, do; Ida J. Litchfield, Chelsea, Mass.; Clara J. Litchfield, do; Mrs. W. H. Crosskill and children, Marie.

Mr. Roderick Nicholson, who was in the employ of Messrs. W. & A. Brown about a quarter of a century ago, is in the city on a visit. He has during his twenty-five years' absence been in various parts of the Union and is now carrying on a dry goods business in Kansas. His brother Alexander, who at the time of his residence here was a clerk at Carvell Bros., is now a professor in one of the colleges at Kingston, Ontario.

At the Hotel Davies yesterday there were registered: Mr. and Mrs. Horace Beer, city; Thomas Douglass and son, Halifax; M. Burton Eshelman, Waterloo, Ont.; Fred H. Barr, St. John; Alex. Gillis, Montreal; J. P. Nelson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Pier Danals, do; A. A. Clay, Newton; Jas. H. Rafter, Montreal; John Macdonald, Pictou; F. Wixson, Ingersoll, Ont.; Robert N. Flagg, New York; Samuel Myers, Montreal; Jas. J. Carleton, St. John. This morning there arrived: Wm. Stewart, S'side; A. J. Hillbourn, Boston; G. G. Chaitin, Guelph; W. B. Dixon, Sackville; G. W. Hibbert and wife, Georgetown.

NAVAL.—The following telegram was received last evening by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor: South West Pt., Anticosti, Aug. 28.—Delayed by weather. Regret I cannot return until Monday. Must postpone dance until Tuesday. Please inform friends. (Signed) Captain Dowling, H. M. S. Canada.

Census Returns for 1891.

The returns of the census show a population in the Dominion of 4,823,344, an increase of 498,534, or 11.52 per cent. during the last decade. The comparisons with 1871 and 1881 show the following results:—

Table with columns for Province, 1871, 1881, 1891, and Per Cent. Increase. Rows include Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, P.E.I., N.S., and Total.

THE CITIES.

The population of the cities of the Dominion is as follows:—

Table with columns for City, 1881, and 1891. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Kingston, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver, St. Henri, Charlottetown, St. John's, St. Catharines, Chatham, Ont., Brookville, Moncton, Woodstock, Ont., Three Rivers, Galt, Owen Sound, Berlin, Levis, St. Hyacinthe, Cornwall, Sarnia, Sorel, Fredericton, New Westminster, Dartmouth, N.S., Yarmouth, Lindsay, Barrie, Valleyfield, Truro, Port Hope.

Following are the census returns for the maritime provinces by counties:—

Table with columns for County, 1881, and 1891. Rows include King's County, Prince, Queen's.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Table with columns for County, 1881, and 1891. Rows include Annapolis, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax city, Halifax county, Hants, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Queens, Pictou, Richmond, Shelburne, Victoria, Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Table with columns for County, 1881, and 1891. Rows include Albert, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Northumberland, Queens, Restigouche, St. John City, St. John County, Sunbury, Victoria, Westmorland, York, Carleton.

POPULATION OF TOWNS

Table with columns for Town, 1881, and 1891. Rows include Springhill, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Amherst, Woodstock, Pictou, N.S., St. Stephen, North Sydney, Sydney, Milltown, Charlotte, Parrsboro, Kentville, Georgetown.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Table with columns for Town, 1881, and 1891. Rows include St. Stephen, North Sydney, Sydney, Milltown, Charlotte, Parrsboro, Kentville, Georgetown.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Mr. W. C. DesBrisay.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I thank you for having inserted my note of the 14th inst., and for your tardy acknowledgment that the letter, whence you extracted the paragraph of the Scott Act, was not signed "W. C. D." Here I would let the matter rest had you not made other remarks which call for explanation on my part.

Last autumn I contributed to THE EXAMINER a series of letters on "The Church and Temperance," over the nom de plume of "A Roman Catholic," in one of which I discussed the merits and demerits of the Scott Act. I was induced to write these letters after observing the persistency with which you misrepresented the position of the Church on the Temperance question; and, indeed, they were little more than transcripts from the published utterances of distinguished priests and bishops, and of the Pope himself. Thinking that, in your quality of temperance advocate, you would gladly welcome the co-operation of so powerful a body as the Catholic hierarchy, I asked you to insert my letters in the Guardian. You did not comply further than to publish an extract from one of them, accompanied with some editorial comments which displayed alike your malignity and your ignorance. The fact that I was the writer of the letters I communicated to you confidentially, and I had a right to expect that you would observe the confidence I reposed in you as editor of a journal of the high moral pretensions of the Guardian. You have chosen to betray that trust and to "give me away." I do not know that I have any reason to complain, since you have shown, in your short editorial career, that you are one of that pernicious class which believes that Catholics have no rights which Protestants are bound to respect.

I am not ashamed of any of the letters which appeared in THE EXAMINER on "The Church and Temperance," which I signed "A Roman Catholic," and which provoked your fine outburst of scorn. To my natural stupidity must be attributed my utter inability to comprehend wherein my reputation is at stake, or why I should find it necessary to resort to either deception or falsehood to save it. The fact remains that the letter from which you quoted the Scott Act paragraph was not signed "W. C. D.," and that is all I claimed. And the fact likewise remains that you have willfully violated the first canon of the journalistic code by revealing the identity of your correspondents. It will not avail you to plead that you have never mentioned my name, as it is well known that "W. C. D." and the undersigned are one and the same person.

The misunderstanding between us, while a serious one, is not of public importance. I mistook you for a gentleman,—an error I painfully realize, and which I shall be slow to repeat.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY. Ottawa, Aug. 25, 1891.

Sanitary Matters.

SIR,—You are entitled to the thanks of the community for calling attention in yesterday's issue to the scandalous state of sanitary matters in this city. We have an official called the Sanitary Officer, whose duty it is to enforce the by-laws of the city and of the Board of Health in all sanitary matters, and who pockets a salary of \$350 of the people's taxes for performing this duty. What has the present incumbent ever done to earn his money? Slops and liquid filth are permitted to be run from the yards into the street gutters in the most public parts of the city. Witness the gutter on the south side of Richmond Street, almost in front of St. Paul's Rectory, which has been a receptacle for filth all summer, emitting a most offensive stench. This is in one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. It is notorious that pigs are kept in all parts of the city in defiance of the by-law prohibiting the keeping of them within city limits from May till October. When City Councillor, the present Sanitary Officer strove to repeal this by-law, and he is now practically setting it at naught. Where is the Health Officer? Why do not the Board of Health compel the Sanitary Officer to do his duty? No wonder typhoid fever is rampant.

SUFFERER.

AUCTION SALE.

I AM instructed by Mr. H. G. Murphy to sell by Auction, at his residence, Charlottetown, 11 miles from the City, On Monday, Sept. 7th, 1891, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, etc., as follows:—

STOCK—1 Percheron Horse, 4 years old; 1 Colt sired by Trojan from Barrister dam; 1 Milk Cow; 1 Jersey Grade Heifer, 2 years old, with Calv; 1 do, 1 year old; 1 Jersey Bull, 1 year old; 1 Jersey Grade do, 1 year old; 1 Jersey and Ayr Shire Bull Calv; 1 Holstein Grade do, 12 Guineas, 35 Hens, 4 Pigs. IMPLEMENTS—1 Threshing Machine, with Shaker attached; 1 set Fanmills; 1 Hay Cutter; 1 Reaper; 1 Wheel Rake; 1 reaping do; 1 Cart; 1 Trunk; 1 Roller; 1 Plough; 1 set the trows; 1 Hand-dial do; 1 Moulding Plough; 1 Driving Wagon; 1 Express do; 1 Driving Sleigh; 2 Wood do, lot of Harness, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, 1 Pair of Stove and other articles too numerous to mention. The Farm and Crop will also be offered, but the sale of movable property does not depend on sale of farm, but will be positive and without reserve. TERMS—All sums under \$5, cash; over \$5, eight months' credit on approved joint notes. Terms for Farm and Crop made known at sale.

J. Mc WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

aug29—dy sat tu fri w th dy pa tu w s

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE THREE-STORY BUILDING

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Lately Occupied by J. J. Seaman as a Carriage Factory.

This is one of the best sites in the city for a first-class Mechanic.

W. E. DAWSON. aug29—eod tf

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

To Secure Some Rare Bargains.

We have secured One Case of sample WOOL KNIT SHAWLS—German make—which we shall offer for a short time at VERY MUCH below their value. A few of them slightly soiled will be sold for half price.

STILL ANOTHER.

We are now offering the balance of our SPRING SACQUES, DOLMANS, CAPES and FICHUS at prices reduced sufficiently to please the shrewdest buyer.

As we are anxious to completely close out these lines to make room for our immense Fall Stock, we shall not allow price to interfere with sales.

BEER BROS.

School Books, School Supplies, AND STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

At the Lowest Possible Price.

HASZARD & MOORE, 162 QUEEN SQUARE.

Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1891—ly w f s

For August.

RICINOL, containing 50 per cent. of the finest Italian Castor Oil in a palatable and nutritious condition—palatable as milk. Children take it readily. Used in the first stages of summer complaint instead of Castor Oil, or whenever that valuable but nauseous medicine is indicated. Price 20 cents per bottle.

Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, Johnson's Diarrhoea Cordial, Nums' Treasure, etc., etc.

Lime Juice, Sticky Fly Paper, Fly Poison, Pads, etc., etc.

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

Ch'town, August 13, 1891. Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

Sustaining, Strength-giving, Invigorating. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A PERFECT FOOD FOR Invalids and Convalescents.

Supplying all the Nutritious Properties of Prime Beef in an Easily-Digested Form.

August 1, 1891—dy & wky

Davies' New Drug Store. Opening Races

WE are now fully opened for business, and invite the public to come and inspect our new Store.

Our stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy, Toilet and miscellaneous articles has been doubled, and the public will not find a more complete stock in any Drug Store on the Island.

We are carrying a very choice line of French, English and German Perfumes, also in Fancy Soaps.

We have also added to the attraction of our new Store an elaborate Soda Fountain, the finest ever imported to Charlottetown, where the popular beverages of the season are dispensed. An important point with our beverage is that the Syrups run through the Fountain are made with genuine Fruit Juices, not artificial flavors.

The choicest brands of Havana Cigars in the city, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, etc. Give us a call.

aug22

HILLSBOROUGH HOUSE,

KENT STREET, CH'TOWN.

Near Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

THIS HOUSE is within easy distance of Churches, Colleges, Schools, Post Office, etc., and will be found convenient for Students and others who desire to be centrally located.

MRS. LEDWELL. aug19—dy & wky tf

National Trotting Association Rules.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES.—From Charlottetown and return, 85 cents, and all intermediate stations in proportion. Special Train arriving at Souris at 10 o'clock (local); returning, leaves Souris at 6 p. m.

1st. Green Race..... Purse \$500 2nd. Three Minute Class..... " 200 3rd. 2 1/2 Class..... " 50

In addition to the above, a purse of \$1000 offered a class making a record of 2:33. In this race three to enter and two to start. In the first, second and third races, five to enter and three to start.

Purses to be divided:—60, 30 and 10 per cent. for first, second and third respectively, except fourth race, which will be 65 and 25 per cent.

Entrance fee payable as follows:—5 per cent. with nomination, and 5 per cent. the evening before the races.

All entries to close September 25 h.

Refreshment Saloons and all the amusements usual at public gatherings will be provided.

To make this the best day's sport of the season we want everybody to attend.

Admission to Grounds, 25 cents.

GEO. B. McEACHERN, Secretary.

Souris, August 21, 1891.

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia