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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890.

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ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6th day, 7h., 49.3m., s. m., W.  
Third Quarter, 14th day, 2h., 20.2m., a. m., E,  
below horizon.

New Moon, 20th day, 7h., 36.6m., p. m., NW.  
First Quarter, 27th day, 4h., 3.9m., p. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's M. rises sets rises water lench

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Day's lench
1 Wednesday	49	19	1 33	7 9	8 30	31
2 Thursday	49	20	1 57	8 9	31	31
3 Friday	49	21	2 32	8 50	32	32
4 Saturday	49	22	3 11	9 32	33	33
5 Sunday	49	23	3 59	10 12	34	34
6 Monday	49	24	4 57	10 49	35	35
7 Tuesday	48	25	5 53	11 26	37	37
8 Wednesday	48	26	6 55	n 0	39	39
9 Thursday	47	27	7 59	0 34	40	40
10 Friday	47	28	9 4	1 9	41	41
11 Saturday	47	30	10 59	1 46	43	43
12 Sunday	46	31	11 14	2 26	45	45
13 Monday	46	33	morn	3 11	47	47
14 Tuesday	45	34	0 21	4 11	49	49
15 Wednesday	44	35	1 32	5 20	51	51
16 Thursday	44	37	2 46	6 43	53	53
17 Friday	42	38	4 2	8 0	56	56
18 Saturday	41	40	5 17	8 40	59	59
19 Sunday	40	40	6 27	9 51	61	61
20 Monday	39	43	7 28	10 38	64	64
21 Tuesday	38	45	8 28	11 28	66	66
22 Wednesday	37	46	8 58	morn	68	68
23 Thursday	36	47	9 35	0 12	71	71
24 Friday	36	49	9 58	0 54	73	73
25 Saturday	35	51	10 10	1 34	76	76
26 Sunday	33	52	10 42	2 8	78	78
27 Monday	33	53	11 6	3 4	80	80
28 Tuesday	32	54	11 31	4 4	82	82
29 Wednesday	31	55	11 58	5 11	84	84
30 Thursday	31	57	aft	1 6 23	86	86
31 Friday	7 29	4 58	1 10	7 26	89	89

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Oct. 24, 1887.

## JANUARY, 1890.

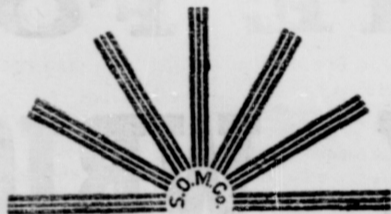
Before Stock-taking we will clear out the balance of our Winter Goods at very low prices in the following departments:

**FUR GOODS--Muffs, Boas, Caps, Sleigh Robes, Coats, Fur-Lined Cloaks,**

**Ladies' Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets, Men and Boys' Overcoats & Reefers, Ulster Cloths, Tweeds, Beavers, Blankets and Bed Spreads.**

**HARRIS & STEWART.**

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1890—eod & wky.



IF THE ABOVE LINES, when looked at from a distance of about twelve feet, appear irregular or of unequal distinctness, your eyes need glasses for astigmatism. Such lenses we have made to order from optical measurement of each eye with finely adjusted instruments.

Persons who cannot read easily by artificial light ought to correct their sight by a properly fitting Spectacle. It is just as much of a mistake to go too long without glasses as it is to use them too strong. To avoid either error, call and have your eyes tested. We keep the largest assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in the Province.

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Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1890—2aw wky

CAMERON BLOCK.

## CLOTH! CLOTH!

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### THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS CLOTH DEPOT, before their Annual Stock-taking, will, during the month of January, offer their immense stock of Tweeds, Dress Goods, Homespuns, Druggets and Flannels of their own make at cost.

All desirous of purchasing Heavy Winter Goods, for Men and Boys, are invited to examine our stock.

These goods are offered at the present low prices to make room for New Spring Patterns.

Also Five Hundred Pairs of Custom-Made Pants, from our own make of Cloth, which will be sold low.

Charlottetown, January 4, 1890—1m

## JANUARY SALE!

### Cloths and Custom Made Clothing.

WE ARE OFFERING the balance of our Winter Stock of Cloths at tremendously reduced prices. Come early and secure Bargains.

Our stock consists of N'ps, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Overcoats, Heavy Canadian, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Gloves, Underclothing, etc.

We have no superiors in the Tailoring line. We guarantee every Garment.

**JOHN McLEOD & CO.,**

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1890—eod

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 27, 1890.

SEVEN REASONS

Why Hon. Mr. McLeod's Administration Should be Sustained by the People.

1. Justice and fair play demand that the new Leader be given a fair trial.
2. The personal and political career of the Leader of the new Administration justify the belief that he will prove to be a careful and capable administrator of public affairs.
3. The new administration have announced as their policy: "rigorous economy" and "the collection of the debts due the public," combined with increased aid to our farming interests, the repairs of the wharves, and ample provision for education, roads, bridges, etc.
4. The interests of the province are more likely to be promoted by an administration in harmony with the Federal Government than by one which is opposed to it.
5. The McLeod Administration is made up of and supported by men of ability who are experienced in the conduct of public affairs.
6. Those who are opposed to the new Administration have no Leader to succeed to the Government; and if they obtained a majority in the Legislature the Government will practically fall into the hands of a "junta" of ambitious lawyers, composed of the firms of Davies & Sutherland, Peters & Peters, and John H. Bell.
7. Those who are opposed to the new Administration have submitted no policy to the judgment of the electors. What more likely, then, than that they will, if they obtain a majority, fall back upon the policy and the methods of the Davies Government?

A Trip Through the Eastern Part of King's County.

VI.

The agitation respecting the land tenures of this Island had long been a burning question in the Colony, when William Cooper came to the front as an outspoken advocate for the drastic measure called "Escheat."

Mr. Cooper was an Englishman born; and his rugged features, roughened by contact with the hardships of a sailor's life, were a fitting indication of the character of this man, who had many of those qualities that mark the leaders of their age.

The injustice suffered by many of the tenants, of which the Douglas case, referred to in a former article, may be cited as an instance, had stirred the feelings of the people throughout the Colony, even as they had been aroused by the tyrannical actions of Governor Smith and his officials in 1823; and on the 12th of January 1836, a public meeting was held at Rollo Bay to hear the representatives for King's County give an account of what steps had been taken to forward the agitation for the establishment of an Escheat Court.

Governor Sir A. W. Young had died in the preceding December, and the Hon. George Wright was administrator of the Government. The Legislature had been called to meet on the 26th of January, and the meeting at Rollo Bay was intended, no doubt, to strengthen the hands of those who were agitating this question.

From the report of the proceedings published in the Royal Gazette of that time the following is condensed. The report says:—"A meeting numerously attended took place at Rollo Bay, King's County on Tuesday, the 12th of January, and a committee was appointed to furnish particulars of the proceedings of the meeting, so that those concerned in its deliberations could not be accused of secrecy."

This shows that the promoters of this agitation knew that they incurred some risk in discussing a question so exciting as that of "escheat," and that it was necessary for them to have no concealment, and in some measure give greater credit to those who took a principal part in it. It shows that they were willing to incur the risk of being accused of unduly exciting the people, in order that they might accomplish the object they had in view; and we must admit that these men had the courage to agitate for what they thought their rights. The 12th of January was a fine day in mid-winter. The snow covered the ground and the roads were good. From the over-hanging arches of the forest the merry jingle of sleigh bells resounded, as the settlers, in their warm clothing of home-made cloth, journeyed to the meeting; and the exhilarating air tingling their faces, stimulated their feelings with a joyous hopefulness. Long had they been borne down under the exactions of the landlord's agent. Hardships innumerable had they suffered in obtaining the money to pay their rent, and now a prospect was held out, that a determined effort would free them from their burdens. These, no doubt, were the thoughts that many a family cherished, and little surprising is it, that a clever speaker like Mr. Cooper obtained great influence over his hearers. The meeting place was an open field at Rollo Bay, and a sleigh was used for a hustings. By noon many persons had assembled, and the representatives for the County were then asked to begin the proceedings. At that time however, only Mr. LeLachur and Mr. Cooper had arrived, and consequently the latter was the first called to address the audience. From a report of Mr. Cooper's speech, published in the Royal Gazette, a good idea of the arguments then used in favour of

escheat may be gathered; and it may not be uninteresting to reprint some of his statements. He began by explaining the conditions upon which the original grants had been made by the British Government to the original proprietors, quoting from the regulations made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, which were approved by His Majesty King George the Third on the 26th of August, 1767. At the same time he pointed out, that although the landlords might have forfeited the rights they claimed as owners of the soil, the tenants themselves could not contest the title to the estates in their own names; for by taking leases they had acknowledged that the proprietors had a title. He then went on to show that the law laid down that even if it should afterwards appear that some other person had a better title to the lands than the landlord they had allotted to, the tenancy were not at liberty to acknowledge another landlord until the law had given him possession. "But," he said, "in my opinion it is a very different case where the land is forfeited to the Crown, for these reasons, that according to the British constitution no subject or stranger any sums of money or services which belong of right to the King; and the King cannot refuse his right, because he holds the public rights in his name, not for himself as an individual, but as having sworn to hold and defend the rights of his people. All judges and officers of government are strictly enjoined to take cognizance of the King's rights before all others; and all His Majesty's subjects are commanded to be aiding and assisting thereto." Here Mr. Cooper was preparing the way for his contention that the estates had been forfeited by the original grantees, and that the King could not, by his own will, refuse to take advantage of such forfeiture. He then went on to show that by the report of a special committee of the House of Assembly, that had been published in the Royal Gazette, all the lands in the Island were forfeited; and said he, "the rights you are entitled to by the British constitution will prove with equal certainty that it is your duty to your King, as his subjects, to the public for the sake of justice, and to yourselves as men, to demand a trial, and have your rights restored." He then referred to the many obstacles that had been put in the way of their obtaining a favorable answer to the petition that had been presented by the House of Assembly for the establishment of an "Escheat Court." He said, "Many obstacles have been thrown in your way to prevent, if possible, your applying for justice; the ministers of government are waylaid at the steps of the throne by grantee associations, and answers received from the King's ministers can only be considered as threats against the tenantry; and the officers of government in this Island, aware of the power of the grantees with ministers, must follow the instructions they receive from their superiors at home; so that you have the whole weight of power and talent against you. But if this will prevent you from seeking justice—to obtain your liberty—it will be taken for granted that you are unworthy of it."

He then went on to show that in all the despatches from the ministers, although they threaten that the inhabitants will not be placed in a better situation by escheat, yet they had not said that the tenants would be placed in a worse condition. In proof of this he quoted from a despatch of Lord Goderich, dated 1st of August, 1832, as follows:—"If lands were escheated in Prince Edward Island, it is probable that such portions of them as are actually occupied would be continued to the occupying tenants at their present rents. There would, however, be no remission of the conditions on which lands are now held of the proprietors, and assuredly there would be no free grants. I have taken this notice of the subject in order that, should a misconception be probable, you may be able to prevent the tenants of land in Prince Edward Island from forming the erroneous notion that they would gain any personal advantage by the forfeiture of the townships on which they are settled." His quoting this extract shows that Mr. Cooper fairly put before the people the views of the English minister; but he then went on to comment on what the despatch said, as follows:—"His Lordship has said the land can be escheated, but you shall not reap any benefit by the escheat. You shall not be placed in a better position by the escheat than you were under the grantees. But if the noble Lord had given the subject a moment's consideration, he would have found that such a course would simply be punishing the tenantry for the faults of their government, who neglected to have the lands escheated thirty five years ago. To use a vulgar phrase, a former ministry knocked you down, and another ministry will kick you for falling. The poor tenantry in this Island had a higher opinion of His Majesty's Government than the minister who signed that despatch, when they believed the despatch was a forgery of the grantees association in London." "But," he said, "it is not for nothing or free grants; only to be placed on an equal footing with British subjects in the neighboring colonies."

Mr. Cooper then went on to show the advantages that would flow from the escheat of the proprietors' lands; and contended that a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen respecting the disallowance of an Act passed in 1832, which Act was intended for the settlement and improvement of the Island, and to regulate the proceedings of a court of escheat within the colony, showed that the following principles were admitted, viz: "That land forfeited for any one condition may be escheated; and that the king's prerogative may be fettered by law." He then proceeded to draw the line between the king's prerogative and the rights of the subject; but my space will not admit of a synopsis of the ingenious manner in which this was done.

Mr. Cooper concluded his able speech by saying "Our merchants are ruined, who enabled us to clear the land; the British manufacturers who supplied them are unpaid; our credit is lost and our trade annihilated. But what of that! Justice and reason must submit. The pensioner's tax must be paid, because it was levied by the grantee's prerogative!" Our neighbors must be well aware that we have no gold or silver mines in our Island, or indeed anything else but agricultural produce, to exchange with them for money, to pay our land pension list. It is, therefore, clearly in the interest of the colonies with which we deal, for us to get rid of the land pensioners; and if the colonies would lend their countenance and assistance to tell His Majesty's ministers that land pensioners and monopolizers are contrary to colonial prerogative, they would soon have the satisfaction to see the poet's prediction verified, "Tenth shall pervade the unfathomed darkness here, To light the features of desponding fear; Even now their eyes with fire of freedom burn; And as the slave departs the man returns."

Truly prophetic were the ideas here set forth, that it would only be by the assistance of the neighboring colonies that the land question on this Island would be settled, and we of this day can frankly acknowledge that the confederation of the colonies proved the fulfilment of Mr. Cooper's aspirations—that the land of the colony should be a source of revenue for the government of the people.

After having given an indignant denial to the reports circulated about himself personally, Mr. Cooper made way for Mr. LeLachur, who was the next speaker. The crowd, which had been somewhat scattered when Mr. Cooper began to speak, had closed in around the hustings as he proceeded, and with hats off and heads closely packed, listened with breathless attention until the speaker had finished; when tremendous shouts of applause attested the satisfaction his words had aroused, and showed that his hearers cordially approved of his policy.

Mr. L. LeLachur does not appear to have been much of a speaker, for the report says that he "read from the Journals of the House of Assembly the proceedings on the subject of escheat for the years 1832 and 1833; and showed by the address to the king, asking for the appointment of a Court of Escheat, that no mention had been made therein of the only condition in the grants upon which the land could be escheated." That condition was that the grantee should, within a certain number of years, settle the lands with foreign Protestants, at the rate of one family to every 200 acres. This condition had not been complied with, and, consequently, the escheators contended that the lands should revert back to the Crown. By this time Mr. McCallum and Mr. McIntosh, the newly elected representative for King's County, which then was all one electoral district, had arrived and took a part in the proceedings; but no report of their speeches is included in the newspaper referred to before. A number of resolutions were then drawn up and passed by the meeting, approving of the agitation carried on by Mr. Cooper and his colleagues. After some remarks by one James Howlett, who advocated the payment of a moderate remuneration to the representatives in the House of Assembly, for their travelling expenses, and whose views were heartily endorsed by the meeting—the proceedings ended, and the people quietly dispersed to their homes.

Mr. Cooper and his friends also had up the question of escheat at a public meeting at Bay River on the 22nd of November, 1836, at which, among others, the following resolution was passed:

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting is moved by the sacred obligations of religion, by the honor and dignity of the King and the British nation—by the rights of men to the fruits of their labor—by justice and equity (the basis of good government and civilized society) to preserve from the distress of such landlords the fruits of our industry, raised for the maintenance of our families, and the dwellings we have erected for our homes, until His Majesty is informed of the true situation and condition of his subjects in this Island, and his decision obtained according to the merits of the case.

This resolution, and a number of others were put to the meeting and agreed to, and the published report shows that it was signed by William Cooper, J. L. LeLachur and J. MacIntosh; and I am told that Mr. McCallum refused to sign because he thought it went too far. This meeting broke up at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the delegates who attended it from a distance were invited to a dinner that had been prepared by the inhabitants. Some of the delegates did not remain, but twenty-seven of them sat down to dinner at the house of Mr. D. McDonald. After the appetites of those present had been satisfied, a number of toasts were proposed, and duly honored, and the last one—may our next meeting be one of congratulation on the happy result of this—was drunk standing, with great coats buttoned up, and preparations made for their journey to their several homes. The publication of the resolutions passed at this meeting, had more serious consequences than most people expected. Mr. Cooper and Mr. McIntosh, in consequence of endorsing them, were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and held in custody; but an account of the proceedings must be deferred to a future issue.

G. F. O.

Mothers who have delicate children can see them daily improve and gain in flesh and strength by giving them that perfect food and medicine, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. Dr. W. A. Holburn, of Salisbury, Ill., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Scrofula and Debility. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

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