

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 26, 1888.

The Provincial Library.

The Library in the Provincial Building, known as "the Legislative Library," is not as useful as it might be,—though the Librarian is all that a Librarian should be.

A few years ago, the Legislative Library of Nova Scotia was, under similar conditions, in much the same state. It was placed under the charge of six Commissioners; and now,—The Commissioners are glad to report that not only has the value of the Library steadily increased since it was placed under their charge, but that this value is yearly more appreciated, and the Library itself more resorted to and consulted.

It seems to us that the example of Nova Scotia might well be followed by this Province. Interest in good books is reviving here; the books in the Legislative Library are not available; and a movement is on foot for a public Library towards which donations in money and books have been freely offered.

Now, why should not the Government take advantage of this movement; popularize the Legislative Library; place it under the control of responsible Commissioners to take care of the books now in it, to receive donations of money and books for the supply of those which are lost, and add to the number,—in short, to manage the Library of this Province—as the Library of Nova Scotia is managed—for the benefit of the Legislature, the Government, and the public?

The Legislature can supply the element which is wanting in a Public Library maintained by public subscriptions—the element of stability. No person will hesitate to offer valuable books or papers to the Provincial Library, for fear that it will in a few years go down; and with the splendid nucleus afforded by the books yet remaining in the Legislative Library, the public may without great effort possess, in a few years, a Library creditable to the Province at large and really useful to its Legislature and people.

This, it seems to us, is a question on which both parties in the Legislature may join issue. A large sum of public money has been expended upon the Legislative Library; and it is right, as well as desirable, that the advantages afforded by it should be as widely distributed as possible.

Mr. Davies' Explanation.

THE Hansard report of Mr. L. H. Davies' "personal explanation" is to hand. It appears that Mr. Davies laid special stress upon the fact that the quotation from his speech before the Board of Trade, made by the Hon. George Foster, was from the report of "a Conservative newspaper;" and conveyed the impression that his speech in favor of Commercial Union and against Unrestricted Reciprocity had not been correctly reported. This was, on Mr. Davies' part, neither just nor generous. The discussion by the Board of Trade was conducted without regard to Party, and was so reported by THE EXAMINER.

Mr. Davies in his "personal explanation" said:—"I say that the proposition which is now before the House, made by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright), does not contain the only objection and the fatal objection which I then pointed out, and which I said would render the scheme impracticable, and I simply desire, in closing, to say that, when I had resumed my speech before the Charlottetown Board of Trade, I moved a resolution at the close of my remarks which shows pretty clearly what I intended, what I was understood to say, and what I did say, although, in the Conservative paper from which my hon. friend quotes, I am not as fully reported as I ought to have been. I moved:

culties, between Canada and the United States of America, may be found in the removal of all tariff restrictions between the two countries (including the restrictions of the coasting trade, and transfer of vessel's property) and the concession to the American of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries, and that such settlement would be greatly for the interests of this Island."

Mr. Davies voted for this resolution, though the words, "removal of all tariff restrictions between the two countries" are, evidently, open to interpretation as meaning the abolition of Customs Houses on the border—"the only and fatal objection!" However this may be, the resolution in amendment was defeated; and then (there was a call an unanimous expression of opinion), Mr. Davies, as a *demier resort*, moved the resolution which he now claims credit, and for which he now claims credit. Mr. Davies declared in Parliament that he moved this resolution at "the close of my remarks." Every one who attended the Board of Trade meetings knows that he did not do so until several weeks after the speech from which Mr. Foster quoted had been delivered,—until after he had been driven from his position in respect to Commercial Union, until after he had been worsted in an attempt to pass a resolution in favor of "the removal of all tariff restrictions between the two countries."

Parliamentary Notes.

THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTION. Mr. Jamieson has given notice of the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this house it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes; that the enforcement of such prohibition shall be through the Dominion Government by especially appointed officers."

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY. The Montreal Gazette's Parliamentary correspondent writes (March 21):

"The debate on unrestricted reciprocity is proceeding somewhat more rapidly, six speakers having participated in the discussion to-day. One of the interesting incidents was Mr. Giguault's short, practical and clever treatment of the folly of free trade with the United States. He laid down the palpable truth that we must find a market for our surplus farm products in countries which require to import such articles to supply home requirements and not in the United States, which is itself an enormous exporter of agricultural produce. He declared himself now, as in the past, to be an advocate of reciprocity in natural products, but not willing to sacrifice our manufacturing industries to attain this. Two other admirable speeches followed in the evening, by Mr. Adam Brown and Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, who exposed the danger to Canadian industries of free trade with the United States. Mr. Brown read telegrams from leading manufacturers of Hamilton, declaring that the policy of unrestricted reciprocity would be hurtful to the country and ruinous to their business. He made a close analysis of Canadian exports to the United States to show how little, comparatively, could be gained by the removal of duties, and how utterly insignificant the advantage is compared with the disastrous consequences to Canadian trade and industrial interests. Mr. Wood of Westmorland is one of the thoughtful men of the house, who speaks seldom and then only after careful preparation and a deal of hard thinking over the subject. The result is a good speech, bristling with sound logic and fresh points put in an attractive way. In half an hour to-night he presented the case against commercial annexation to the United States in as forcible and convincing an argument as has been heard in the course of the debate."

The Toronto Globe admits that Senator Allen, who has taken his place as Speaker of the Upper Chamber is the best choice that it was in the power of the Dominion Government to make. Mr. Allen, it says, is by nature a peacemaker, and, though a strong party man, has always been personally liked by his opponents. He will preside with dignity and ability over the debates of the senate, and the small band of Liberals can rely upon getting fair play from him.

Mr. Kirk (Guysboro) has introduced a bill to prohibit the use of purse seines in fishing for mackerel or other fish in Canadian waters, and providing penalties for violation of the Act. Provision is made that the law, if enacted, shall not apply to licensed trap fishing.

West River Bridge.

TO HON. G. W. BENTLEY: SIR,—D. Farquharson, M. P. P., made the following statements at a meeting held at West River on the 10th inst.—"First, That it was under the 'Davies-Stewart' Administration that the late T. J. Bailey made the plans and specifications of the new wharf at McPhee's Shore, which is now a part of the West River Bridge. Second, That it was while he (Farquharson) was a supporter of the Davies-Stewart Government the aforesaid contract was let and completed." Will you, from the official records of the Public Works Office, state under whose administration the plans and specifications were prepared; and also the date of the contract, and under whose administration the contract was let and completed.

Donald McKay, Esq.: Yours of the 22nd inst., is received, asking me to state from the records of the public works office, under whose administration the plans and specifications of the new wharf at McPhee's Shore, West River, was prepared, and also the date when the contract was entered into and completed. In reply, I have to state that the present Government came into power in April, 1879. The plan and specification for this wharf was prepared while the Hon. Donald Ferguson was Commissioner of Public Works; and the contract and agreement is dated Feb. 3rd, 1880. The contract was to be completed in October, 1880. Yours, &c., G. W. BENTLEY, C. P. W. Ch'town, March 24, 1888.

Obituary.

WE announce, to-day, with deep regret, the death of Mr. J. W. Mitchell, for many years a business partner of the Hon. David Laird; afterwards one of the principal shareholders in THE EXAMINER Publishing Company; and lately Manager for "The Guardian Publishing Company." Mr. Mitchell had been unwell during the greater part of the winter, and suffered so much in the past few days that death afforded a happy release. We sympathise with Mrs. Mitchell and her family in this hour of their heavy bereavement and sorrow.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Infermented Wine.

SIR,—I find that the statements which appeared in an issue of your journal a few days ago, headed "Infermented Wine," and copied from the Empire, is being made use of very freely for all it is worth.

The statements by the Rev. Wm. Wright, a Presbyterian Minister, missionary at Damascus, and signed, as he states, by "the men competent in the whole world to speak on the subject," and was submitted by him to the General Assembly of the Presbyterians of Scotland. Ten names are given beside his own.

To say the least, and to put it in the mildest form, there is in the first place a very bold assertion made as to the competency of the men, no doubt good, very good men in their own place, but then there were equally good men lived before those whose names are given, men who have left valuable testimony behind them as to the practice in their days, and there are to be found men of to-day equally as competent, as those whose names are given, who prove beyond even a shadow of a doubt that there has been, and now there is in use, a thoroughly unfermented wine. And here let me say that to-day no person can plead an excuse for want of information on this subject, when temperance literature is so easily obtained.

Another point against the writer for the Empire lacks confirmation. He says the statement was submitted by Mr. Wright to the General Assembly of Presbyterians of Scotland. But he fails to state when, or where, and the casual reader is very apt to be led astray on this very point. There was a time when such a statement would have passed without being challenged, but the case is very different to-day, when there are two such bodies in Scotland, and this has been the case since 1843, this will be 45 years in May, and if the statement was made as above, then a sufficient length of time, as well as a variety of circumstances have transpired during these 45 years, such as to render the statement worthless to-day.

As to authorities on the subject they can readily be furnished. In the meantime, I remain, Yours, in the cause of truth. JOHN SCOTT.

The Potato Question.

SIR,—The great Liberal free trader and farmer of Victoria is out in the daily Patriot of the 17th inst., against the action of the Three Rivers Dairymen's Association on potato weighing, and he enters his solemn protest against any such arbitrary action. He no doubt feels that his craft is in danger, and the hopes of his gain are lost.

I presume that this same Mr. C. Lea was a farmer, and not a trader, at the time that he sent me a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Farmers' Club, at Cra-paud, of which he was then President, accompanied by a long letter dwelling largely on the article of the Constitution which read, "That no merchant or shipper shall be a member of a Farmer's Club," and expatiating on the beauties and necessities of a farmers' Union—that we should have at least forty of these clubs in P. E. Island, then we would be in a position to manage our own business, and put down all rings and monopolists who would dare to step in between the farmer and the shipper.

Soon after this event this champion of the farmers' rights forsook the plow and commenced to act the part he formerly denounced in strong terms. He found out by bought experience that speculating on the farmer's crops is much easier and more remunerative than growing them, and the result was that the Farmer's Association lost all confidence in him as a member of that body, and, as a proof of this assertion, when he ran his election the second time, he was returned home to the bosom of his family.

In the following clause he assures the farmers, "our interests as farmers lie in giving every possible encouragement to buyers to visit our shores." The farmers in this direction, have no difficulty in trading with our American neighbors when they visit our shores; all they want from us is 60 pounds of potatoes to the bushel, and will not hesitate to have them weighed on the Fairbanks scales in bushel-baskets; these baskets are easily handled, and carefully handed down in the hold of the vessel, to a person stationed there to dispose of them.

The excuses offered by our Island speculators, that there are no weighing facilities to be had in remote shipping places, is a farce, and a pretext to continue our present unlawful system of buying. The barbarous system of buying roots and vegetables by measure belongs to the dark ages, and is not so much as named in the United States of America, and Great Britain and Ireland. And in the new countries of Australia and New Zealand, everything good or alive that is sold in the market, is quoted by weight.

We are told that no man is so blind as he that won't see. But if the Victoria trader is inclined to be sceptical, let him take a trip to Cardigan, when the navigation opens, and he will soon learn how potato weighing and culling is carried on there. Peradventure it may rest his troubled spirit.

Yours, &c., JAMES C. DEWAR, E. C. Dairymen's Association. Brudenell, March 22nd, 1888.

Local Notices.

MIXED Pickles, by the pint or quart, at Beer & Goff's. Out Cake & Scotch Cake—Fresh at the City Steam Bakery, Prince St. Mch 24 3i G. M. HARRIS sells dry goods, boots and shoes, and a general lot of fancy goods, tomorrow, at 1.30 p. m.

DIED.

At Charlottetown, Sunday evening, March 25th, after a protracted illness, Joseph W. Mitchell, in the 52nd year of his age, leaving a wife and six children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

[Funeral on Wednesday at 1.30 o'clock, to Milton cemetery.]

On Sunday, March 18th, Angus, eldest and dearly beloved son of Neil and Charlotte McFayden, West Royalty, in the 16th year of his age. "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

Lyceum Theatre.

EASTER MONDAY NIGHT

Grand Dramatic Entertainment

—ON—

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2,

—BY THE—

Lyceum Comedy Co.,

On which occasion will be produced the GRAND MILITARY DRAMA, entitled:

BRITISH BORN,

—OR—

Condemned to Die,

WITH FULL CAST.

A good Orchestra in attendance. Admission—Gallery and Parquet, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets to be had at Watson's Drug Store, Diamond Bookstore, Reddin's Drug Store, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock, sharp. STEPHEN T. WHITTY, Business Manager.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BY AUCTION, at my Salesroom, TO-MORROW, at 1.30 p. m., a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Goods, etc. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

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AUCTION SALE.

—OF—

1 Entire Colt (Barriester), rising 3 years old,

dam the "Carey Mare," raised at St. Dunstan's College, will be offered at Auction on the Market Square, to-morrow, Tuesday, March 27th, at 12 o'clock, noon. This excellent horse "Lawyer" is dapple grey, and weighs 1500 lbs. Terms at sale. mch26

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Furniture, Stoves, &c.,

—AT—

A. McNEILL'S ROOMS, QUEEN ST.

—ON—

Tuesday, April 3rd,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A large lot of Furniture, comprising Bed-room Sets, Dining Room Chairs, Dining and other Tables, &c., a large Extension Table, a lot of Stoves and sundry other articles. mch26—cod t1 se

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned will sell or let for a term of years the Property situate at Orwell, and known as "Finlay Store." The Dwelling House and Shop are in one, and there are Stables and half an acre of land. A very desirable site for country business. —ALSO— The Dwelling, Stables and Blacksmith's Forge at Orwell Cross Roads, lately occupied by Mr. S. Jardine. Terms liberal. Apply to CAPT. A. McLEOD, Orwell.

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House, Sign and Carriage Painting.

SIGN BOARDS MADE AND LETTERED.

—ALSO—

PAPERING, WHITEWASHING AND COLORING.

Good satisfaction given for little money. Give me a call at

Cor. Grafton and Rochford Streets, ROBERT STEELE.

Ch'town, March 26, 1888.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the P. E. Island Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Chair to be taken at 7.30 p. m. D. McNEILL, Secretary.

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FOR SALE.

THREE ACRES OF LAND in the Village of Souris East, fronting 33 chains on the Main Street, and bounded on the north by land of Stephen A. McDonald, on the east by lands of Marshal Paquet and William Cantwell, and on the west by Souris River, at present in the possession of Michael McCormack, Esq. For particulars apply in Charlottetown at the office of McLEOD, MORSON & McQUARRIE, Solicitors.

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The Busiest Place on P. E. Island.

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S

FURNITURE FACTORY.

If you doubt it, call and see. You will then UNDERSTAND why it is that we SELL many lines of our own manufacture VERY MUCH CHEAPER than anyone in the trade.

We are prepared for a rush in Repairing and Re-upholstering this Spring, and will give all our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Showrooms.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1888.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

—AT THE—

Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

During the Month of March,

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL CLEAR OUT HIS—

Entire Stock of Boots and Shoes at a Discount

of 20 per cent. off his usual low prices.

The Stock is nearly all New last Fall. Customers are sure to get the best value for their money at THE DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. B. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR.

February 20—dy & wky

March, 1888.

—TO—

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S.

—AT THE—

JAMES PATON & CO.

Must clear out Surplus Stock to make room for Large

Spring Importations. Bargains will be given in

every Department during this Month.

Ladies and Children's HOSIERY, KID GLOVES and MITTS, ULSTER and MANTE CLOTHS, CORSETS, all sizes (from best makers), White and Cream LACES and EDGINGS, Wool and Tapestry TABLE COVERS, DRESS GOODS (in newest shades), Men's Heavy OVERCOATS and REEFERS, SILK and FELT HATS, RUBBER CLOTHING, LINDERS and DRAWERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARFS, LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.

SCOTCH TWEEDS—Nice patterns, selling very cheap, TRUNKS and VALISES, all sizes, ROOM PAPER—The latest patterns, the largest assortment, the lowest prices.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

March 1, 1888—dy & wky

Paper Hangings for this Season.

Our Immense Stock of Room Paper is now ready for sale.

WE HAVE OVER 30,000 ROLLS ON HAND,

Bought in England, Scotland, United States and Canada.

Newest Patterns and Lowest Prices.

—AT THE—

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets & Oil Cloths,

VERY CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS'

Charlottetown, March 12, 1888.