

The Daily Examiner

MAY 3, 1886.

Debate on the Delegation Correspondence.

This tone of this important debate was, on the whole, good. The delegates made clear statements of their proceedings in Ottawa and England, and thus gave to the House valuable information not afforded by the correspondence; and the House unanimously expressed the determination of the people of this Province to require fulfillment of the terms under which they were induced to enter the Union.

There was, of course, some sparring between the parties, and too many words were expended on the interesting speculation whether Sir John or Mr. Blake would most readily and effectively give to the claim of the Island "a favorable consideration." But of their commendation of the work done and performed by the delegates, neither party was sparing. Mr. Gordon and Mr. Yeo, Mr. Bentley and Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Perry and indeed, all the principal speakers on both sides of the House were outspoken, hearty and sincere in their acknowledgments of the undoubted services rendered the country by Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson.

Some doubts were expressed by the Leader of the Opposition as to whether, in forwarding the joint address to Her Majesty, the right course had, after all, been pursued. But the point was not strongly pressed. It is at all events certain that no better step could possibly have been taken to attract to the claim of the Island the attention of the press, politicians and people of the Upper Provinces. Since the memorial was forwarded and the delegation sent, the right of the Province to continuous steam communication has been favorably commented upon by the Toronto News, the Montreal Herald, the Montreal Gazette, and other leading journals; and both the Globe and Mail have been constrained to admit that the Dominion made a bargain with the Island which has not yet been fulfilled. On the other hand, the Monetary Times and some other journals have dared to oppose the claim of the Province, and in doing so have exposed their ignorance of the subject and laid themselves open to correction. It is true that Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson might, as easily or even more easily, have met and confuted the erroneous statements of Mr. McLellan and Sir Alexander Campbell in Canada as in England. But if the memorial had not been sent to the Queen, the erroneous statements would not have been uttered, and so could not have been confuted; and the unfortunate misapprehension that the Island is a drag upon the Dominion would still have held undisturbed possession of the minds of Canadian politicians. Besides, it is doubtful if Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson could possibly have made their representations in circumstances so favorable as under the shadow of the British Throne and in the ear of an unprejudiced, fair-minded Imperial statesman.

Some doubts were also expressed as to the practical value of the despatch sent to the Dominion Government by Earl Granville. That it is nicely worded all agreed in admitting; but some disappointment was evinced because the Secretary of State for the Colonies had not advised Her Majesty to command the Dominion Government to fulfill its agreement with Prince Edward Island. Remembering that the Empire of Great Britain is not under a despotic monarchy, and that the Government of Canada is practically a free government, it is exceedingly doubtful whether a command on the part of Her Majesty would have been productive of good results. Such a command, even if admissible under our constitution, would be without a single precedent to justify it. In the case of British Columbia, the language used by Earl Carnarvon was similar in tone and even in words to that used by Earl Granville in our case. Here we have evident the fact that the very considerations which influenced the Dominion Government to fulfill its bargain with British Columbia, have been urged by Earl Granville in our case. Indeed, the suggestions of Earl Granville are, if anything, more definite, practical and explicit than those acceptably offered by Earl Carnarvon!

Earl Carnarvon said: "No in the present case it may possibly be accomplished by the exercise of any friendly offices which I good offices in determining the points which should be brought to the attention of the Dominion Government were so much interested."

"I, as at present advised, can see no reason why the views of both parties should not be recorded to their satisfaction, and with justice to all interests concerned."

"On the one hand I cannot entertain the least doubt of the sincere intention of the Dominion Government to do as closely as possible to the pledges given to the Dominion Government at the time of the Union."

"The really important point, however, is not only credit on the Dominion Provinces, but for the connecting British Colonies, and the advantages provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is to assume the complete system of railway communication which, from causes over which your Ministers have had no control, must now, I admit, be much more distant than had been originally contemplated."

"At the same time I am strongly impressed with the importance of neglecting no means that can properly be adopted for effecting the speedy and amicable settlement of a question which cannot, without prolonged and, if possible, acrimonious discussion, remain the subject of consideration on the part of the Dominion. The establishment of speedy and constant communication by rail would be a great advantage both to the Provinces and the Dominion, and I should suppose that the development of the traffic on the Island railroads and of the capabilities of the Provinces generally, would produce a large direct and indirect return on the expenditure."

"There seems to be no reason for doubting whether any really satisfactory communication by steamship can be regularly maintained all the year round, which makes it all the more important that the proposition for a 'metallic subway' should receive a full and favorable consideration on the part of the Government of the Dominion. The establishment of speedy and constant communication by rail would be a great advantage both to the Provinces and the Dominion, and I should suppose that the development of the traffic on the Island railroads and of the capabilities of the Provinces generally, would produce a large direct and indirect return on the expenditure."

No appeal could possibly be made to any honest man or honorable government more likely to prove effective than one addressed to the higher motives of keeping faith inviolable and maintaining credit untarnished; and the fact that the appeal by Earl Carnarvon to these higher motives led to successful action in the case of British Columbia, should lend confidence to the hope that Earl Granville's appeal to the same motives will prove equally successful in the case of Prince Edward Island. In Earl Granville's despatch there is, we submit, good cause for feelings, on our part, the opposite of disappointment and regret. Earl Granville quietly assumes that, as a matter of course, the compact with this Province will be kept; and he also assumes that, from the great fact that the Dominion Government has nobly maintained her credit before the world in the case of British Columbia—at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars—she will not fail to do her duty towards Prince Edward Island. Moreover he suggests that as there seems to be reason for doubting whether any really satisfactory communication by steamship "can be regularly maintained all the year round," it is "all the more important that the proposed Metallic Subway should receive a full and if feasible favorable consideration on the part of the Government of the Dominion." No language that Earl Granville has the right to use towards Canada could possibly be clearer than this; and rightly considered it cannot fail to give satisfaction to our people.

In the course of the debate reference was frequently made to the report of the sub-committee of the Privy Council, and to the memorandum of Sir Charles Tupper. But here again the record in the case of British Columbia was referred to with telling effect. The representations of Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. McLellan—wrong as they were—were not half so extravagant as those made by the late Government with respect to British Columbia's claim. The bargain with P. E. Island was not characterized as "an insane act." It has not been said that in prosecuting their claim the people of the Island are "only setting at defiance the whole of the rest of the Dominion and the laws of nature." In respect to the conditions of the Union with this Island, no one has yet said that "it is impossible to conceive how such terms could have been proposed, as it was quite clear to every person that they were incapable of fulfilment." It has not been urged that "no government could live that would attempt, or rather pretend to attempt, their literal fulfilment." In point of fact the ground taken by the Dominion Government when opposing the claim of British Columbia before Earl Carnarvon was much stronger than that taken by Mr. McLellan and Sir Alexander Campbell when opposing the claim of P. E. Island before Earl Granville. Yet the Canadian Pacific Railway is now the great, grand, consummated fact in the history of Canada. Then, may we not confidently hope that, although strenuously opposed by Mr. McLellan and Sir Alexander Campbell, the claim of P. E. Island will, ere long, be recognized and favorably considered by the Dominion Government? It is apparent that the opposition of Mr. McLellan and Sir Alexander Campbell, in our case, proceeded from a grave misapprehension of facts; and it is to be presumed that, now that the misapprehension has happily been removed by the timely and strenuous exertions of Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, and now that Earl Granville has spoken, the opposition of the Dominion Government will cease.

Rev. Silas T. Rand, L. L. D.

We note with pleasure that the degree of L. L. D. has been conferred by Queen's University, Kingston, upon the Rev. Silas T. Rand, and the announcement will be read with feelings of satisfaction by many throughout this Island, where Dr. Rand is well known and has many friends. Dr. Rand is eminently a self-made man. He was born in the year 1810, in Cornwallis, N. S., and began life as a brick-layer and stone mason. While working as such he taught himself arithmetic, English grammar, etc., and mastered the rudiments of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. To-day he has few equals as a linguist. He speaks and writes some thirteen languages. In 1834 he was ordained a Minister of the Baptist Church. In 1846 he devoted himself to missionary work among the Indians of the Maritime Provinces, adapting himself thoroughly to their mode of life, and understanding

their thoughts, and for nearly forty years has labored as such. He has published the Scriptures, Hymns, &c., in the Micmac language, and, aided by the Dominion Government, he also published a dictionary of that language, containing 30,000 words.

The Concert in the Market Hall to-night should be well attended. The programme is a good one, and has been carefully prepared. The object of the Concert—the benefitting of the Band of the 82nd Battalion—is a worthy one. Mr. Galbraith, its leader and founder, has been for the past twenty or thirty years prominently before the people catering to their musical tastes at concerts, on the parks, etc., and it is to be hoped that the public for whom he has done so much will reward him with a bumper house to-night.

Queen's University, Kingston.

The examinations of this Institution were concluded on the 24th ult., when the lists of graduates, prize and honor and passmen were announced. Several Islanders attended during the year and distinguished themselves as follows:—

Graduate in Arts.—J. McKinnon, Brown's Creek.

First Class.—Mathematics (Final).—J. McKinnon, Brown's Creek.

Third year Divinity Theological Scholarship.—J. McLellan, B. A., Belfast.

Church of Scotland, No. 3, Second Year Hebrew Theological Scholarship.—M. McKinnon, B. A., Brown's Creek.

Mr. John McKinnon read the valedictory address for the Arts graduates, in which he referred to the good work of the institution, the success of the studies, the good feeling existing between teachers and scholars, etc. The address was well written and received.

The honorary degree of doctors of laws was conferred on the Rev. Silas Tertius Rand, missionary to the Micmac Indians of the Maritime Provinces; and of Doctor of Divinity on the Very Rev. John Forrest, principal of Dalhousie College.

The Messrs. McKinnon referred to above are sons of the late William McKinnon, of Brown's Creek.

Why Greece Wants War.

RUSSIA TO PULL THE MACEDONIAN CHESS-PIECE OUT OF THE SULTAN'S FIRE.

The Grecian war party, and that represents the outspoken expression of five-sixths of the populace, are indignant at the possibility of coercion by the sixty-two ironclads of the European powers now in Suda Bay. They look to Russia for a solution of the difficulty which shall be favorable to them, and they are furiously indignant with the action of the English Government. From that power—now under the control of Mr. Gladstone—they had felt certain of sympathy and support. Mr. Gladstone is a pronounced Philo-Hellenist; he has proved his faith by work in years long past, when at his suggestion the Indian Isles were given up to the Greek kingdom. The act has always been looked upon by the Greeks as evidencing a friendly feeling on the part of Mr. Gladstone. They were grateful, but their gratitude was of that sort which is a "lively sense of favors to come," and they are furious that the British Prime Minister should be foremost in the ranks of those who are bent on repressing the war spirit of to-day. The day the allied fleets appear in the waters of the Piræus will be one on which the Greeks will exult.

There is, however, a genuine feeling that this country has a just ground for war. This course is not based on any maltreatment of the Greeks by the Turks, although the different nationalities in the Macedonia are at daggers drawn at all times, and the unfortunate Turk has all he can do to keep the peace. Since Greece has obtained Thessaly, the possession of Macedonia is counted as absolutely essential for national unity and development. If, as seems probable, Austria and Bulgarian ideas dominate, and Macedonia is lost to Greece, it is felt that the country will be doomed to a miserable existence. With Macedonia in other hands, the Greek race is hopelessly broken into two fragments. The question at issue therefore is, to whom will Macedonia belong, for it is taken for granted that the time is near when the Ottoman country is to be divided. It is a country well worth fighting for. It is as extensive as all Greece was before the annexation of Thessaly, and quite as populous, and there is the magnificent port Salonica, which even at present transacts business equal to \$14,000,000 per annum. Bulgaria wants it, because it means a Mediterranean outlet. Between Princes Alexander's claims and the Greek desires, the presence of Austria stalks. It is felt that if either of the two smaller powers make a decisive move, Austria will step in and occupy the Province. It is this point which makes the intervention of Russia a necessity to the Greeks. They look to the Czar for help, and believe, as do many others, that Russia is ready and willing to come in on their side and is now only seeking a fair pretext for a fight, in which Austria, Greece and Bulgaria will be the contestants. An illustration of the feeling in regard to the Bulgarians and Greeks is found in the fact that the papers on either side are calling attention to the "suffering people" of each nationality. The Greeks claim that Hellenes muster 957,000 and the Bulgarians 182,500; the Bulgarian documents call for help for the suffering 900,000 Bulgarians and credit the Greeks with only 100,000. The discrepancy in figures indicates the irreconcilable differences between the two peoples.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. Is prepared in a palatable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children. Emaciation, consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is equalled by any other remedy.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE 82ND BATT. BAND.

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. MacDonald,

—IN THE— MARKET HALL, Monday, May 3rd.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Inst. Overture—Echo. Military Band
2. Soldiers Chorus, from Faust. Glee Club
3. Vocal Solo—Beautiful Love. Mrs. Byrne
4. Cornet Solo—Under the Roses, Maj. Galbraith
5. Vocal Duet—All's Well. Messrs. Maynard and Taylor. Military Band.
6. Inst. Waltz—Loving and Hoping. Military Band.
7. Recitation. T. A. McLean, Esq
8. Vocal Sol.—"The Dashing White Sergeant." Mrs. Strickland. Sir H. Bishop
9. Military Review Exercise. Military Band.
10. Violin Solo. Mr. Vinnicombe
11. Chorus—Softly Tread, from Moses in Egypt. Glee Club.
12. Vocal Solo—Darling. Mrs. Malcolm McLeod
13. Song. Major J. Rogers, of Montreal
14. Reading. Capt. Weeks, C. E. Co.
15. Inst. Quartette—Egnaise Militaire. Messrs. Vinnicombe, Fletcher, Watson and Earle.
16. Vocal Solo—Maid Margaret. Miss Minnie Palmer.
17. Inst. Quickstep—Tapping at the Window. Military Band.
18. Chorus—Jingle Bells. Glee Club "God Save the Queen."

Mr. S. N. Earle, Musical Director. Doors open at 7.30; Concert at 8. Tickets—Reserved seats, 35 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents. To be had at the City Drug Store, from the Committee and at the door.

HENRY BEER, Lt.-Col., Chairman Com. J. D. SEAMAN, Secretary. Ch'town, April 30, 1886.

ZION CHURCH

Sabbath School and Choir

Will give a Literary and Musical Entertainment in the Basement, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7th. The programme will consist of Solos, Duets, Chorus, Recitations, &c. Admission, 15c; Children, 10c. Commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. May 3, 1886-4

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

Suitable Either for a Site of a Hotel or Private Residences.

THAT desirable property at the head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the residence of the late Thomas DesBrisay, comprising Town Lots 27 and 72, on the 5th 100 in the city.

The undersigned is prepared to treat for the sale of the above lots, either as a whole or in portions, for building purposes. The frontage is about 320 feet on Hillsborough Street, and about 85 each on Fitzroy and Ruston Streets. The property is so well known that further description is unnecessary. A plan may be seen at the office of JAMES DESBRISAY.

May 3—eod tlf

The Guy Family.

THE ever-popular Guy Family will present to their kind patrons the most pathetic, religious and moral dramatization of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly.

—OS— Tuesday, 4th Inst.

Reserved Seats at Apothecaries' Hall and at Dodd's Medical Hall. May 6-2

CREAMERS! CREAMERS!

About Half the Usual Price.

Good Creamers for \$1.00 Creamers with Patent White-metal \$1.50 Creamers, good as are usually sold, with Patent Tap and Glass. 1.75 "Wadman's Creamer," patented Nov 13th and 16th, 1855—the Best Creamer in use. 2.00

These Creamers are manufactured by myself, and will be sold by my regular salesmen, who will endeavor to reach all persons in want of Creamers. Orders addressed to me, will, on receipt of price, receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered on steamer or at Railway Station to such parties as my salesmen may not reach. All Creamers made by me are plainly stamped thus:

"HENRY D. WADMAN, Maker, 55 Powell Street, Charlottetown."

May 3—2aw wy 6i

Brown Leghorns

HAVING a splendid flock of the "Everlasting Layers," I am prepared to fill orders for Eggs for Hatching, at the very low price of 50c. per dozen. Purity of breed may be relied on. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JAS. T. MULLIN, Charlottetown Royalty. May 3—2w eod wy 1m

LONDON HOUSE!

NOW OPENING OUR

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, April 26, 1886.—dy & wky

GRAND OPENING

—OF— NEW GOODS, —AT—

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in all the leading shades. NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, a splendid range. NEW STRAW HATS—more to follow in a day or two. NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS. NEW HOSIERY, in all kinds. NEW BUTTONS, NEW TRIMMINGS, and a magnificent stock of NEW CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Hemp. We have now on exhibition the largest stock of Carpets and Office Cloth ever shown on Prince Edward Island. A visit to our rooms will convince all that we take the lead in this line.

JAS. PATON & CO., W. A. WEEKS & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, April 27, 1886.

COAL. COAL. NOTICE.

LANDING to-day, a cargo nice ACADIAN LIGNITE. C. LYONS, Acadian Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf. May 1, 1886—1wk

North Atlantic Steamship Co.

THE steamship "CLIFTON," due at Halifax about 2nd May, will accept freight at that Port for Charlottetown.

Apply to FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent. Ch'town, April 30, 1886.

Sale of Building Lots.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, four of the most eligible Building Lots for private residences in Charlottetown, situated on Upper Prince Street, opposite the residence of T. Heath Hamilton, and adjoining the Second Methodist Church. Each Lot has a frontage of 55 feet on the street, and extends back therefrom 100 feet or thereabouts. TERMS—25 per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance to be secured by mortgage, payable in five years, with interest thereon at six per cent, payable annually.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. April 22—tl sale

Eligible Building Lot, On Queen Street, for Sale.

PLOT on which Messrs. Youker, Offer & Co's Carriage Factory formerly stood—61x34. Apply to WILLIAM DODD. Ch'town, April 29, 1886—2wks 2w

1827 - - - 1886. T. & E. KENNY, Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA.

TERMS: \$30.00 for the season with next year if the privilege to return free of cost. Settlement to be made by Cash or Note at time of first service.

NEWTON LEE, Owner. Summerville, April 27, 1886—3i wy tf

T. & E. KENNY, (F. C. HARRIS) COAL! COAL!

HOURLY expected, cargo ACADIAN LIGNITE. I am now prepared to receive orders for Round, Nat and Anthracite COAL, at prices to suit the times. All orders left at office, Water Street, will receive prompt attention. CAPT. JOHN HUGHES. Ch'town, April 27, 1886—1mo eod