

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 6, 1889.

Questionable Tactics.

The Oppositionists in the House of Assembly are still playing their old game. But they are playing it in a different way. In former years it was their policy to keep up expenditures, maintain two branches of the Legislature, uphold the Education Act to the smallest particular, open roads and build bridges on the principle followed by W. D. Stewart, and sympathize with every official who had a dollar lopped from his salary.

But now they are moving resolutions of want of confidence in the Government and clamoring for the reduction of the Legislature, the abolition of the supplementary clause, the abolition of the Land Office which yields the largest income apart from the Dominion subsidy, and the reduction of the pay of even the poorest and oldest of the officials.

Two or three questions arise, almost involuntarily, upon a consideration of this sudden change of tactics.

Can it be possible that these men are sincere? Are men who, a year or two ago, declared that the second Chamber was essential to the preservation of the rights and interests of property holders, in earnest when they now set forth that the reduction of the Legislature is expedient and necessary? Are men who have constantly asserted that the affairs of the Province could not possibly be administered without resort being had to direct taxation, to be credited when they affirm that they are opposed to direct taxation?

Suppose we admit that which is impossible,—suppose we say that these men are sincere and in earnest, can they be trusted? Are men so shiftily in their policy and conduct, worthy the confidence of prudent electors, who sincerely desire to keep the taxes in their pockets?

Is it not, rather, certain that the men who have, year after year, exerted the power of the majority in the Upper House to keep up expenditures, are only adopting another method of hampering the Government, and obtaining the emoluments of office and the sweets of power? Is it not certain that men who have been shiftily and unreliable out of office would be shiftily and unreliable in office? Is it not certain that once in office they would as readily return to their old time extravagance as they have changed from their policy of taxation to their policy of retrenchment?

As to their motives—is it (for instance) to be supposed that Mr. James Sutherland while declaiming against the extravagance of paying the crier of the court a hundred dollars a year, is not snuffing the flesh pots in the Attorney-General's office? or that Mr. James R. McLean is absolutely unselfish in his patriotic desire to conserve the interests of the people?

Mr. Welsh in Parliament.

Mr. W. C. DESBRISAY'S apology for Mr. Welsh will be found in this issue of THE EXAMINER. Mr. DesBrisay is wrong in his conclusion. That THE EXAMINER has no desire to misrepresent Mr. Welsh, is apparent in the fact that we merely quoted his words, as reported in Hansard, and that we publish Mr. DesBrisay's letter. To plead that the copy of Hansard, from which we quoted, was unrevised, shows a kindly spirit on the part of Mr. DesBrisay, but it will not avail Mr. Welsh. The only revision that could possibly make his speeches worthy a representative of the people of Queen's County, would be such an one as would obliterate them from Hansard's pages. We are the virtuous to admit that Mr. Welsh has all the virtues which Mr. DesBrisay attributes to him. For the virtues which he really possesses, we have, perhaps, as sincere an admiration as Mr. DesBrisay himself. Yet, we are bound to say that, judged by his speeches, Mr. Welsh is almost as much out of place in Parliament, as a bull would be in a china shop.

—In the discussion of the Opposition's want of confidence motion and Hon. Mr. Gordon's amendment, a good deal of time was incidentally spent in the discussion of the cost of education and the "supplementary clause." It was asserted that the "supplementary clause" gave the towns an advantage over the country. Hon. Mr. McLeod proved that the assertion would not bear criticism, at least in respect to Charlottetown. There are, he pointed out, 1345 pupils enrolled; and the supplements and salaries paid to teachers by the Government amount to \$8,929.75, or \$5.13 per pupil. Add the pupils who are taught in private schools and the number will be swelled to 2,000; so that the amount paid by the Government for each pupil taught is only \$3.41. In the country there are 21,130 pupils enrolled, and the amount paid by the Government for schools in the country is \$97,187.42—which is equal to \$4.59 per pupil, or \$1.18 more than is paid by the Government for each pupil in town.

—Mr. Cyrus Shaw said to-day that the chief desire of the Opposition is to "impair every branch of the public service." The saying is terse, and it seems to be true.

—We are authorized by the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House to state that Judge Alley had no conversation whatsoever with him concerning the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which was thrown out by the Legislative Council a few days ago.

Varia.

Foreign news may be summed up in the briefest of paragraphs. The ex-King of Serbia has left Belgrade for Vienna, where he has paid a visit to the tomb of the unfortunate Crown Prince. It is stated that in a few days he will go back to Serbia on his way to Constantinople. He appears to be at his wits end for money, and his late subjects are not disposed to make him a grant out of the Civil List. Meanwhile there are signs of the return of Queen Natalie who, with admirable restraint, has remained quiet hitherto.

General Boulanger has openly broken with his Monarchist and Bonapartist allies, and he declares that an appeal to the country, so far from bringing one of the pretenders to the throne, would result in a triumph for the Republic, to which must be added, under one's breath, "and General Boulanger." The Minister of Marine in the new Cabinet, Admiral Jaures, has died of apoplexy. He is succeeded by his predecessor, Admiral Krantz.

"Admirer of Architecture" asks me "to give an account and particulars of the different styles of architecture." I could not do so in this column. The subject is too vast—it would require a whole series of articles to deal with one style only. I would advise my correspondent to consult the Encyclopedia Britannica under the heading Architecture. There is a nice little book, the "A. B. C. of Gothic Architecture," by J. H. Parker, well worth reading, and a less expensive work, but very readable, by Windsor & Newton, London. The latter costs only a shilling. I can do this for my correspondent: give him the names and general characteristics of Architecture, that is, of the English styles, and he will be able to consult authorities on each of them:—

NORMAN (1066 to 1154): Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars and zigzag ornaments. Transition (1140 to 1200): Same, but with pointed windows.

EARLY ENGLISH (1180 to 1272): Narrow-pointed windows, lancet shaped; clustered pillars. Transition (1260 to 1320): Tracery introduced into windows.

DECORATED (1300 to 1370): Geometrical tracery to windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. Transition (1350 to 1400): Lines less flowing.

PERPENDICULAR (1399 to 1547): Upright lines of moulding in windows, doorways often a combination of squared heads with pointed arches.

TUDOR OR ELIZABETHAN (1550 to 1600): A debased species of perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture.

JACOBEAN (1603 to 1641): An admixture of classical with all kinds of Gothic or pointed.

The average American orator waxes eloquent over his Eagle, but Talmage gushes over the Goose, which he thinks is much to be preferred to the national bird. Here is how he expresses himself:—

"Geese. Much maligned birds! They are wise instead of foolish, save in the one item of not knowing how to lower their necks when they want to go under the fence. (Who of us has not a weak point of character?) They are affectionate, and die if shut up alone, and with wild outcry sympathize with any unfortunate comrade whose feathers have been plucked. From their wings they furnished the instruments for writing Sir Walter Scott's 'Rob Roy,' and Thomas Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus.'" Worth more than an eagle any day, have better morals and pluck more nutriment out of the mud than eagles do out of the sun. Save for Fourth of July orators eagles are but little worth, filthy, cruel, ugly at the beak, fierce at the eye, loathsome at the claw; but give me a flock of geese, white-breasted, yellow-billed, coming up at night-fall with military tramp, in single file led on, till near the barnyard they take wing, and with their deafening clang the flying artillery wheel to their bivouacs for the night."

I have been asked for the origin of the phrase "Apple-pie order." I cannot give the origin. I do not know sufficient about cooking to be able to say whether there is anything in the manufacture of an apple pie, which requires to be done with neatness and precision. If there be I cannot imagine what it is. I have seen somewhere a suggestion that it has been derived from that expression which we meet with in one of the scenes of Hamlet, "'Cap a pied,' where it means perfectly appointed; and Cap a pied or Cap a pie has gradually become apple pie. I do not know where I saw this, but I must say it has a rugged appearance orthographically, but this the ear soon becomes accustomed to in pronunciation; and moreover, it does not seem more far-fetched than what is generally admitted to be the derivation of 'All my eye and Betty Martin.'"

What is known as "The Prayer of Mary Queen of Scots" are some very beautiful lines, which the unfortunate Queen had composed and repeated immediately before her execution. I give them together with a translation:—

"O Domine Deus, Speravi in Te, O mi care Jesu, Nunc libera me; In dura catena Desidero Te. Languendo, gemendo, Et genu fletendo, Adoro, imploro, Ut liberet me.

Great God, I have trusted In peril on Thee! Dear Jesus, Redeemer, Deliver Thou me! In my prison-house groaning I long but for Thee; Languishing, moaning, Bow'd down on bent knee, I adore Thee, implore Thee, From my sins set me free.

Or if a still more literal translation is required, here is one:—

O Lord, my God, I have trusted in Thee; My Jesu beloved, Me presently free: In cruel chains, In penal pains, I long for Thee, I moan, I groan, I bend my knee; I adore, I implore, Me presently free.

I am asked what is meant by the term "Wrangler" when applied to one who has taken university honors. The term is used only at the University of Cambridge, and is applied to one who has obtained a place in the highest mathematical classes. The first man of this class is called the senior wrangler; the rest are arranged according to respective merit, and are called second,

third, fourth, etc., wrangler, as it may be. In the middle ages, when letters were first elevated to respectability in modern Europe, college exercises were called disputations, and those who performed them disputants, because the main part consisted in putting two men together, one to argue pro and the other con. Wrangling is a word-battle carried on by twisting words and trying to confuse an opponent. The opposition begins with a thesis or essay, a sort of "throwing down the gauntlet."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Welsh in Parliament.

SIR,—In your issue of the 29th ult., I observe an editorial article devoted to the "junior member for Queen's Co.," where you quote from the Hansard report of a speech of his delivered on the 22nd March, in order, as you say, "that the electors may know the style of representation the House of Commons is now enjoying on their behalf."

Your object, which is very apparent, is to hold Mr. Welsh up to ridicule and to convey the impression that he is in the habit of acting the buffoon for the merriment of the House of Commons. I regret that you should be so unjust to a gentleman merely because he is a political opponent, and I am surprised to find such a lack of magnanimity in the leading Island organ of the great Liberal-Conservative party. Mr. Welsh's speech, which you quoted, is not correct, as you must have observed when reading it. It is taken from the unrevised sheets of Hansard, and there are not a half-dozen members in the House whose speeches will stand being read as reported and without correction. I was present and heard Mr. Welsh, and I would ask you to remember that the House was in committee at the time, when, as you know, there is not that rigid formality observed that there is when the Speaker is in the chair, and when the proceedings are conducted in a rather free and easy manner. Mr. Welsh in the course of his remarks, good-naturedly bantered Sir John, Sir Hector and Mr. Foster who, in the same spirit, returned his shots at intervals. This whole affair lasted only two or three minutes, and was not at all out of place in a Chamber where the members often indulge in song and chorus, while the Speaker is in the Chair—indeed, it was enjoyed on both sides, and served to restore good humor to the House which was becoming uneasy and impatient. That Mr. Welsh conducted himself in any other way than becoming a gentleman is wrong to imply.

We are all well acquainted with Mr. Welsh and his peculiarities; his style lacks the courtly polish of Mr. Laurier or Sir John Thompson, and, to my mind would not add grace or lustre to a pulpit; but I earnestly protest against THE EXAMINER representing him in the role of a clown or merry-Andrew. He is a warm-hearted, generous man, and he enjoys the high respect of both parties for his blunt manliness, all of which aggravates the misfortune that he was not elected to support the Government. Possibly if Mr. Welsh, when he arrived in Ottawa, had parted his hair in the middle, stuck an eyeglass in his eye and assumed an idiotic and meaningless stare, your editorial to which I have taken exception, would not have been penned.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY. Ottawa, April 3, 1889.

—The sensible and correct remarks of the Hon. Mr. Lefurgey, on the subject of the corn duties and the action of our representatives in the House of Commons, caused Mr. Donald Farquharson to question Mr. Lefurgey's knowledge of the subject. Mr. Lefurgey answered by saying that perhaps he knew as much about the course of trade as the hon. member for West River—even though he did not handle so much starch! This rather stiff retort raised considerable laughter, and caused a cessation of hostilities for a time.

—The new policy of the Opposition received a practical application when they voted, this forenoon, to reduce the salaries of Superintendent Montgomery, Rev. Donald McNeill and Principal Anderson. The latter gentleman will now be able to estimate at its true value the "sympathy" he obtained from the Opposition last year, when the Government were constrained, most reluctantly and unwillingly, to reduce his salary to the present figure.

P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE. EXPECT to place a quantity of ISLAND PRODUCE this spring. Information as to quantities, assortment and dates of shipment is important to shippers. Our markets are small and easily glutted. Our navigation will be much earlier than usual this spring. Correspondence solicited and full information promptly supplied. DOUGLASS A. SMITH. North Sydney, C. B., April 6, 1889—wylm

For Sale—Terms Easy. THAT eligible situated Property, having a frontage of eighty feet on Grafton Street, and extending back one hundred and thirty feet, being formerly the site of Paul Lea's Sash Factory. Apply to JAMES H. REDDIN, Solicitor, ap6-4i pd Cameron Block.

Charlottetown Board of Trade. THE GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of this Corporation will be held at the Board Room, this city, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. J. MACEACHERN, Secretary. ap6-6, 8, 9, 10.

BOSTON STEAMERS "CARROLL" LATEST STYLES IN Hard and Soft Felts, English and American Makes, AT VERY LOW PRICES. JOHN McLEOD & CO. Agents. ap4-4i

Gulliver to Lilliput. You little, hum'rous, funny poet, If I am big I'd have you know it. That in poetic strains I go it, At times with perfect ease; My body may be big, admitted; But when I write I always hit it. My cloak of verse did ever fit it— For every taste I learn to please.

You have attacked me now in rhyme, Of course, I don't impute a crime To any one, from time to time, To get a little off; And you may even pardon find, For with poetic thoughts you're blind, And never mean to be unkind, Nor yet at size to scoff.

You are so small, you Lilliput, With spider-web so very cute You'd tie me up—and then you'd shoot Your shafts at my side. But I'm no Gulliver, my lad, I'm big enough to be your dad, And if you ever make me mad I'll crush your pigmy pride.

I play the "old boy" very well, The "old boy" always raises h—l, And Joseph, now, to you I'll tell What I have power to do: I am a Samson, if you will, I'll tear up half of Barrack hill, And then the hole I'd quickly fill With a million boys like you.

I'd put you in my summer hat, (What would the people say that?) I'd like to wear on all my fat Before you could be found. The world would never miss a fly, Nor yet a star from out the sky, Nor you, unless you raised a cry, To scare the people round.

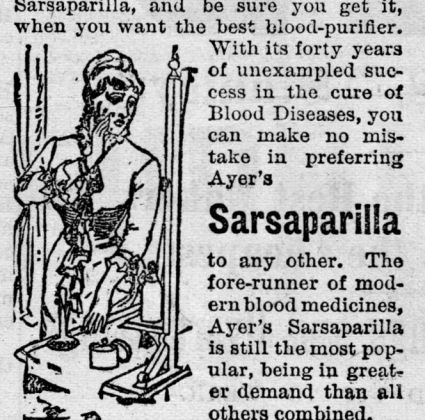
And then the people all would say, "Tis but a silly, airy boy at play, 'Tis nothing but a wily fay, So never mind his cries." And there would slumber little Joe, Forgotten, and this world of woe Would roll along, and none would know Where Aylmer's pool lies.

But if I'm big and you are small, If you are short and I am tall, It merely proves the truth that all Extremes in union meet; And you may call me what you like, At my gigantic body strike, I'll never pitch you in a dye, Nor crush you in the street.

You're fond of fun and so am I, Then let us join our means and try To raise beneath our native sky A jolly little time; Both great and small will have to say That represented all are they, And in our union we can play A double-peaking chime.

You to Parnassus will ascend, And with sweet harmony descend, And with your gifts I'll gladly blend My own gigantic might; Till from the earth and from the sky, At home, abroad, below, on high, Will come the universal cry: "The both of them are right." W. C. DESBRISAY. Ottawa, All Fools' Day, 1889.

Ask For Ayer's



Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years and always keep them in stock, as they are staple. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prefer it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

ONE CASE LADIES' JERSEYS, OPENING TO-DAY,

—AT— STANLEY BROS. BROWNS BLOCK. Ch'town, March 23—eod&wkly.

PUBLIC MEETINGS!

—FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSPECTING A— Grand Assortment of Boots and Shoes, The Most Fashionable, Best Fitting, and the Cheapest yet exhibited.

JAMES B. HALL begs to notify all whom it may concern that he has now on hand, and arriving daily, an immense Stock, which will be sold at AMAZING PRICES! THIS IS THE WAR-CRY, and it will be kept up, no matter who suffers, until the wants of the public are fully supplied.

Every class, age, size, shape and fancy reflected in our vast stock. In fact, no purchaser can fail to suit herself or himself, except through sheer bewilderment. Ladies' Kid Boots, Calf, Oil Goat, &c., &c., that fit like a glove, and ensure that which is what you admire—a handsome foot.

GENTS' GAITER BOOTS, SHOES, &c., wonderful in variety and unapproachable in finish. Gents, if you want to look stylish—want to get just what you pay for—want to get the very best article for the least money—want to get credit for knowing a good Boot when you see it—attend our Meetings, rely upon getting Bargains, and you will always come out right.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

A BONANZA FOR WORKINGMEN!—Strong, well-made, and cheap enough to be considered a gift. Admirably suited for Spring and Summer wear.

The Whole Public Invited!

We extend a special invitation to the public at large. Don't be fretting and fuming about misfits. Come, join the crowds!—get real bargains from us. You will be made happy, and your family will be happy.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—everybody in Town and Country knows it—"P. C. FRASER'S CORNER." eod—mch27

GOFF BROS.

Dealers in Boots and shoes. THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY OF STYLES ever offered in the city. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices. We would request the public to examine our Goods.

See our French Kid Boots and Shoes. Examine Our Common-sense Boots. Wear a Pair of our Nobby Tan Shoes.

Charlottetown, March 28, 1889—eod wky

BALLAD CONCERT. A SPECIAL OFFER.

Benefit to Mr. L. J. Williams, THE LYCEUM. 2 CASES OF TWEEDS, VERY NEAT PATTERNS.

A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT has been tendered to the popular Vocalist, MR. L. J. WILLIAMS, to take place in THE LYCEUM, on Monday Evening, April 22.

The best Ballads in the English language will be sung by a number of our first singers. MR. WILLIAMS himself will sing, by request, "THE DEATH OF NELSON." Admission, 25 and 35 cents. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. pat—mch20

VALUABLE PROPERTY, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell by Auction, On Wednesday, 17th April, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON:

The Premises formerly occupied by the late George P. Tanton as a Photograph Studio, situated on Great George Street. The property has a frontage of 33 feet, and runs back 79 feet, with right of way from Kent Street. Terms at sale. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. mch30—tl sle.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Building Lots.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY BRENTON F. LONGWORTH, ESQ., to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, 16th May, at 11 o'clock, a. m.— The "ESKER PROPERTY," situated between East Fitzroy and Euston Streets. This property has been divided into 15 Building Lots, some of which are very desirable. The close proximity of this property to the new Driving Park makes it still more valuable. Terms at sale. The plan of these lots may be seen at the office of GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. mch26—tl sle

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it is his intention of commencing about the FIRST OF MAY to make a thorough examination of all Privies, Dirty Yards, Cesspools, Ash Pits, Cellars, &c., of which these concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Any information will be thankfully received at the Market House on Market Days. D. McRAE, Sanitary Officer. Ch'town, April 3, 1889—eod tf