FOR ELECTION, JUNE 23

THE POPULAR CANDIDATES

KING'S:
A. C. Macdonald.

WEST QUEEN'S:
Dr. Jenkins.

East QUEEN'S:
Alexander Martin.

WEST PRINCE:
Edward Hackett

EAST PRINCE:
Richard Hunt.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 21, 1896.

THE SOULANGES CANAL MATTER.

Mr. L. H. Davies makes much, wherever he goes, of an alleged attempt on the part of the Government to rob the country of $750,000 by means of the Soulanges Canal contract; and he takes great credit for having prevented the robbery. Reference to the facts will show (1) that there was no attempted "robbery" on the part of the Government, and (2) that Mr. L. H. Davies deserves no credit whatever for having prevented the robbery. The facts have, in a general way, already been stated by The Examiner. Mr. George Goodwin is a contractor whose honesty will compare more than favorably with that of some of those who attempt to show that he is party to a gigantic swindle by means of a contract on the Soulanges Canal. An Ottawa correspondent, who has evidently given careful attention to the case, says that the sections of the canal for which Mr. Goodwin was the contractor required water-tight embankments in some parts. These he contracted to build from the material dug out of the canal prism. For excavating he was to be paid 20 cents a yard, and for placing the material in the embankments he was to receive 15 cents a yard extra. According to the plan, there was to be an embankment on one side of the canal of 50 feet and one on the outer side of 30 feet, the intention evidently being to build a roadway on the broader embankment. It was not necessary, however, that the embankment should be of these dimensions, for the specifications provided that "only such portions of the embankment as shall be laid out by the engineer and made up in strict accordance with the foregoing specifications will be paid for as earth in water-tight embankments." Consequently, had the engineer staked off a twenty-foot or thirty foot embankment, that would have been the limit for which, under the contract, a just claim could be made. But as a matter of fact, the engineer in charge staked out the embankment precisely as it was set forth in the plan. The contractor built the embankment of the dimensions directed. He did not merely dump the material taken from the prism of the canal behind a narrow strip of embankment, but built the whole into one structure. As a matter of fact, the part of the embankment farthest from the canal was built first. The earth was put in layers, and compacted together, just as was done in the portion for which the engineers agreed he was entitled to charge. But when Mr. Goodwin sent in his bill for the whole, he learned that he could collect the extra 15 cents a yard for only part of the work. This is where the trouble arose. Mr. Goodwin said:—"I claim under the contract fifteen cents a yard for all the earth I have put into the water-tight embankment, as staked out by the engineer, and built by me." The Government engineers, who are naturally anxious to keep down the price of the work done under their supervision, contended that only a certain part of the embankment could be called a water-tight embankment. As to how much could be thus classified, there was a difference of opinion among the sub-engineers. In one section the engineer in charge allowed a much smaller portion than was considered adequate by the engineers in charge of another section. One was for measuring from the point on the embankment which would be reached by the surface of the water. Another was for measuring from the top of the embankment downwards in a slanting line to its base. These differences of opinion confirmed the contractor in the belief that the engineers were not basing their calculations upon any known principle. They merely fixed upon an arbitrary line, and said, "You shall be paid for so much of what you have done, and no more." He refused to certify to the account as made up, and the question was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. Thence it went to the Department of Justice. The late Sir John Thompson looked into the matter, and agreed with the engineers. Mr. Goodwin protested, and said that the decision had been arrived at without a full knowledge of the facts It was agreed that he should be at liberty to submit to the Minister of Justice such additional facts as were to be adduced Sir John Thompson died. Sir Hibbert Tupper took his place, and, having heard all the facts and circumstances, decided that "Mr. Goodwin had in law a prima facie claim against the Government." This decision was forwarded to the Department of Railways and Canals, which, as before stated, was adverse to the payment of the claim. As, however, it is governed on points of law by the opinion of the Minister of Justice, the Railway Department no longer refused to recognize the account, but forwarded it to the Auditor-General for his decision. In doing so, however, the Deputy Minister accompanied the account with a letter which of itself would be sufficient to induce the Auditor to take further legal advice before authorizing payment. This letter stated in effect that the Railway Department declined to certify the account, but merely certified to the quantity of earth for the removal of which to the embankment Mr. Goodwin claimed remuneration. On the face of this document it was clear that the judgment of the two departments was at variance, the one, relying upon the opinion of the engineers, was adverse to paying the account, while the other, looking at the matter as an abstract question of legal right, held that the claim was enforcible in law. With such a statement before him no auditor who was worth a pinch of snuff could have failed to hesitate. Mr. McDougall, the Auditor-General, did what anyone would suppose he would do. He read carefully the decision of the Justice Department, and the objections of the Railway Department. Before expressing his opinion, he consulted the Government and acting upon a suggestion which was thrown out, he obtained, as he had done before in cases of doubt, the advice of a leading lawyer. Mr. Z. A. Lash, who was the gentleman consulted, had no hesitation in declaring that the account was not properly certified, and thereupon Mr. McDongall rendered his judgment against paying. So that payment of Mr. Goodwin's claim was denied before ever Mr. L. H. Davies appeared on the scene! But, as the correspondent remarks, the decision of the Auditor-General in such a case does not necessarily dispose of the matter. It merely transfers the responsibility to the Treasury Board, a sub-committee of the Cabinet, which has the supervision of payments. This body can over-rule the objections of the Auditor-General and authorize the issuing of a cheque in spite of him. Had the Government been determined to pay Mr. Goodwin without all proper enquiry, the Treasury Board might have over-ridden the judgment of the Auditor General. No such action, however, was taken. On the contrary, the decision of the Auditor-General was allowed to stand as final and conclusive. The matter was brought up in Parliament by Mr. Davies long after Mr. Goodwin had failed to collect his account in the ordinary way. At the outset of the discussion the Minister of Justice, Mr. Dickey, stated that, in view of all the circumstances, he did not propose to recommend that the claim be paid without the sanction of the courts. At a later stage, this assurance was repeated by Sir Charles Tupper on behalf of the Government. Since the session of Parliament Mr. Goodwin has entered suit to test his right to recover. There the matter now stands. Not a dollar has been lost to the country on account of it. No robbery was attempted or thought of. There is merely a matter in dispute, and Mr. Goodwin's appeal to the courts may be taken as proof that he and his legal advisers, at all events, believe his claim to be good in law and justice. Mr. Davies has blown a big bubble—which has burst.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPACT.

The morning organ of the Opposition says:

"In the Manitoba school controversy much stress has been laid by the coercionists on alleged compact guaranteeing the Catholic minority separate schools, made between the representatives of the Red River settlement and the Dominion authorities before Manitoba was created a province. What has been lost sight of is that the judicial committee's decision absolutely and entirely shuts out that claim. The language of their decision on this point is so plain that he who runs may read. It is in the words following:

"The terms upon which Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were a matter of negotiation between representatives of the province of Manitoba and of the Dominion Government. The terms agreed upon, so far as education was concerned, must be taken to be embodied in the 22nd section of the act of 1870." (The Manitoba Act.)

"In other words there was no compact other than that embodied in the constitution of Manitoba."

Strange that the morning organ should have overlooked the following highly important passage in the judgment of the Lords of the Privy Council:

"It is true that the religious exercises prescribed for public schools are not to be distinctively Protestant, for they are to be 'non-sectarian,' and any parent may withdraw his child from them. There may be many too, who share the view expressed in one of the affidavits in Barrett's case, that there should not be any conscientious objections on the part of Roman Catholics to attend such schools, if adequate means be provided elsewhere of giving such moral and religious training as may be desired. But all this is not to the purpose. As a matter of fact, the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone receive State aid under the act of 1830 is conscientious and deeply rooted. If this had not been so, if there had been a system of public education acceptable to Catholics and Protestants alike, the elaborate enactments which have been the subject of so much controversy and consideration would have been unnecessary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which was *in truth* A PARLIAMENTARY COMPACT, must be read."

There was, at all events, a compact—a Parliamentary compact—and their Lordships say so in express terms. From this well-established fact it may fairly be concluded that there *must have been* a prior agreement between the Dominion Government and the representatives of the Red River settlement,—which agreement was embodied, as a solemn Parliamentary compact, in the Manitoba Act.

We hope that the Guardian will have the justice to quote the latter paragraph in the judgment of the Lords of the Privy Council; for it lets a flood of light and truth upon the subject which readers of the morning organ have not yet seen. If not, perhaps the talented writer of the Conservative half-column in the Guardian will call attention to it.

A BOOMERANG!

One of the most rabid and unscrupulous opponents of the Government is the Toronto Star. Yet the Montreal correspondent of the Star is constrained to write (May 16):

"I attended both the Laurier and Tupper demonstrations in Sohmer Park, and there were almost a third more people to hear the Baronet last night than to hear the Liberal leader.

"Fourteen thousand people is my computation of the attendance last night. The great audience, generally, was not enthusiastic to hear Sir Charles Tupper, but was willing to listen quietly. This was impossible, owing to the gangs of Liberal 'rooters' placed in several parts of the vast building. They started cries of 'Laurier,' and in the efforts to suppress them the scuffle drowned Sir Charles' voice. A number of counterfeit tickets gave the Liberal heelers entree to the platform, and these well-dressed fellows were the worst offenders.

"The arrest of seven or eight noise-makers in the auditorium secured for Messrs. Angers, Taillon, McMaster and others a good hearing. Before this was done Tupper had finished. Over the speech of the Postmaster-General there was the greatest applause. It approached in volume that recently given Laurier. Sir Charles Tupper withdrew from the meeting at ten o'clock, and evidently felt much hurt at the turn affairs took while he was speaking.

"The general opinion is that the meeting of last night will work harm to the Liberals, inasmuch as it has aroused a spirit of cohesion that was before lacking among the Conservatives, by reason of the unfair tactics employed against Sir Charles Tupper in preventing him laying his explanation of the Winnipeg utterances before the French-Canadians."

The Montreal Star says:

The Liberal party will not be the gainer because of the obstruction offered to Sir Charles Tupper last night. While no one would imagine the leaders of the Opposition to be guilty of such stupid tactics, those who were guilty did not assist the cause they apparently hoped to serve.

When Mr. Laurier appeared in Sohmer Park at the opening of his campaign he was met with no such obstructive tactics. He was given a fair hearing, as were all who spoke with him, but the gag was applied to the Premier last night with utter disregard of principles of fairplay.

Obstruction is not argument, however, and nothing is gained by creating the impression that one party is afraid to permit the leaders of the other to be heard. Free speech is one of the rights of this people, and interference with it will be resented.

We note that there is, in this Province, a disposition among some of the officials of the Local Government and others to create disturbances at public meetings. Perhaps the result of the disturbance in Montreal may have a deterrent effect upon them.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

—"Our policy is death to protection." Sir Richard Cartwright, Hansard, 1894.

—A correspondent at Bradalbane reports the Opposition meeting held there on Tuesday evening to have been a poor affair

—The Cardwell Liberals have adjourned their nominating convention without putting a candidate in the field. Significant!

—St. John Record, Independent Liberal: Recent events go to show that the Conservatives are united on the trade issue though divided on the school question, but that the Liberals are badly split up.

—Montreal Gazette: Laurier noise makers prevented Sir Charles Tupper being heard in Sohmer Park. It was a high compliment to his ability. It is a compliment the Liberal leader is not likely to receive. His opponents prefer that he should be heard when he speaks against him.

—Mail and Empire: Mr. Laurier is making a great fuss because Sir Charles Tupper pointed out at Winnipeg that he is a French-Canadian. Why does he not reject from his party Mr. Charlton, he says: "With a French-Canadian leader, and under the manipulation of such unscrupulous machine politicians as J. D. Edgar et al., I have not the utmost confidence in the future of the Reform party."

—Mail and Empire: The latest calculations show that Sir Oliver Mowat and his relatives are now annually receiving $29,362 from the provincial and federal treasuries, and a considerable sum in law fees in addition. There are sixteen of them. When Sir Oliver takes his seat in the Senate he will have a new field for the practice of nepotism. In fact, it has been said that the veteran Premier is going to Ottawa because the supply of offices in Ontario have lately become very limited It is at present difficult to estimate the cash value of a relationship with Sir Oliver.

—Regarding the probable effects of a free trade policy upon Canada, there may be differences of opinion among laymen, but experts are pretty well agreed. The Montreal Trade Bulletin, for instance, declares that: "The introduction of a policy based on the broad lines of British free trade would be a fatal mistake, and might hurl us into a commercial pitfall from which it would take us years to emerge." Canada is not to be lured into a ruinous experiment by a few eloquent speeches. If she were to be caught in that way the Liberals would have been in office long ago.

—Not only has the Grit party the solid support of the United States newspapers, but the A. P. A. has turned in with its whole force to secure the triumph of Greenway and Laurier. A recent Washington despatch says:

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The Supreme Council of the A. P. A. to-day adopted the following resolution,—"Whereas, it is well-known that the struggle for civil liberty is going on, not only throughout the length and breadth of our common country, but even beyond the borders of the United States; therefore, resolved, that we do send greeting to Premier Greenway and his brave followers in their great battle against the enemies of the free public school system of the province of Manitoba."

So that, as the Halifax Herald remarks, when M. C. Cameron intimated that the grits would get the solid P. P. A. vote at the ensuing general election, he was not so far from the truth as he usually is. However other people may vote, there can no longer be any doubt about the P. P. A. sympathies being all in favor of the continued oppression of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba.

Very handsome frilled lace curtains, in white and two tone, at special low prices this week at Stanley Bros. 2i—m18

Theatrical.—Duncan Clarke's Lady Minstrels are booked at the Opera House for the 16th and 17th October next. The company is now touring New Hampshire.

COUNTING CHICKENS.

Patriot, 1891. GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

From all quarters come the glad tidings that the Liberals are sweeping the Tories from the Land. In Ontario, Oliver Mowat who for nigh twenty years has beaten them in every contest has gone into the fight and declares the Liberals will have a large majority from that province. He was never yet mistaken.

Patriot, 1896. A GRAND LIBERAL VICTORY.

Reports from all quarters of the Dominion are most assuring as to the result of the approaching elections. It is conceded on all hands (except by the machine Tory politician) that the end of the present Tory Government is at hand—that the band of pelf seekers now controlling our destinies will sufferer an inglorious defeat on the 23rd of June.

Same old preelection brag. Same old result! Yes. History is repeating itself.

Irish National Convention.

London, May 21.

The members of the Irish National party in the House of Commons held a meeting yesterday, and decided to call a National Convention of representative Irishmen from all parts of the world to meet in Dublin in September.

P. E. Island Fish Report.

Georgetown—Herring plentiful; lobsters scarce.

Malpeque—Lobsters plentiful; herring scarce.

Alberton—Herring fair at Waterford, Frog Pond, Alberton, Nail Pond and North Cape; scarce at Kildare, Campbellton, Lot 7.

Miminigash — Lobsters and herring scarce.

Somehow or other the story has been circulated that there is a scarcity of marriageable girls in British Columbia and numerous offers have been received by Mayor Collins, of Vancouver, from people desirous of supplying the want. At a recent council meeting, a letter was read from W. G. Anderson, of Salt Lake City, offering to bring a carload of women if sufficient inducements were offered. It is needless to say that the affair started as a practical joke.

Lime Juice - -

A wholesome and refreshing beverage.
Fresh stock of the famous Montserratt just received from Evans & Son. Ltd., in bottles and on draught.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.,
Central Drug Store,
Sunnyside.

GREAT SALE
- OF -
MILCH COWS

I am instructed by Dr. Jenkins, to sell at Upton, West Royalty, on Friday, June 5th, at 4 p.m., twelve very superior Milch Cows. Gurnsey, Jersey, Ayrshire and Shorthorn grades.
Credit till June 15th, 1897.
F. H. HORNE,
Auctioneer.
may21—dy&wky.

The Place.... To Buy Drugs.

REDDIN BROS
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
May19

SEEDS!

Mammoth Clover Seed (Late Red),
Alsike " "
Early " "
White " "
Timothy Seed (Imported & Island grown),
Red Fife Wheat (from Ontario),
Colorada Bearded Wheat (from Ontario),
White Russian " " "
Vetches, Corn, Peas; etc.,
At Lowest Prices for Cash only at
Beer & Goff's.
Charlottetown, April 30, 1896.

JUNE BRIDES
cannot get any better thread for making up their trousseaux than
CLAPPERTON'S
THREAD.
It's the best for any purpose, being strong, even, and remarkably free from knots.
Be sure to ask for Clapperton's. 3

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to the Examiner

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Premier's "Progress"

Sir Charles Tupper in the Maritime Provinces—Will Visit Charlottetown.

Halifax, May 21.

Sir Charles Tupper's arrival in the Maritime Provinces to conduct a fortnight's campaign has created great enthusiasm everywhere. Sir Charles Tupper will deliver several addresses in Cape Breton and one at Canso, and then proceed to Charlottetown. Sir Hibbert Tupper will accompany the Premier.

LATER.

Sydney, C. B., May 21.

Sir Charles Tupper, Premier of Canada, is here to day. He will address the electors of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown on Friday evening, the 29th of May.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

New Post Office Orders.

Ottawa, May 21.

It is currently reported that in addition to the gentlemen already mentioned as likely to be the recipients of Queen's Birthday honors there will be added the name of Colonel Walker Powell, late Adjutant-General of the Militia.

The attention of postmasters is called to the importance of a very careful stamping of registered letters. Every registered letter should be stamped with force by the despatching officer, once on the face, twice on the back, the impression on the back being placed across the edge of the flap. It has been decided by the Post Office Department that the name and address of the sender of a private post card may appear on the face or address side of the card. The address may take the form of an ordinary business card, and may be either printed or written.

CHANGE OF POLITICAL FAITH

A Liberal in 1887 and a Conservative Now.

Will be the Government Candidate.

Woodstock, May 21.

The largest political convention ever held in Carleton county took place yesterday, resulting in the nomination of Fred. H. Hale as the Government candidate. Mr. Hale, who sat in Parliament on the Opposition side from 1887 to 1891, addressed the convention. He said that when last elected he held independent views, and his experience at Ottawa soon taught him that the Liberal party were merely working for office without any regard for the good of the country, and he had then and there decided to go out of politics. Feeling that he could no longer support the Liberal party, he preferred now to support the Liberal Conservative party.

Candidates for Northumberland.

St. John, May 21.

The Liberal-Conservative Convention at Chatham, yesterday, nominated James Robinson as the Government candidate for Northumberland. He was the former member.

A local convention at Newcastle nominated John Morrissey, also a supporter of the Government. The latter takes ground in favor of remedial legislation.

New Brunswick Nominations.

Moncton, May 21.

The Liberal Conservative Convention yesterday nominated Mr. Powell, the late member.

The Albert County Liberal Convention yesterday had made no nomination up to 9 o'clock last night. They are endeavoring to get Dr. Lewis, the Conservative local member, out as an Independent in opposition to Dr. Weldon.

WALL PAPERS

It is not advertising, talk or blow that we depend on to sell our Wall Papers, but the value and artistic merit of the paper itself. A visit to our Wall Paper Room (60x24 ft.) the finest in the city, will at once settle the question, where to buy Wall Papers. Everyone invited.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Dealers in Artistic Wall Papers.
May 20.h.

NEW CUFF STUDS,
Separable Collar Studs,
Foont Studs, Blouse Sets,
Cheap Side Combs,
Gold Spectacles.
E. W. TAYLOR
Cameron Block.
May15

NOTICE
This Particularly

We're selling only good dependable sorts of clothing Don't measure us by our prices alone. Judge us by the cloths and the prices—no matter how low the prices are. The right kind of goods are in our store—the people see what they want, they buy and speak well of the satisfaction of going directly where best's to be had.

50 Men's Navy Blue Suits, English Serge, D.B., at $6.00; worth $8.50.—J. P. & Co
150 Boy's Sailor's, Blue serge, with braid trimming, lined pants, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75.—J. P. & Co.
500 pairs Brick Worsted Pants, $2.25 and $2.50.
MEN'S LUSTRE COATS. Summer weights at $1.50.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Good . . . . .
Shoemaking - - Pays us, pays you. Price is
Pays—— sometimes the obstacle, but not with us, at least we think so, and comparison strengthens the thought. However, we'll leave it to you, satisfied that your judgment will be in our favor.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

WHEELMEN!

The OCEAN ACCIDENT offers Bicycle Accident Tickets, good until December 31st, 1896, price $1.50, giving benefits as under:—
$1.000 for death, or the loss of two eyes, or two hands, or two feet, or a hand and a foot by a bicycle accident.
$333 for the loss of a hand, or a foot, or an eye, by a bicycle accident.
$5.00 weekly for total disablement by a bicycle accident, or caused by Typhoid, Typhus or Scarlet Fever, or Smallpox.
$1.25 weekly for partial disablement by a bicycle accident.

E. R. BROW,
Charlottetown. AGENT.

A Foolish Fisherman

buys Fishing Gear at the first place he sees it in.

A sensible man examines different stocks and buys the best at lowest prices.

That's why we have always had our large trade in Fishing Gear at

WATSON'S DRUG STORE

"The one place to buy Wall Paper"
BECAUSE

You may have little money to spend on wall decorations, don't feel that handsome and new designs are beyond your reach We pay as much attention to choice effects in cheap WALL PAPER as to the selection of our fine goods No matter what's the grade of paper you need, the one place to buy is of

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paying your Grocer 3 cents for Soap and 2 cents for freight and importing charges thereon. Buy ROYAL OAK—made here. Every fraction of your money goes for Soap. No importing charges. No charges of any kind. Not even boxes required. Pure, unadulterated, local Tallow Soap, made right here.
Charlottetown Soap Works.
ap28

Tupper
- OR -
Laurier

Or any other man might wear our shoes with perfect comfort. All our stock is first-class, containing nothing but shoes which are excellent in shape and quality—shoes which fit the foot and satisfy the eye

We especially invite your attention to our men's fine footwear, which we claim cannot be excelled in the city.

R. K. JOST,
may19 STAMPER'S CORNER

Queen's Birthday

will soon be here. The venerable old lady's birthday will be celebrated with great eclat all over her vast dominions, upon which the sun never sets.

The Queen and the Star Tailor occupy a similar position. The star never sets upon our dominion, which gives our business a prestage and an eclat that superior mechanical skill justly merits.

JOHN T. McKENZIE

Genuine French Calf Boot Tops
BEST QUALITY.
Just arrived from England.
Also American Tan Dressing, 7 Cents a Box.
—AT—
GOFF BROS.
Charlottetown, May 21, 1896—246w

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We are travelling through the world
With purpose firm and fair;
To show to all the people
How McEachen's shoes will wear.
For Men, Women, and Children,
They really can't be beat;
So if you want a pair of Shoes
Step in and fit your feet.
Yours for Shoes at low prices.
A. E. McEACHEN,
May16 THE SHOE MAN.

For Sale or To Rent,

The Brick House on Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, Heated by hot water. Electric light, etc. Apply to
S. R. JENKINS.
may15—dy tf

2 Special Bargains in Lace Curtains.
HIGH GRADE GOODS.

10 pairs in White and two-tone, frilled with woven edges, worth $5 25, for
$4.00 per pair.
STANLEY BROTHERS.

10 pairs very handsome designs, frilled, woven edges, worth $5.75, for
$4.50 per pair.
STANLEY BROTHERS.

Our Large Stock of
Regular Swiss & Nottingham Curtains
will be found very handsome in design and reasonable in price,
Special Values at $1.60, $2.00 and $3.45.
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