

THE EXAMINER Job Printing Rooms, LONDON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing and prompt attention to orders, THE EXAMINER Job Printing Department 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."—BURKE.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

VOL. 30.—NO 203

Calendar for March, 1893.

MOON'S CHANGES. Full Moon, 2nd day, 11 50 morn.

Table with columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, Day's Length, High Water. Lists days from 1 to 31 with corresponding moon phases and tide times.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.

130 KEGS NAILS, 70 boxes Glass, 3 tons Barbed Wire, 3 tons White Lead and Colored Paints, 1 ton Tarred and Dry Paper, 1 ton Screw Hook and other Hinges, 70 pairs Carriage Springs and Axles (slightly damaged), 3 tons Grind Stones, 30 dozen Chisels, and large stock of ASSORTED GENERAL HARDWARE.

TRADE SALE.

70 barrels Flour, 110 boxes Tea, punchons Molasses, 12 barrels Vinegar (Malt and White Wine), 20 cases Lion P Flour, 20 barrels Herring, 100 boxes Diabys, 15 barrels Sugar, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, Pickles, Washboards, Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Stove Polish, and large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, AT 11 O'CLOCK

And continuing all day, at the Burnt Premises of R. B. Norton & Co.

Town and Country Merchants should reserve orders from Commercial Travellers and attend this sale. Everything offered will be sold without regard to prices. Full fares on P. E. Island Railroad will be allowed to purchasers of \$100 and upwards. Positive Clearance Sale to empty the building. 15 Crates Assorted Grockeryware.

E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers.

"HOME JEWEL" STOVES and RANGES, best in Canadian market.

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS.

THE STOCK OF BOOTS NOW IN MY SHOP, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE, must be closed out this Month, as the Shop has to be vacated 1st of April.

DISCOUNTS 25, 33 and 50 per cent, FOR CASH ONLY, R. K. JOST.

Charlottetown, March 3, 1893.

WANTED!

WE have an export order for two tons of FEATHERS and for two months will pay in own goods, at same prices, as below. The Feathers must be clean, free from sand, dirt and all quills.

- NEW GOOSE FEATHERS, Pure White, 30c. per lb. White & Grey, 25c. per lb. Grey, 20c. per lb. LUCK, White, 15c. Mixed, 10c. HEN & CHICKENS, Mixed, 4c.

Second-hand Goose Feathers in good condition will be taken at 10c per lb. Big Bargain in FURNITURE this month.

MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ltd

Charlottetown, February 9, 1893—2aw & wky

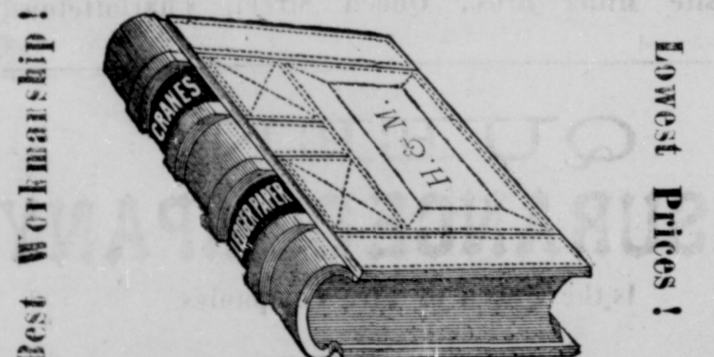


WE keep in stock a very large assortment of SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES. Eyes tested, if necessary, free of charge. The following by a noted M. we heartily endorse, and consider it worth preserving.

E. W. TAYLOR, Optician, CAMERON BLOCK.

GOOD RULES TO OBSERVE ARE:—Use the eyes freely; do not abuse them. Always have plenty of light—but, when possible, avoid a glare. If possible, have the light falling over the shoulder from behind. Read but little or not at all in the lying position. Avoid reading by twilight. Inability to see the eyes means something; find out what it is. Allow no induration or pain in the eyes to be neglected, and bear in mind that many an obscure pain or ache may be due to overtaxed eyes or defective vision.

For Anything in the Blank Book Line Try Us



When you want NOTE, BILL and LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, RECEPTS, NOTES OF HAND or PRINTING of any kind neatly and promptly done, give your order to

HASZARD & MOORE.

Charlottetown, Jan. 31, 1893—1 t a



ALL THE COOKING SAUNTS AND APOSTLES PR- AISE IT, SO DO DIET-ETIC SIN- NERS AF- TER THEY HAVE USED IT, SO DOES EVERY BODY WHO HAS TRIED IT. TRY IT YOUR SELF AND SEE.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

No! No! No! You need n't go to Florida, but take

SCOTT'S EMULSION Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. It will STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS, STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK ALL WASTING DISEASES.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Detergent, and hundreds of other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

AUCTION. I AM instructed by Mr. Allan Bolsher, who is about changing his business, to sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1893, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Benevolent Irish Society's Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, the following:—All the Household Furniture in the Bolsher Hotel, North-west corner of Queen and Water Streets, consisting of 1 Upright Sewing Machine, Bed-room Set, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, etc. Also, the unexpired term of the lease of the Bolsher Hotel and premises at South-west corner of Queen and Water Streets. Terms made known at sale. Sale positive. C. C. CARLTON, Auctioneer.

Ottawa Notes.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)

Sir John Thompson on rising was greeted with hearty applause. He opened with some good-natured remarks at Mr. Tarte's expense, pointing to the striking contrast between that gentleman's speech of five hours' length and the resolution which followed it. It was perfectly obvious to everyone, Sir John said, amid roars of laughter, that the speech had been dictated by one person and the resolution by another, and that the two men had never agreed on any part of the policy. Mr. Tarte had investigated at length upon the injustice done to his countrymen in the matter of their language, and had occupied hours to show that the Government should have disallowed the obnoxious School Bill, yet his resolution contained not one word about either language or disallowance. Sir John then entered into a detailed history of the whole question. He pointed out that under the British North America Act the subject of education was relegated to the Provincial legislatures, under certain restrictions, safe guarding the rights of minorities. For twenty years everything had gone smoothly in Manitoba until 1890, when the objectionable act was passed, and which the Roman Catholic minority claimed should be disallowed. The Government said that this was a question which ought to be decided by the courts. A citizen of Winnipeg brought suit and the Government sustained the suit before the courts. Sir John then proceeded to defend the Government's action in the matter of quating the case of the New Brunswick School Law and the utterances of Sir George Cartier upon that subject before Parliament that the question was not one to be decided by the majority, but was to be settled in a spirit of justice with regard to the interests of both bodies. Mr. McKenz's resolution, which was adopted in regard to it, was to the effect that the matter was not to be settled by the disallowance of Provincial statutes, but by reference to the law officers of the Crown and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. That opinion was obtained and it held that the N. B. Act was within the power of the Legislature. Then in the case of the P. E. Island Act in 1877, the opinion arrived at was precisely to the same effect, that the act complained of by the Roman Catholic minority was not to be disallowed by the poiky of disallowance.

The Government's contention was that the question whether the Manitoba Act was ultra vires should be left to the courts, and if they decided it was not so, but that the Act was valid, then would be the time for the Government to consider whether or not redress should be given to the minority by way of appeal provided by Section 93 of the B. N. A. Act. This was what the Government had done. There were two sets of petitions from the Manitoba minority. One claimed disallowance, the other that the Act was ultra vires. Lay aside the first class until this litigation was determined, because there was no case for disallowance if the acts were ultra vires. If they were ultra vires they did not need to be disallowed. Lay aside the petitions which ask for remedial legislation, because the first question to be decided was as to whether these acts had any force at all. If they had no force, no remedial legislation was necessary, and no appeal ought to be carried forward. If it were ascertained that these statutes of 1890 complained of were legal and operative, it would be time enough to consider that class of petitions which claimed remedial legislation and redress.

Sir John denied Mr. Tarte's statement that the report of the Government upon the petitions contained any promise whatever of remedial legislation, and also another statement of Mr. Tarte that Sir John Macdonald would have disallowed the Act if Archbishop Tache had insisted upon that course. Mr. Tarte had stated that Sir John Thompson's report, making the so-called official promise, had been penned so as to secure Archbishop Tache's support at the elections, while the fact was that the report was not penned until weeks after the election. Some might ask him whether the decision in the case of New Brunswick was not enough, and why they should again move to litigate with regard to the same question as to Manitoba. It was because the rights of the minority in the two Provinces rested on different statutes. If they had the same statute in New Brunswick as they had in Manitoba, that might have prevailed; but the New Brunswick minority required to show that their rights had been established by law, and the Manitoban minority only had to show that they existed in practice. There was a mixed question of law and fact, and the question was submitted, as everybody knew, to the courts of the country with varying success until it came to Ottawa, and the Supreme Court of Canada pronounced against the validity of these Acts, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversed that decision and declared these Acts to be intra vires. Sir John then drew the attention of the House to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Acts of the time. They had now an amended Act by which a question of law relating to education, involving questions of fact as well as law, should be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada for determination, and that court might take evidence upon the questions of fact, as well as hear arguments upon the questions of law. At the time of which he spoke the Supreme Court Act was not so framed, and there fore, the litigation had to begin at the beginning—began before a judge of first instance in the Province of Manitoba in order that evidence might be taken to establish what were the rights of the Roman Catholic minority of the Province enjoyed by practice at the time of the union. Sir John then went on to explain the difference between the procedure in the cases of the Manitoba Act and the Jesuit

Estates Act—why an appeal was granted in one case and not allowed in the other.

Sir John then noted the authority of Hon. Edward Blake as to the judicial functions of the Government in a case like the present, and showed that Mr. Blake's views, which he expressed in 1890, were accepted by Sir John Macdonald, and in the following year embodied in the Supreme Court Act. The exact machinery which the Government had followed in the Manitoba School case, was that which Mr. Blake had suggested and Parliament had adopted. Sir John then proceeded distinctly to define the position of His Excellency's advisers sitting in a judicial capacity and dealing with the case, and instances the proceedings a few years ago before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, when the question of the right of a railway constructed under authority of the Manitoba Legislature, to cross a road constructed under a Dominion charter, came before that committee for consideration. The Railway Committee of the Privy Council did with regard to the railway question, precisely what the Committee of the Privy Council are doing now with the education question. What they did was to submit to His Excellency that he should lay before the court a case upon which the rights of all parties concerned should be decided before they made any decision. They might have pursued the course recommended by Mr. Tarte. They might have made an order for the crossing, and have put armed men in motion to effect the crossing. They might have left the difficulty to be decided afterwards, but every man, when the dispute was over, admitted that they took the safer course, avoided confusion and perhaps bloodshed, at any rate avoided confusion and bloodshed, and submitted the question of the rights of the parties to the court first, and then acted on the decision obtained. As to what the policy of the government would be after a decision had been obtained from the courts, Sir John was prepared to give this answer. That the province of Manitoba was a constitutional province and whether it was the notorious Count Mercier, or in sympathy with them, there was every reason to believe, and they might rest assured, that she would obey the dictates of the highest court of the empire as to what the constitution was, regardless of the displeasures of the majority if the decision were against them; and so far as the disposition of this appeal was concerned, the majority must bow to that decision and the Federal Executive would advise His Excellency accordingly. Among the spectators in the gallery on Monday was the notorious Count Mercier, ex-Prime Minister of Quebec. Ottawa, March 7, 1893.

News Notes.

In Karlsruhe, Germany, anyone who plays a piano while the window of the room is open is liable to a fine.

The New York Herald demands that the idea of building the Nicaragua canal as an American idea be given up. This is declared to be an age of railroads, not canals. Foreign complications and financial liabilities would be incurred. Finally, "we are not Egyptians." Probably the bursting of the Panama bubble has something to do with this decided opposition.

Pope Leo is gratified by the offer of the American Roman Catholics to give Mgr. Satolli a residence in Washington as a present in honor of the Pope's episcopal jubilee; and the donors. It is reported that Dr. O'Connell, the American secretary to the Propaganda, has been appointed to a high position, and that the F. Z. Rooker, of Albany, of the post of secretary to Mgr. Satolli, in use to the negotiations in regard to the Rev. Mr. Rooker succeeding Dr. O'Connell.

As the winter has progressed it has been necessary in Russia and northern Europe generally to keep going further and further back for a parallel of the severe weather, which, up to the latest reports, had either continued in unaltered severity or else further increased in rigor. The records of the cold winters of 1870, 1889, 1894, 1897, and 1912 were successively passed, until now the present season is according to St. Petersburg the most severe experienced there, and in Russia generally, since 1739—a year when the Rhine, the Seine and the Thames were all ice bound. In Siberia the season has been abnormally severe. At Tomsk the thermometer lately registered 58 degrees below zero for a week. There have been a terrible number of deaths and great suffering among the parties of convicts travelling the tundras and steppes, so the convict caravans have been suspended for the present.

URIC ACID in the blood is the cause of nearly all disease. It visits every part of the body and is liable to fasten disease on any organ; the duty of the kidneys is to extract wastes from the blood; a cold will stop this action, a pain in the back follows, and, unless relief is obtained, permanent disability of the kidneys to perform their functions follows, which may terminate in liver complaint, dyspepsia, blood disease, dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills assist the kidneys to natural work, and cure all complaints and results arising from same.

NEW LIQUOR LAW.—The draft of a new liquor license law for Halifax city was presented at Thursday night's meeting of the City Council at that place. The new law abolishes the "pint system," increases the hours for sale, limits the number of licenses, raises the fee, makes it necessary to obtain merely a majority of ratepayers' signatures instead of three fifths, and for each succeeding year provides that opponents of a license shall secure the names of a majority of ratepayers who object to license. In these particulars the opposite is not the law. The bill will likely be adopted by the City Council. The temperance party claim the present law, admittedly not enforced in the city, has not had a fair trial, and they mean to stick to it till it fails.

HANDSOME FEATURES.—Sometimes an ugly nose, pimples or shallow upper lip, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty.



BABY RIDER, Boston, Me.

CURED BY SKODA'S!

"Baby Rider, was a terrible sufferer from Eczema of Scalp and Face. The whole Top of Head was covered with crusts 1/8 inch thick, and Face and Ears involved in similar manner. No rest night or day for child or mother. Hands and Clothing Covered with Blood, where the little one endeavored to allay the itching and burning, by scratching the raw surface of Face, with its tiny fingers. Remedies of nearly all kinds, had been used, but it was constantly growing worse, when the mother began the use of SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, and SKODA'S OINTMENT. These Remedies used externally, four or five times, daily, for a few weeks, produced as clear and fair a skin, as ever adorned a Baby's Body."

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, TOILET AND MEDICINAL.

Should always be used in the Nursery. It leaves the Skin without Spot or Blemish. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WILMINGTON, N. S.

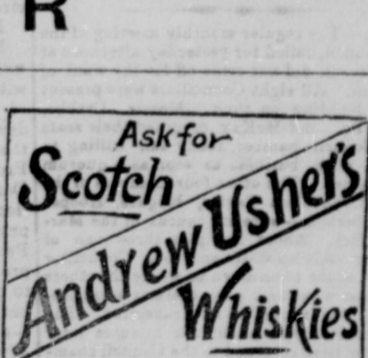
For sale by all Druggists. Trade supplied by W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

The pills were a wonderful discovery. No other like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all ailments of blood. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a day. They cost all impurities from the blood. Children—women find great benefits from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Box 100, Dr. J. C. PARSONS & CO., 21 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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Ask for Scotch Andrew Usher's Whiskies

Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy. Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published. 16 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Subjects treated:— Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Truths of the Flesh Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Manhood, who would restore to past fullness and avoid future disability, should write for the WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, with the editor's name. Address the publishers, ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.