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, MAY 5, 1883. VOL. 12.---NO. 140.

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:

Three Months,	$2 50
Six 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 MAY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 6th day, 5h. 45m. p. m.
1st Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 41m. p. m.
Full Moon, 21st day, 11h. 59m., p. m.
Last Quarter 29th day, 10h. 10m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h.
	h m	h m	morn	aft'n	
Tuesday	4 51	7 3	1 39	5 43	
Wednesday	49	4	2 6	7 1	
Thursday	48	6	2 41	8 7	
Friday	46	7	3 12	8 59	
Saturday	45	8	3 46	9 45	14 28
Sunday	43	10	4 25	10 25	
Monday	42	11	5 9	11 17	
Tuesday	41	12	5 59	morn	
Wednesday	39	13	6 57	0 1	
Thursday	38	15	7 59	0 44	
Friday	37	16	9 3	1 30	
Saturday	35	17	10 8	2 17	14 44
Sunday	34	18	11 21	3 7	
Monday	33	19	aft 1 3	4 7	
Tuesday	32	21	1 14	5 16	
Wednesday	31	22	2 14	6 31	
Thursday	30	23	3 13	7 21	
Friday	28	24	4 13	8 12	
Saturday	27	25	5 12	8 53	14 59
Sunday	26	26	6 12	9 32	
Monday	25	27	7 11	10 9	
Tuesday	24	28	8 16	10 46	
Wednesday	24	30	8 59	11 22	
Thursday	23	31	9 49	11 59	
Friday	22	32	10 30	aft 28	
Saturday	21	33	11 8	1 17	15 12
Sunday	20	34	11 41	2 1	
Monday	19	35	morn	2 51	
Tuesday	18	36	0 12	3 52	
Wednesday	18	37	0 42	5 7	
Thursday	17	38	1 12	6 28	

MOEN & COYLE,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

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

All orders promptly attended to.

SHOP—WEST END DORCHESTER STREET.

Ch'town, April 19—1m pd

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.

JOHN 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.

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.

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, 10th 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 on 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, Agent.

Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf

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

FRUIT, FRUIT

WHOLESALE.

NOW ON HAND:

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
DATES,
FIGS,
APPLES.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 24, 1883. 2aw wly

THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN DECEIVED LONG ENOUGH

DOWN, DOWN WITH SHODDY BOOTS.

SOLID LEATHER! SOLID LEATHER!

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG, MADE AT THE

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

Our Boots and Shoes are taking the lead. Customers say they cannot get Boots like them. They give great satisfaction.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 22, 1883.—2aw wkly

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, April 21.

After recess, the Speaker took the Chair at 8.20 p. m.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Yeo's resolution was resumed.

Mr. MARTIN considered the financial position of the country not only unsatisfactory, but serious. He was surprised at the ominous silence of the Government upon this question. They should pay the House more respect, and give their opinions. In the estimates of revenue brought down by Mr. Sullivan, he considered the figures were placed too high. He would not be surprised if the Land Office did not turn out more than $30,000. $16,000 was too much to expect from fees—they would not amount to more than $13,000. Then there were to be provided for, the deficit of last year of $12,000, and unpaid accounts of $12,000 more. Add to these the worthless Duty Bonds of $5,000, the amount lost in Bank of P. E. Island—another $5,000, $3,000 for consolidating the laws, $750 for steam communication at Montague. These amount to nearly $38,000, which, added to the estimated expenditure for the year, of $252,000 made a total of $290,000. He did not anticipate that the revenue, including the $25,000 which the Government expected to receive for the piers, would exceed $222,500. There would accordingly be a deficiency of $67,000 at the close of the year. But granted that the Government receive $125,000 for the piers, were they entitled to spend $36,000 of it this year? At the end of three years the whole amount would be exhausted, and what were they going to do then? It was a serious matter to contemplate, and he thought it about time that the country received from the Government a more satisfactory explanation than had been given.

Mr. SULLIVAN said—a few evenings ago this subject was properly brought under the consideration of the House, when the despatches were before the Committee, but the Opposition had abandoned their posts and allowed the Government's resolution to pass by default. They had no arguments to adduce then, but since the return of their leader, they had plucked up a little courage, and had ventured to submit a resolution. They professed to be dissatisfied with the estimates of the receipts. They found no fault with the estimates of the expenditure, but the Government had not satisfied them as to the sources from which they expected to receive means to meet the current years expenditure. Mr. Yeo's observations were harmless, and his speech was so mild that it could not be considered an attack. He was surprised at Mr. Sinclair's remarks; he had reviewed the whole question, and was displeased that the Government had not an assurance in writing from the Dominion Government that our claim re the piers would be allowed, and then he said that we had no right to expect any recognition of our claim. In one breath Mr. Sinclair had said we had no legal claim, and in the next he blamed the Government for not demanding interest. If we had no right to the money, it would be monstrous to demand interest. We had a claim, and we had a most binding assurance from the Federal Government that they would pay us whatever sum we were entitled to. Under the Terms of Confederation, Prince Edward Island was to be treated in the same way as the other Provinces. The Government were bound to perform for us what they did for them, and there they provided for this very service. They had expended large sums in the construction and maintenance of piers, and in the improvement of river navigation. Having done this in the other Provinces, they would feel the obligation of doing the same for us. He was astonished at the declaration of Mr. Sinclair that we had no legal claim. The highest Court in the land had declared that the harbors, foreshores, and all superstructures thereon had passed to the Dominion (if the soil passed, so did all the superstructures thereon) and that the Dominion Government are charged with the maintenance of those structures, because it is their duty to look after the interests of trade and navigation. Every one of these works had been transferred to Canada by the Terms of Confederation, they were bound to maintain them, and there was no way of getting out of it. Mr. Sinclair considered also that the answer of the Dominion Government to the delegation was unsatisfactory. The Dominion Government admitted and acknowledged that all the foreshores belonged to them, and had offered to execute a grant of them to the Provincial Government, but this offer was declined, as its acceptance would involve the maintenance and erection of the Piers. They had then offered to convey them to any incorporated company. It had been said that the delegates had made no stipulations as to the rates of wharfage, but as these works had passed to the Dominion at the time of Confederation, then was the time to have stipulated. Mr. Sinclair had also complained that no arrangement had been made regarding the sites of the Lobster Factories upon the foreshores, and that trouble might arise in consequence, but he had made enquiries, and had found that there was not one single establishment affected, and that any grant of a Lobster Factory site now in existence was obtained before Confederation, when the Provincial Government had the power to issue the grant. Under any circumstances, it was no part of the duty of the deputation to interfere in these matters. He challenged the Opposition to point out a single defect in the case presented by the Delegates, yet they declared that it was a weak one, and that the Deputation had not done their duty. The Dominion Government had felt the strength of their case, and admitted it. We should receive the money, and whatever was necessary we should receive within this year. What did they expect the Federal Government to do or say beyond what they had stated in their memorandum? But Mr. Sinclair had said we had incurred this expenditure voluntarily, and the Dominion was not legally bound to repay us. It was his duty, as a representative of the people in the House of Commons, to see that the Dominion Government carried out their promise to Mr. Pope to maintain existing and construct new structures, under the Terms of Confederation; it was their duty to defray the cost of maintenance of piers, no matter what verbal promises were made. We had the assurance of the Dominion Government that the money would be paid us. That being the case, the whole superstructure of Mr. Sinclair's argument fell to the ground, and he had recourse to the Land Office, where he said we had estimated the receipts too highly by $10.000. There were a great many tenants in good circumstances, who had not yet attened, and they had a right to pay up. Up to the present, the receipts were largely in excess of 1881, when we had received $65,000, judging therefrom, they should be much larger this year. Mr. Sinclair had found fault because the old Duty Bonds were included in the assets. A considerable sum would yet be received from these Bonds, and we were justified in believing that the whole amount was recoverable. The present Government had treated them in precisely the same manner as the late Government, bringing them down yearly as an asset. Mr. Sinclair had also said that there would be a considerable loss sustained on the deposits in the Bank of P. E. I. There might be no loss at all. The Government's claim was different from that of the other depositors. The money should never have been placed in the Bank, it should have remained in the Dominion exchequer. It was no fault of the present Government, however, as the transaction had taken place during the reign of the Opposition, who were responsible for the loss, if any there might be. When these slight objections were brushed away, there were really no arguments left. True, we might not receive amounts estimated, or we might receive more; they are merely approximations. Mr. Sinclair had said that the country is poor, and that the people are not able to pay the Land Office on account of their poverty, and he sought to improve their condition by imposing taxation, that was his argument, and, considering his intelligence and experience, it was not too creditable to him. If the people had not paid the Land Office last year, the money was still due, and stood as an asset, costing the people only 5 *per cent.* interest, and they could not borrow so cheaply anywhere. Mr. Sinclair had thought proper to assert that the state of our finances was discreditable to the Government and a reflection upon the Province. He replied that the Province was in a good position, and that the Government could carry on its affairs without taxation. We had secured a considerable sum, which would relieve the people of their burdens. When our opponents were in power, they did not leave the finances in as good a position as they are in now, and they had collected large taxes. In 1878, if they had paid their bills, they would have come out with a deficit of $77,000, instead of a surplus of $13,000 as they had shown, only that they received a refund from Ottawa of $37,000 which helped to reduce the deficit to $40,000, and then they had received taxes to the extent of $34,000. This year there was no doubt of our receiving the amount estimated, from Ottawa and other sources, amply sufficient to meet the contemplated expenditure including the deficit. Then, why should this resolution be carried? or why seek to defeat the Government? for this was a motion of want of confidence, and, if carried, the Government would immediately resign, and the Leader of the Opposition could then form a Government, and carry out his pet scheme of taxing the people so as to enrich them, and enable them to pay the Land Office. The only reason that this resolution was introduced was to infuse some Dutch courage into the valiant gentlemen who had run away the other night. It would have been better if they had stayed and debated the question then, than now take up the time of the House. The Government had challenged them to a full discussion a week ago, but the Opposition had perferred to wait until Saturday when members were anxious to go home, and when several, including a member of the Government, had left. Such delay was a loss to the country, and was only adding more expense to the people by keeping the Legislature longer in Session. There was really nothing advanced by the Opposition requiring an answer, but he considered it his duty to point out the absurdity of Mr. Sinclair's arguments. Unless the Government were chargeable with some wrong doing, they were not to blame for the trifling deficit. If the people had paid no taxes, they had so much more money in their pockets, and they may thank the Government for it. It would have otherwise been paid into the Treasury, and been spent. Ten years ago, Mr. Sinclair had declaimed against the Government of the day, and said that no statesman would levy taxes which he did not require, yet now he wished the Government to do so. It was a very easy matter to tax the people, all that they had to do was to ask for it and they would be accommodated. The Opposition cry at the last election was that we were levying no taxes and were starving the public works, but we had served the country faithfully, and the only complaint against us was that we had repealed the Assessment Act, not only the one imposed by our opponents in 1877, but the old Land Tax Act also, and today we were the freest Province of Canada. Should the vote of want of confidence be carried, the Government had not much to lose. They spent their time and energies in the service of the country, and if the people were not satisfied, they could call into their Councils the gentlemen composing the Opposition, who would then no doubt be prepared to pursue the famous dashaway policy recommended by Mr. Sinclair some few years ago.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said the question was whether the Government were justified in estimating the revenue in the way they had. All that was necessary was to take a business view of the whole matter. Mr. Sullivan had said that only for the falling off in the Land Office, the accounts for the year would have come out square, but the Opposition had warned him what the result would be. Our revenue resources were very limited. The average receipts from the Land Office for the last five years were $52,000, and this year would not give us more than $40,600. The Commissioner last year had done his very best to collect. Some of the best farmers had paid in full in December. With the best men paying up in full, it was but natural to suppose that there would be less collected each year. He saw no shadow of a reason why we should expect to receive $36,000 from Ottawa. The Government pretended they knew something which the House did not. Having been paid for their services as delegates, the House had a right to know everything that took place, especially when they made use of it themselves. If we were going to receive $125,000 for the piers, could it injure the case to let the people know it. There were members supporting and voting with the Government who did not believe their Leader's statement. He had been told there was no reason why the Government should not be run for the next ten years without taxation. If we went back for the last four years, how would the Government stand if they had had to depend solely upon local receipts, but during that time they had received from the Dominion Government, in the shape of refunds, $66,583 45 which should have been left there, and they had $12,000 of deficit beside. They had collected $81,938.90 of Assessment from the people, and were actually in debt some $98,000. Whatever we might receive for piers should be funded, and if we could not live on the interest, then put on direct taxes. But it would be found that the Dominion Government would not take one in ten of our piers. The structures on the mainland, at Rimouski for instance, could not be compared with our little brush wharves. The Government had not provided sufficiently for Public Works. We had petitions asking for services for which there was no money going to be spent. At the end of this year, even counting in the $35,000, $25,000 would not meet the deficiency. What was to be done with our wharves? The Dominion Government were not going to make any appropriation. There would be no wharfingers and no wharfage collected. The wharves would rot down. The roads were not properly kept up. There was not half enough money granted for purchase of stock. The Government had taken great credit for what they had done for the Exhibitions; but public opinion and the Opposition had driven them to it. It was unwise of the Leader of the Government to say that the Duty Bonds were worth anything. If they were worth nothing in 1879, they were worth less to-day, and should be written off. There would be a loss also of $6,000 on deposits in Bank of P. E. Island. It was wrong to use any more of the Land Office receipts than $25,000, the interest of the capitalized amount. It was clear to all what the result would be, if they could not confine their expenditure within that amount—simply to levy taxation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Before Caffery, one of the Phœnix Park Murderers, pleaded guilty he was informed that the Crown gave no hopes of the mitigation of the sentence of death which would be passed upon him. When Delaney was called upon to plead, he said: "I am guilty of being in the Park at the time Cavendish and Burke were killed, but I did not committ the murder I plead guilty." The judge explained that this really amounted to a plea of innocence. Delaney then formally pleaded guilty and said: "I was brought into this at first foolishly, not knowing what it was, and was forced from my work to go to the Park. We had to obey the orders of the Society or take consequences. When I got into the Park I could not get away. I saw the murders committed but took no part in them. I went to the Park on Kavanagh's car. He speaks the truth, so does Carey. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly, and nobody else. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own. I was put on to shoot him by Mullett and Brady. The only way to escape the task was by calling the guard's attention." His sentence will probably be commuted to life long servitude.

The trial and conviction of Joe Brady, says the *Scottish American Journal*, has startled the people of this country and made them compare the rapidity with which justice is administered in Great Britain with the seemingly interminable manner in which it is protracted here. The *Journal* goes on to say: But will the legislators of the country take a lesson from this trial, and amend their criminal law and practice? We hope so; and yet scarcely believe that they will.

A Kentucky farmer travelled over fifty miles to submit a lot of shining stuff which he had discovered on a farm belonging to a very undersirable widow to a geologist. At first glance the professor said it was pyrites of iron and not worth a nickel a ton. The farmer turned white and almost fainted. After being revived he said his son had married her daughter, and he had bought half of her farm at more than what the whole was worth.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is very valuable for professional men. It supplies the phosphates which are always lost by severe mental labor.