

THE EXAMINER
 Job Printers, Reading Room
 LONDON HOUSE OTTAWA
 Job Printing of
 Billhead, Letter
 New Moon, 25th day
 An acre 9 h day

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing,
 and prompt attention to orders THE
 EXAMINER Job Printing Depart-
 ment is peculiar. Don't forget it.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Ecclesiastes.

SIXTH YEAR. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892.

VOL. 29.—NO. 26

Calendar for May, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 3rd day	2 48 a.m.
Full Moon, 11th day	6 35 a.m.
Last Quarter, 19th day	10 29 a.m.
New Moon, 26th day	1 25 a.m.
Age 9 h day	1b. mo.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water.	
		Morn.	After.
1	Sunday	1 25	1 52
2	Monday	2 19	2 48
3	Tuesday	3 18	3 51
4	Wednesday	4 25	5 1
5	Thursday	5 37	6 12
6	Friday	6 40	7 12
7	Saturday	7 38	8 1
8	Sunday	8 28	8 41
9	Monday	9 2	9 24
10	Tuesday	9 58	9 55
11	Wednesday	10 12	10 28
12	Thursday	10 43	11 4
13	Friday	11 24	11 42
14	Saturday	0 1	0 1
15	Sunday	0 23	0 40
16	Monday	1 1	1 22
17	Tuesday	1 43	2 5
18	Wednesday	2 31	2 58
19	Thursday	3 27	3 57
20	Friday	4 32	5 13
21	Saturday	5 50	6 38
22	Sunday	7 16	7 53
23	Monday	8 24	8 54
24	Tuesday	9 17	9 44
25	Wednesday	10 3	10 25
26	Thursday	10 45	11 5
27	Friday	11 26	11 47
28	Saturday	0 8	0 8
29	Sunday	0 29	0 51
30	Monday	1 14	1 37
31	Tuesday	2 1	2 25

CARTER'S INKS.

The superiority of Carter's Inks is proven by their use. One ink-dred box was received on Saturday. I am in receipt of a number of complimentary testimonials for most of those at present only publish the following unsolicited letter:

Office of the Tryon Woolen Manufacturing Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 7, 1892.

THOS. L. CHAPPELLE, Esq., Agent for Carter's Inks, City:

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of a bronze ink stand, with a set of rollers, a patent mangle-plate mangle, a quart bottle of Carter's composite dyeing and printing ink, and a bottle of composite ink, purchased of you. In our opinion the inkstand alone is well worth the money, and if we had to pay for the ink and rollers, we would have been using it in our Charlottetown office for some months past. For some years we have used the ink of Messrs. J. E. Albro, and have been much prejudiced in its favor. We will use no other ink after using Carter's. A fair trial, both in printing and dyeing, has fully convinced us that it is as good in all respects as any superior to it. We will, therefore, in our opinion, use no other ink.

Yours respectfully,
 TRYON WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO.

The distinguished testimony will be accepted in testimony to the highest order of a manufacturer or the vaporings of his satellites.

THE L. CHAPPELLE,
 Wholesale and Retail Agent,
 Diamond Bookstore,
 Charlottetown, May 9, 1892—31 e d

OLIVER RATTENBURY,
 Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
 NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
 Office, Corner Queen and Water Streets,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 187—lm eod & wky

TEETH,
 \$10 Per Set.
 BEST OF MATERIAL!
 BEST OF WORKMANSHIP!
 BEST OF SATISFACTION!
 DR. J. P. MURRAY,
 145 QUEEN STREET.

JAMES A. MORRISON,
 HALIFAX.
 AGENT FOR
 WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,
 TEA MERCHANTS,
 London, -- England,
 —AND ALSO—
 Several First-Class West India
 Firms, etc.
 SPECIALTIES:
 Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
 FURNITURE Re-upholstered and Upholstered,
 Dials and Office Drawers made to
 order at bottom prices.
 R. D. PYKE,
 Corner Grafton and Power Streets,
 187—lm eod & wky

PORTO RICO MOLASSES!

We have just received a few Puncheons of Choice Porto Rico, and as we have sold out our old stock of Molasses, we have marked this lot down at the old price,

40 CTS. PER GALLON.
 Call and try a sample lot, as it is extra good value.

BEER & GOFF

Queen and King Square Stores.
 Ch'own, March 31, 1892—eod & wky

J. EXSHAW'S BRANDY

A HIGH-CLASS DRANK IN
 Champagne Cognac. J. EXSHAW & CO.,
 Every Officers' Mess
 —IN THE—
 BORDEAUX. BRITISH ARMY.
 20,000 CASES
 Exported to India in 1891
 Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE.

DUM SPIRO SPERO. CABINET WHISKY,

A FINE BLEND OF OLD HIGHLAND HIGH CLASS WHISKIES, selected expressly for the Local Market of London. The most popular Whisky at the London Clubs and West End Hotels.

CRYSTOGRAPHS,

A new and most popular device to imitate STAINED GLASS, for decorating Churches, Clubs, Hotels, Dressing, etc., etc. The designs are most beautiful and artistic, giving a tone of richness, warmth and color to the interior of the edifice, reflecting heaven's own hues. CRYSTOGRAPHY offers a scope for the amateur, or young lady enthusiasts, or for those who desire a hobby to reproduce. CRYSTOGRAPHS are unaffected by atmospheric influence.

J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, N. S.,
 ap14—3m SOLE AGENT.

The New District of Georgetown
 As illustrated in THE EXAMINER, looks something like this out of

THIS WONDERFUL UP-HILL ROCKER.
 How is this for an Early Spring!

TWELVE CHILDREN CARRIAGES sold this year before the 29th of April. When in need of

New Furniture,
 come to us. We have the goods, and we need money SPOT CASH will buy our Goods at Lowest Prices.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.
 Charlottetown, April 23, 1892—2aw & wky

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!
 Insure Your Property Against Fire.

The Manchester Assurance Company of England
 The Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

HORACE HASZARD,
 GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.
 Office, Cameron Block, South Side Queen Square.
 Charlottetown, March 17, 1892—eod

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS
 Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist, Charlottetown. mwt j13

GAIN ONE POUND A DAY.
 A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CARE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT TERRIBLE FLESH PRODUCE, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

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WOODRUFF'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER
 EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.
 jan2—4y & wky

CAUTION.
 EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.
 jan2—4y & wky

If you suffer with a cough, especially in the morning, HACKNOMORE is a sure relief. If you cannot sleep try HACKNOMORE—it often relieves, sometimes cures. Try it before you resort to opiates. If you use it once you will realize why so much has been sold. Don't be duped by taking a substitute when it is as easy to get HACKNOMORE. If you always insist upon having HACKNOMORE, and never accept a substitute, you will not be disappointed. u18—m j12

OTTAWA LETTER

An Interesting Budget of News.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)
 Monday was largely devoted to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a gentleman whom, ever since the Jesuit scare three years ago, some good people are disposed to look upon as a second King William. He delivered a long and fiery speech, bristling with popery, brass money and wooden shoes, etc. I believe Mr. McCarthy is a Protestant, but I am very sure he is a liberal-minded one, for he knows that a little child, a relative of his wife's, is being brought up in his household in the Roman Catholic religion. As a lawyer, Mr. McCarthy has not gone into the proselytizing business. He is a lawyer of the active practice, and is often asked to come from the House, then in it. He is not a rich man. He dabbled in lumber some years ago, and burned his fingers badly. Of late he has been working hard at a profession to retrieve his lost fortune—and who can blame him?

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Some days ago Mr. Somerville discovered a "man's nest" in the shape of a letter written by Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, which, Somerville insisted, was a corrupt bargain with one Casper Hett of Berlin, Ont., whereby Hett could obtain payment of some \$316, which the Auditor General had deducted from his bill for printing. The affair happened in 1887, and Somerville sprung it one night in supply and insisted upon knowing all about it, and the Opposition jeered loudly upon the information. Enquiry was made, however, and it turned out that Mr. Lowe had no more than any honest man would have done under similar circumstances. Mr. Hett was authorized to prepare and print 50,000 emigration pamphlets of 32 pages in the German language. He did so and sent in a bill for \$751.60, which the Queen's Printer reduced to \$434.74, allowing for his printing only. At this rate Mr. Hett was considerably out of pocket, so Mr. Lowe arranged to be reimbursed by the Government of \$317 for the arithmetical part of the pamphlet (which it was the invariable custom of the department to pay for) and for the electro-types in addition. Mr. L. wrote his letter of explanation, stating: "I do not think that anything less than this would have been honest; while I feel it is my duty to protect the department from unnecessary charges, I cannot see that the performance of such duty called on me to take advantage of the ignorance of any one." Had Mr. Lowe acted otherwise than he did, and not trusted Hett like other authors and publishers, what a howl Mr. Somerville and his chums would have made over the Government swindling an unscrupulous German. Nor had they the decency to accept Mr. Lowe's very reasonable explanation; they howled all the worse after it had been read, howled for very good reason, after an explanation had been given which, instead of showing Mr. Lowe to be a wretched, proved him an honest man. Again was Mr. Somerville unfortunate in his charges against the Government. The accusations he made against Col. Denison he was glad to creep out of, because Col. Denison is an M. P. and would not have rested till he made Somerville eat his words. The charges against Mr. Lowe have been satisfactorily explained, but as Mr. Lowe is an old man, and not a member of the House, and cannot take his own part like Col. Denison, Mr. S. in his usual manner and swagger and charges Mr. Lowe with attempting to defraud the Government of \$316. Mr. Somerville is not only not a gentleman, but his ideas and instincts unfit him to associate with well-bred people.

The rest of Tuesday was spent in supply, during which Sir Richard Cartwright spoke 48 times, Sir R. L. times, Lister and McMillen 30 times each, Paterson, of 22 times, Landerkin 18 times, Mulock 10 times, and a number of other orators less than 10 times each. Your readers will remember that when a few weeks ago, Mr. Edgar made his charge against Sir Adolphe Caron Sir John Thompson objected that they were not specific enough, and that unless they were more definitely stated, he would ask the House to vote them down. If, however, well-defined charges were made, the Government would probably grant an investigation. Ever since, the Opposition and their press have been trying hard to make it appear that the Government was afraid to grant an investigation and was bound to whitewash Sir Adolphe Caron at all costs; and that Sir Adolphe had threatened that, if he were not protected, he would tell all he knew and bring others to the ground with him—and all that sort of thing, which the Opposition foolishly think goes down with the country, but which, judging by the decisions during the past few months, has not influenced sensible men in the slightest. Notwithstanding all their shouting, Sir John Thompson stuck to his word. When the House met on Wednesday, Mr. Bowell resumed the debate. Referring to the indefiniteness of the charges, he said that as Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mills and Mr. Edgar had, to a very large extent, by their speeches supplied the omission of which the Government complained, and directly specified sets of which they said they could prove Sir Adolphe Caron guilty. The Government would take them at their word, and give them an opportunity of proving the charges they made. Accordingly he moved an amendment to Mr. Edgar's motion, that the charges, together with certain statements made in the House by Cartwright, Mills and Edgar, be referred to one or more Commissioners to take evidence hereon, and report such evidence to the House. Mr. Bowell said the truth could be much more easily arrived at by a Commission, who would take evidence in a proper way, than by a Parliamentary Committee, and of this the country had experienced last year in the Tarbo-M-Grocery case. Then when the evidence was taken the House would be asked to pass judgment on it. The Opposition were thunderstruck by his movement. They did not know what to say. They had expected a square vote on Mr. Edgar's motion, and they also expected that it would not be voted down without a very considerable amount of kicking from some of the Government supporters. But the Government would "see them" their charges and "go them five better," was something they were totally unprepared for. Mr. Edgar was put forward to make a series of charges which looked very formidable and were sufficient to supply a good deal of matter, but which when you came to analyze them, you found to be so vague and general that it would be a mockery for any tribunal to attempt to investigate them. Their vagueness, their generality was intentional, the object was to lead the people to believe that the Government would "see them" their charges and "go them five better," was something they were totally unprepared for. Mr. Edgar was put forward to make a series of charges which looked very formidable and were sufficient to supply a good deal of matter, but which when you came to analyze them, you found to be so vague and general that it would be a mockery for any tribunal to attempt to investigate them. Their vagueness, their generality was intentional, the object was to lead the people to believe that the Government would "see them" their charges and "go them five better," was something they were totally unprepared for. Mr. Edgar was put forward to make a series of charges which looked very formidable and were sufficient to supply a good deal of matter, but which when you came to analyze them, you found to be so vague and general that it would be a mockery for any tribunal to attempt to investigate them. Their vagueness, their generality was intentional, the object was to lead the people to believe that the Government would "see them" their charges and "go them five better," was something they were totally unprepared for.

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Mr. McCarthy had three motions before the House on Monday: (1) about complaints made to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council; (2) about cases heard since 1st July, 1887, and the reason for their dismissal; Mr. Perry said he wanted to know all about the recent dismissals and the closing up of stations, &c. Mr. Davies brought up the case of John McPherson, trackmaster, recently dismissed. He said: "Mr. McPherson is a man of very great railway experience, a very exceptional man in every way, of the very highest character. He has been trackmaster and has had under his charge 70 or 80 miles or more for the last 18 years. He came with a large railway experience and is an exceedingly prudent, careful man, who has always given the utmost satisfaction to those in whose employ he has been. He is a most economical and conscientious man, and there has never been an attempt made at retrenchment which did not meet his concurrence. He has the advantage of being a good fellow, and, I suppose, will continue so until the end of his days. Apart from politics, he is one of those rare men you find in communities, who are respected by everyone, and who bring to the discharge of their duties faithfulness, integrity and a desire to serve the public. Although I am under no compulsion to him, because he has always done what he could against me, I have no complaints to make against him, but knowing him so intimately and having had so many opportunities of seeing the excellent character of the work he does, I take this opportunity of saying a word on his behalf. I am quite sure it will be borne out by the Chief Engineer."

Some days ago Mr. Somerville discovered a "man's nest" in the shape of a letter written by Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, which, Somerville insisted, was a corrupt bargain with one Casper Hett of Berlin, Ont., whereby Hett could obtain payment of some \$316, which the Auditor General had deducted from his bill for printing. The affair happened in 1887, and Somerville sprung it one night in supply and insisted upon knowing all about it, and the Opposition jeered loudly upon the information. Enquiry was made, however, and it turned out that Mr. Lowe had no more than any honest man would have done under similar circumstances. Mr. Hett was authorized to prepare and print 50,000 emigration pamphlets of 32 pages in the German language. He did so and sent in a bill for \$751.60, which the Queen's Printer reduced to \$434.74, allowing for his printing only. At this rate Mr. Hett was considerably out of pocket, so Mr. Lowe arranged to be reimbursed by the Government of \$317 for the arithmetical part of the pamphlet (which it was the invariable custom of the department to pay for) and for the electro-types in addition. Mr. L. wrote his letter of explanation, stating: "I do not think that anything less than this would have been honest; while I feel it is my duty to protect the department from unnecessary charges, I cannot see that the performance of such duty called on me to take advantage of the ignorance of any one." Had Mr. Lowe acted otherwise than he did, and not trusted Hett like other authors and publishers, what a howl Mr. Somerville and his chums would have made over the Government swindling an unscrupulous German. Nor had they the decency to accept Mr. Lowe's very reasonable explanation; they howled all the worse after it had been read, howled for very good reason, after an explanation had been given which, instead of showing Mr. Lowe to be a wretched, proved him an honest man. Again was Mr. Somerville unfortunate in his charges against the Government. The accusations he made against Col. Denison he was glad to creep out of, because Col. Denison is an M. P. and would not have rested till he made Somerville eat his words. The charges against Mr. Lowe have been satisfactorily explained, but as Mr. Lowe is an old man, and not a member of the House, and cannot take his own part like Col. Denison, Mr. S. in his usual manner and swagger and charges Mr. Lowe with attempting to defraud the Government of \$316. Mr. Somerville is not only not a gentleman, but his ideas and instincts unfit him to associate with well-bred people.

The rest of Tuesday was spent in supply, during which Sir Richard Cartwright spoke 48 times, Sir R. L. times, Lister and McMillen 30 times each, Paterson, of 22 times, Landerkin 18 times, Mulock 10 times, and a number of other orators less than 10 times each. Your readers will remember that when a few weeks ago, Mr. Edgar made his charge against Sir Adolphe Caron Sir John Thompson objected that they were not specific enough, and that unless they were more definitely stated, he would ask the House to vote them down. If, however, well-defined charges were made, the Government would probably grant an investigation. Ever since, the Opposition and their press have been trying hard to make it appear that the Government was afraid to grant an investigation and was bound to whitewash Sir Adolphe Caron at all costs; and that Sir Adolphe had threatened that, if he were not protected, he would tell all he knew and bring others to the ground with him—and all that sort of thing, which the Opposition foolishly think goes down with the country, but which, judging by the decisions during the past few months, has not influenced sensible men in the slightest. Notwithstanding all their shouting, Sir John Thompson stuck to his word. When the House met on Wednesday, Mr. Bowell resumed the debate. Referring to the indefiniteness of the charges, he said that as Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mills and Mr. Edgar had, to a very large extent, by their speeches supplied the omission of which the Government complained, and directly specified sets of which they said they could prove Sir Adolphe Caron guilty. The Government would take them at their word, and give them an opportunity of proving the charges they made. Accordingly he moved an amendment to Mr. Edgar's motion, that the charges, together with certain statements made in the House by Cartwright, Mills and Edgar, be referred to one or more Commissioners to take evidence hereon, and report such evidence to the House. Mr. Bowell said the truth could be much more easily arrived at by a Commission, who would take evidence in a proper way, than by a Parliamentary Committee, and of this the country had experienced last year in the Tarbo-M-Grocery case. Then when the evidence was taken the House would be asked to pass judgment on it. The Opposition were thunderstruck by his movement. They did not know what to say. They had expected a square vote on Mr. Edgar's motion, and they also expected that it would not be voted down without a very considerable amount of kicking from some of the Government supporters. But the Government would "see them" their charges and "go them five better," was something they were totally unprepared for. Mr. Edgar was put forward to make a series of charges which looked very formidable and were sufficient to supply a good deal of matter, but which when you came to analyze them, you found to be so vague and general that it would be a mockery for any tribunal to attempt to investigate them. Their vagueness, their generality was intentional, the object was to lead the people to believe that the Government would "see them" their charges and "go them five better," was something they were totally unprepared for.

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