THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 2, 1887.

The Third District of Queen's.

The Hon. Donald Ferguson has, we learn, decided to accept the candidature for this district, tendered to him by the Liberal-Conservative electors; and, as a member of the Local Government, is again in the field. It seems unlikely that he will be opposed. No party or person, having the interests of the Province at heart, will, at this juncture, try to impair the strength of the economical Administration of the Hon. W. W. Sullivan; and therefore no such party or person will oppose the election of the Hon Donald Ferguson.

Dr. Robertson's Position.

If Dr. Robertson has, as reported, an interest in a Government contract, it seems pretty clear that his election is void. The law is very clear:—

"No person whosoever, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing any contract or agreement expressed or implied, with or for the Government of Canada on behalf of the Crown, or with or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is to be paid, shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons; nor shall he sit or vote in the said House."

"If any such person hereinbefore declared ineligible as a member of the House of Commons, is nevertheless returned as a member, his election and return shall be null and void."

Declaration in Prince County.

Yesterday was declaration day in Prince County; but owing to the non-arrival of several of the ballot boxes, the Returning Officer did not commence his proceedings until four o'clock. After the statements had been added up, objections were made to the Returning Officer declaring Perry elected on the ground that he was a member of the Local House of Assembly, and therefore disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons. Mr. E. J. Hodgson appeared on behalf of Mr. Hackett, and claimed that Mr. Hackett should be returned. Mr. F. Peters appeared for Mr. Perry, and stated that the seat in the Local House had become vacant owing to Mr. Perry having become interested in a ferry contract held by a man named Crossman. After hearing the arguments, and at a late hour last night, Mr. Strong adjourned the Court until this morning, when he again opened his Court and decided to return Yeo and Perry. In adopting this course Mr. Strong stated that he acted against the advice of his own legal adviser.

The question does not, however, end here. Two courses are open to the Conservatives in Prince County, one of which will, as a matter of course, be adopted. First, to file a petition in the Court to set aside the Returning Officer's return, and have Mr. Hackett substituted for Mr. Perry; second, to petition the House of Commons. This latter course will be the most speedy, the question being one relating to the qualification of a member is one almost exclusively within the jurisdiction of the House of Commons.

Pork Duties.

While Messrs. Davies and Welsh were loudly preaching Free Trade throughout the country, many of their most influential supporters were setting forth to electors the necessity of electing them in order that, for the protection of our farmers, higher duties might be levied upon imported pork. Before the election it seemed unnecessary to expose the inconsistency and dishonesty of this canvass. But in the light of the result of the voting, there can be no doubt that the Grits "caught" a number of electors by means of it.

There is, certainly, in this part of Canada, a very strong feeling that, to make the operation of the National Policy fair, higher duties should be charged on imported products of the farm.

In 1885 nearly $1,500,000 were paid by Canadians to the farmers of the United States for pork—of which we produce an abundance. In the same year our pork dealers were obliged to seek in British and foreign cities markets for the surplus remaining in their hands, amounting to nearly $700,000 worth. At the same time, we had remaining in the hands of our farmers large quantities of potatoes and grain, which might well have been turned into pork, if only the home market for pork were secured to the home product.

If our Republican neighbors persist in refusing to open their markets to the products of our farmers,—if the negotiations for reciprocity of trade fail—the Government should, in our opinion, shut our markets to their pork, beef, and other farm products of which we produce abundance. The four or five million dollars sent to the States in 1885 for animals and their products—which were admitted free of duty, would have helped our farmers in the struggle for life, and would have benefitted the whole community.

Now that there is railway communication throughout Canada, no part of the country is dependent upon the United States for its supplies of provisions.

Prince Alexander, the deposed King of Bulgaria, is at his father's residence in Darmstadt, seriously ill with smallpox.

The New Post Office.

A PEEP AT ITS INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A few weeks ago we published a brief sketch of the new Post Office building; to-day we propose giving a necessarily condensed account of its internal arrangements. There are two main entrances to the building—one in the front and the other in the rear. The main entrance doors are of oak and are fitted with double flaps, having patent reversible hinges, as are also the inside vestibule doors. The front vestibule has a fine architectural effect. The floor is formed of solid concrete on iron joists, on which are laid enamelled tiles in Portland cement, agreeing well in substantialness with the granite entrance steps which interjoin.

On the ground floor, and connecting the front vestibule with the main hall in the rear wing, is a spacious public lobby, forty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide. In this lobby are arranged the stamp vendors counter and a shelf for stamping letters. On the right of the lobby, and extending the whole length of the main building, is the Post Office department. Separating the working portion of this department from the public is the letter delivery and lock box screen, which extends the entire length of the lobby. This screen is fitted with brass fronts and drawers. The general delivery wicket is arranged with two openings, so that in case of a rush two clerks can be put on. The working department is fitted up with all the modern improvements for receiving, assorting and despatching mails.

Opening to the right of the front vestibule is another, but smaller public lobby, connecting with the Postmaster's Office, and which is separated from the Money Order and Registration compartments by counters with brass screen above, in which are delivery openings. These counters and screens present a splendid appearance, being of artistic design and excellent workmanship. The Postmaster's, Assistants, Money Order and Registration Offices are separated from each other by screens of wood and glass 8 feet high.

This new system of separating private offices from working departments is being generally adopted in all banking and post office buildings throughout Canada and the United States. It is claimed that by it the various offices can be better ventilated and heated, and that a larger supply of pure air can be obtained for all the officials employed therein than by the old arrangement. It has also the advantage of giving the required amount of privacy as well as of lessening the danger from robbers, etc.

To the left of the main entrance on the same floor is the Savings Bank Department. This is also a large and commodious room arranged with space for the public separated from the working department by counters and brass screen which is continued from the wicket compartments of Tellers and Receivers. A special feature of the inside construction is the revolving ledger desk, 8 feet in diameter, upon which six open ledgers can be placed at once, greatly facilitating the work of the accountant. A wooden screen 8 feet high, with glass panels, separates the manager's private office from the main working department. From the manager's office the Bank vault is entered. This vault is large and strongly built, being lined with steel and having a door of intricate and powerful construction; the whole being thoroughly fire and burglar proof. Adjoining are the lavatory and storerooms of the department.

In the rear of the Savings Bank Department is the office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, which is fitted up with all the necessary appliances.

The office of the Gas Inspector as well as private apartments for the use of the different officials are also situated in this portion of the building.

The first floor is reached by a large double stair-case, leading up through a well-proportioned hall lighted by three large windows. The first floor hall is spacious and gives a fine effect to the approaches to the different offices.

To the right of this hall is the Customs long room, which is entered by large double-doors arranged with patent hinges opening in either direction. This long room is well fitted up with broad counters, and affords plenty accommodation for the officials as well as for those having business to transact therein. A partition of wood and glass separates the Assistant Collector's office from the main workroom. In the rear of the long room, and in the ell over the Gas Inspector's office, is the storeroom, in which is a cabinet for stationery, shelves, etc., and a table for ordinary work. The Collector's private office is in the southern portion of the building; and is entered from the main hall and connects also with the long room.

The offices of the Agent of Marine and Fisheries and his deputies are in the south-eastern portion of the building, adjoining the private office of the Collector of Customs.

The Inland Revenue office faces to the east of the building, and is nicely finished with counters, etc. There is also a private office for the Collector, and a storeroom in the ell of the building in which are the appliances for testing tobacco, etc.

The private offices of the Postmaster, Savings Bank Manager, Collector of Customs, Collector of Inland Revenue and the Agent of Marine and Fisheries are nicely furnished and are supplied with revolving desks, chairs, etc., finished in walnut, and well suited for the requirements of the service.

In the attic are the care-taker's apartments, rooms for the tide waiters, and Customs and Post Office store-rooms.

The building is heated throughout by hot water, having Bunday Radiators, with all the necessary valves and taps for regulating the heat, attached. The ventilation is by a shaft, brought up through the roof from the basement, which carries off all the vitiated air from the different offices.

The basement is well protected from damp. The whole surface is covered with concrete and the walls on the outside are coated with asphalt, together with an asphalt and sand-damp course around the entire foundation. In the southeast corner are extra store-rooms for the Weights and Measures and Post Office Departments; and in the rear is an extra store-room for the Marine and Fisheries Department. In the western portion are two large boilers for supplying hot water for heating purposes, adjoining which is a large coal and ashes space.

Messrs. Connor & Donald were the contractors for the erection of the building; also for the fitting up of the Post Office and Savings Bank, and Messrs. McKinnon & McLean did the steam fitting. The gas fitting and plumbing was done by Messrs. Hermans & Sons; the painting by Mr. J. Meikle and the plastering by Mr. Robert Currie. The Post Office, Savings Bank and general office fittings were constructed by Mr. J. Newson, of this city, and Mr. Theo. J. Clarke, of Summerside. The work was carried on through the superintendence of Messrs. Stirling & Harris, Architects under the Dominion Government Public Works Department.

All the work in connection with the construction and fitting up of this magnificent building has been done in first-class style, and reflects great credit upon the principal contractors, Messrs. Connor & Donald, as well as upon all others interested. The entire cost was about $80,000—a smaller sum than that paid for the erection of the old building, which could not be compared with the present one either in design or finish. When the new stone and iron railing has been placed around the Square, and the magic touch of Mr. Arthur Newbery transforms the Post Office surroundings into a beautiful flower garden, Queen Square will be what it should, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The Queen.

REV. MR. CARRUTHERS' LECTURE — A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The lecture in St. James' church last evening was well attended, and was listened to with attention as the love and devotion of our Queen as wife and mother was pictured to the audience. No less interesting was the description of the pathetic scene which surrounded the deathbed of her royal husband. The suggestion thrown out by the rev. lecturer, that the citizens of Charlottetown should commemorate our Sovereign's jubilee, by completing the park which bears her name, deserves the earnest consideration of all her loyal subjects in Charlottetown. He also mentioned the necessity of building a breastwork around the shore in front of Government House, to connect Kent Street with the Park, thus making its approach one of the most beautiful in the Provinces, and the Park itself the most finished and inviting in all Canada.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Denial.

Sir,—There has appeared in late issues of the *Patriot* two literary productions, purporting to be reports of a series of meetings so called that had been held at Mount Herbert in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative Party. The first of those brillant reports I have not before me at present, but it does not require a great stretch of memory to remember all it contained.

The whole report, including the names of the officers elected, was purely fabulous, and it does not take much astuteness to detect a sneer added to the lie.

The second report I have now before me, and there are certain charges of money being offered in this division to buy votes, and it is on account of these charges being made, and hearing as I have heard that they are believed by some that I take any notice of the matter at all, and here I might say that I positively deny those charges, as well as others contained in the report, although the same Party polled five more votes here than they did at the local election.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, the writer of those articles and his accomplices are not unknown to me, and in the words of Herbert Spencer I might say "you need not expect golden conduct from leaden instincts," and wherever those articles were written, whether in the smoky atmosphere of a kiln, or at the famous four-mile inn, amidst the wreck of former rivals, it makes little matter, suffice it to say those persons might be better employed than spying around their neighbors' premises or holding midnight orgies, to which the public are not invited.

Yours, etc.,
Albert Mutch.

Mount Herbert, Feb. 28, 1887.

A Complaint.

Sir,—Permit me to bring to the notice of Mr. Baecken, Post Office Inspector, the indefensible conduct of Mr. McDougall, of Rice Point, the gentleman who has contracted to carry (semi-weekly) the mails from Bonshaw to Nine Mile Creek.

Mr. McDougall has failed to bring us our mails on four different mail days this winter, to the annoyance of the reading public.

The last time that he disappointed us was last Saturday (26th ult.) We expected to learn that day whether the people of the Dominion wished to be governed by Hon. Edward Blake, in preference to the veteran Canadian statesman whom they have trusted so long. But we were doomed to disappointment, as Mr. McDougall failed to put in an appearance. The public are curious to know what kept him home on that day, as the day was fine and the roads not too bad. Some are of opinion that he feared bad results from letting the people know too soon the result of the election and that he wished to break the news gently; while others say that he finds dealing out Scott Act less laborious and more profitable.

Yours, etc.,
Reminder.

Lot 65, Feb. 28, 1887.

Boston Markets.

February 23.

Fish—The market is rather slow for round lots of Mackerel, and late receipts from Nova Scotia are going into store. No. 1 are quite dull and hard to sell at $15 to $16. Extras are not much called for and rule nominally at $18 to $22. No. 2 in separate lots move off fairly at $14 to $15. Early caught No. 3 are dull at $9 to $9.50. Late caught mediums command $9.50 to $10. The jobbing trade is not up to expectations. Receipts of Mackerel for the week have been 2,845 bbls., including 2,730 bbls. from the Provinces. A cargo of 1,125 arrived later, per steamer St. Pierre from Halifax.

Potatoes—Houlton Rose and Hebrons are in steady request at 63 to 65 cents per bush. Rose continues to be taken for seed. Main central stock rule at 60 to 63c., and Northern at 53 to 55c.

Eggs—The market has been slow and weak, with sales of Eastern extras at 17½ to 19c., and Western and Southern at 17½ to 18c. per doz.

THE ELECTION.

CONCERNING THE RESULT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS!

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

In its comments on the Liberal-Conservative victory, the Montreal *Gazette* says:

"Rare are the occasions when twice in succession a political party is sustained at the polls. That of Sir John A. Macdonald has gone through the ordeal three times and stands before the country to-day not so strong, it is true, as in the last Parliament, that could hardly be expected, but with the certainty that a good working majority will be arrayed on its side when the house meets.

"The causes of this are not far to seek. The Conservative Party has been essentially the National Party. Its trade policy and its railway policy have been identified with the prosperity of the people. It has had to maintain its principles in the face of persistent and violent opposition, and though at the last moment the Liberal leader made a speech which his followers interpreted as an abandonment of the principles he had upheld for years, the people had declared their want of confidence in his professions, and he is before the country to-day a defeated and discredited man, who placed his reputation at stake in a gambler's throw for power and lost all.

GRIT BITTERNESS.

The *Gazette* continues:—

The campaign has been fought by the Liberals with fiercest bitterness. Regard for truth and honor and the attributes of gentlemen were abandoned. Lies were deliberately concocted, slanders the most malignant disseminated on every hand, appeals addressed to the worst passions of the people, attempts made to array race against race and creed against creed; province excited against province, and the peace and welfare of the country set at naught. In Montreal, journals hypocrisy and hate have struggled with each other as to which could go farthest in the effort to destroy the National Policy and the men who introduced it. And all for nothing. Their boastings have been in vain; their falsehoods without effect. The evil they thought has fallen upon themselves. The Government has been sustained; the industries of the country are safe, and its development will go on unimpeded under the care of the party that has done so much in its interest in the past.

A LARGE MAJORITY.

The Montreal *Witness* (Independent Grit) says:—

"The result of the election held over nearly the whole Dominion on the 22nd ult., is that the Government has been sustained and that by a large majority. Their majority has been reduced considerably, but not as greatly as the more reasonable among the prominent men of the party expected, including Sir John Macdonald himself. Some of them, indeed, expected nothing less than defeat. The Liberals were confident of victory. The campaign seemed to be all in their favor. They were most active and determined. It was 'Now or never' with them. To-day, however, though they acknowledge defeat, they do not accept the alternative of their 'now.'"

STORMS AHEAD.

The Toronto *Mail* says:—

"To the question, Can the Government keep itself in power? no intelligent answer can, of course, be returned at the present time. In other days a majority of five-and-twenty would have been sufficient, but just now, when great uneasiness is abroad, the Premier will undoubtedly have a delicate task before him. It is clear, however, that should he fall, the Opposition would find itself in at least an equally difficult position; and we are therefore driven to the conclusion that a stormy and unsettled period is in store for the country."

LITTLE REASON TO BE CAST DOWN.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—

"With the prospect of Sir Charles Tupper's accession to the Premiership at an early day it is quite within probability that the country will be delivered from corruptionist rule long before the expiry of the term of the new Parliament. We say to the Liberals of Canada that there is little reason to be cast down when we consider how much better is the position of the party than in the last Parliament, and how much improved its powers to work for the public good."

"DEVONPORT"

FOR SALE

THAT valuable property, known as "Devonport," situated on the Malpeque Road, within one mile of the city, containing about 26½ acres of land, with large and commodious Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Coach House, Dairy, Ice House, Root House, &c., &c. Good Title guaranteed.

Apply to
R. F. DeBLOIS,
Provincial Building.

Ch'town, March 2, 1887—eod tf

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Mr. James Ballem to Sell by Auction, at his residence, Kent Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1887, his Household Furniture, consisting in part of, 1 Parlor Set (in hair cloth), 1 Dining-room Set, 5 Bed-room Sets, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery ware, &c., 1 Kitchen Stove (Charles make), nearly new, 1 Parlor Stove, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c.

This Furniture is all nearly new, having been only three months in use.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Auctioneer.

Feb. 26—tl sale

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until 1st MARCH, next, from any person willing to Contract for the necessary Alterations, Repairs, &c., to the Queen's Building, Queen Street, as per plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Messrs. Chappell & Phillips, Full's Building. The work to be completed by the 1st August next.

The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN J. DAVIS.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1887—feb16 dw 3i

The time for receiving the above Tender is extended to THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, noon.

TELEPHONE COMPANY

of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th March, at 8 p. m.

GEO. R. BEER,
Secretary.

Feb. 26, 1887—eod tl date.

BEER BROS.

WE are offering very fine value in Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, also in White and Gray Cottons, Prints and Ginghams. In Ladies' Corsets we have exceptional value. We are also offering Carpets and General House-furnishings at very low prices.

Good value will also be found in all other departments.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, March 2, 1887.

OUR THIRD

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

WILL COMMENCE

On Monday, February 28th Inst.

THOSE who have purchased at our former Clearance Sales know that we gave the great reductions which we promised, and as our stock is new and well assorted, all who give us a call this time will get

BARGAINS---20 TO 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

J. C. SPRAGUE & CO,

SIGN OF THE BIG RED BOOT, QUEEN ST.

Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1887—3i sat tu fri wky 2i

SEE!

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

WE will Sell our MAGNIFICENT STOCK at the above discount, for cash, to clear by the 1st of April.

This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock.

This Discount is for Cash Only.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1887—eod & wky

Ten Thousand Pounds
Extra Quality
--T-:-E-:-A--
at Twenty-five cents per
pound at the
LONDON HOUSE.

Feb. 11—2aw wy 2mos

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky