THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 14. 1893.

The Vaudreuil Election.

THE action of the Liberal party in respect to the Manitoba School Question is characteristic of an "Organized Hypocrisy." It will be remembered that the Tarte resolution, submitted to the House of Commons, was so cunningly worded as not to expose the policy of the Liberal party in respect to the question. But the Leader of that party went direct from the House of Commons into Vaudreuil and won a seat from the Conservatives by contending that the Government ought to have interfered with the free action of Manitoba in respect to its schools and maintained separate schools in that Province! What do the supporters of Mr. L. H. Davies in Queen's County think of this action on the part of the Leader of the Liberal party? The Government has not, according to Mr. Laurier, been sufficiently vigorous and decisive in respect to the maintenance of the Separate School law of Manitoba. The Government of Canada ought not, Mr. Laurier urges, to have waited for decisions of the Supreme Court and Privy Council defining the constitutional limits of its powers to disallow, or intervene to prevent the operation of the Manitoba School Law. The Government of Canada ought to have maintained separate schools in Manitoba, the majority of the people of Manitoba to the contrary notwithstanding! That is, Mr. Laurier's contention, and that contention has, by the election of the Liberal candidate been endorsed by the French Canadian Catholics of Vaudreuil.

The Leader of the Liberal party and the members of the Liberal party have undoubtedly the right to adopt this policy. But when they win elections in Quebec on the ground that they are separate school men believing that the Government should interfere with Manitoba, while they pose as common school-men and constitutionalists in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, they are acting a double and despicable part.

The Acadian Misrepresented.

THE Patriot, basing its remarks on an error in our translation of the Moniteur Acadian's figures as to the strength of the Acadians in the Tignish District, labors long and fruitlessly to prove that the French organ has been guilty of "the worst kind of misrepresentation." The Patriot will attempt anything, no matter how desperate, and make use of any subterfuge no matter how despicable. No one knows better than the Grit advocate the fairness and justice of the Monitor's remarks. The Acadians make up, unmistakeably, at least one-half the electorate of the First District. They are not represented in either House of the Legislature. They have no share of the emoluments or honors of office. They are simply used as a stool upon which designing politicians mount to high places. The Patriot's argument as to their representation at Ottawa is certainly ingenious. There is a large Acadian vote outside the First District,—in Egmont Bay, Fifteen Point, Miscouche and Summerside; and, therefore, it is absurd to say that Mr. Perry should satisfy the claims of the people of Tignish District in respect to parliamentary representation. Both the local representatives are put down by the Government organ as Scotchmen; the one a representative Scotch Protestant; the other a Scotch Roman Catholic. The Protestants number 3,657 souls, or about 600 voters; the French 6,000 souls, or 1,000 voters. The Scotch Catholic population is a mere nothing in the total number of electors, and they and the Protestants are given a representative by the generous Patriot, while the Acadians are lectured because their mouth-piece, the Moniteur Acadien, would fain ask, in view of the ostracization they have suffered in the past, that they look to themselves and by securing the representation they are entitled to in the Division, effectually kill out the ungenerous system which to-day makes them a factor only in the elevation of designing politicians.

In showing how well all nationalities are served, the Patriot very cleverly omits mention of the Legislative Councillors, whom the Acadian vote elects also, and who are not, and never have been Acadians. The other points of the Moniteur, as to the exclusion of its people from office, etc., the Liberal organ has wisely passed over without even an attempt at figures.

"It is contemptible," this stickler for political honor avers, "to raise creed and race distinctions unless some crying injustice is disclosed." Let the editor read over again the quotation he makes from the Moniteur, and he will find that a grave injustice has long been done the French Acadians of the First District. No greater injury can be done a people than to exclude them from a proper representation in the public affairs of their country. This has been and is being done, and while, as the Moniteur asserts, the Acadian people are used for the selfish purposes we have described, the same unfair conduct will be practiced towards them and their uplift and material progress delayed. The Moniteur preaches no race or creed doctrine; it preaches fair play to all, and proposes to its people the necessity for the principle of doing themselves fairplay. We shall be mistaken, too, if the Patriot's reasoning will be acceptable to any sensible Acadian.

The demand that the Moniteur mind its own business at the very time it is engaged in its proper function of advising its readers, is certainly worthy of the grit organ. The Patriot's allusion to that journal's course in the Kent election is equally out of place. Every reader of the Moniteur knows that it opposed Mr. McInerney's election tooth and nail and has ever been the counsellor of Acadian unity.

But the Patriot's article is a series of errors. It is to be noted also that the Inspector alluded to does live in the First District, and at last election came within a few votes of representing it.

An Evening With Dickens.

WHEN it was announced that the "Pickwick Papers" were to be represented, in character, upon a Charlottetown stage by a company of local amateurs most of whom possessed little or no experience of the histrionic art, we confess we had our misgivings. We feared our friends had undertaken a task somewhat beyond them. Had we reflected a little longer, we might possibly have remembered that when Mr. Percy Pope took in hand the production of an affair of this kind success was assured. So at least it proved last evening at the Lyceum, where a large and fashionable audience by their frequent applause manifested their interest in the proceedings.

One of the difficulties of an entertainment of this kind is to procure a reader capable of giving effect by change of voice, etc., to the dumb show of the characters. Mr. George Peake performed this duty with much satisfaction.

As to the characters themselves, it is unnecessary and perhaps undesirable to draw comparisons. We must, however, specially commend Mrs Blanchard for her admirable impersonation of Mrs. Bardell. Both her "get up" and her acting in this character, we consider, were well nigh faultless. In her representation of the "Vidder," her movement was equally good, but her make up was not sufficiently elderly, we thought, for "Tony's" amiable partner.

Mrs. Brenton Longworth dressed and acted the "Old Lady" to perfection. Miss Frost and Miss Gertrude Davies acted with much taste and discrimination, but here again we think the "make up" should have more effectually concealed the charms of youth and beauty. Of the male characters, Mr. Arthur Peake's "Jingle" must be specially commended. It was a very spirited performance, and well adapted to the necessarily exaggerated representation of that immortal character. We say "necessarily exaggerated," because with the introduction of a comic song and dance, more pantomimic gesture was allowable than would have been the case in an ordinary play. "Stiggins" (Mr. W. H. Stewart) was well dressed and his dumb show in the scene with Mrs. Weller was excellent. The "Fat Boy" (Mr. Sidney Hobkirk) did remarkably well. His appearance was good and the scene with the "Old Lady" in the garden was very comic. The make up of Pickwick himself was admirable, and Mr. Weeks' representation of that immortal character was very creditable. The love scene with Mrs. Bardell was irresistably comic and was greatly relished by the audience. "Tony Weller" (Dr. Blanchard) dressed and performed his part with the taste and spirit of an "old hand," and the get up of Mr. Bartlett in "Winkle" could hardly have been better. A creditable performance was that of Mr. H. J. Palmer as "Sam Weller," though he is rather tall for the character.

Excellent music was provided during the intervals by the orchestra led by Mr. John Richards, whom we must specially congratulate and thank.

We understand that it was Miss Minnie Palmer who organized and brought about this entertainment. We heartily congratulate her and her able stage manager, Mr. Percy Pope, on the result.

—Though the whole country is—according to the grit newspapers—going to ruin, the insurance business seems to be flourishing. At the annual meeting of the Canada Life, held a few days ago, the directors were able to show a larger amount of new business than had ever been written in a single year by the company, and it was explained that the amount might have been increased, but the board did not consider it prudent or profitable to extend business involving extra hazards and increased expense. More than a million dollars of the insurance applied for was not carried out, yet the new policies written amounted to $6,201,011, bringing the total insurance carried by the Canada Life, close to sixty million dollars, an amount far in excess of that carried by any other Canadian company. The income for the year was $2,344,077, the addition to the assets $1,063,044, and the total of the assets at December 31, 1892, was $13,077,129.

Personal.

Mr. Frederic Drummond Henderson, of the Bank of British North America, Halifax, who has been spending a short holiday in this city, leaves for home to-morrow morning.

Thos. M. Patton, late manager of Blanchard & Co.'s store of this town, was here yesterday on his way to St. John.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

Prof. Robertson expects to ship the big Canadian cheese for the World's Fair next Monday. He had intended to have the cheese landed in the city proper and carted to the Fair grounds by eight or ten teams, but the Chicago authorities say the streets would not bear the concentrated weight, therefore the cheese will have to be landed at the Fair grounds.

I. O. O. F.—Wildey Lodge meets to-night at 8 o'clock. Two candidates for admission.

New goods—opening at the Diamond Bookstore a fresh supply of school requisites at especially reduced prices.

Chalk crayons—Only eleven cents per gross box at the Diamond Bookstore.

Get a box of those nicely bound books, three for five cents at Diamond Bookstore.

Automatic pencils and pen and pencil boxes for four cents at Diamond Bookstore.

Room paper—A few bales of room paper nicely assorted, may be had for cost at Diamond Bookstore.

A new design—Get one of the pearl bottles of mucilage with patent rubber tips, for 20 cents at Diamond Bokstore.

Home Rule.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE IRISH BILL.

During the debate in the Commons on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill on the evening of the 10th inst., Joseph Chamberlain quoted a speech of Mr. Parnell, wherein the latter stated that no settlement would be acceptable that did not leave the power to the Irish parliament to protect Irish industries, and that another indispensable condition to a final settlement was an amnesty to the dynamiters which had been refused by the Government. Mr. Chamberlain also thought that it would be a sanguine man who would expect Archbishop Walsh and other prelates to accept a measure as final which prohibited the establishment of the church and passed over the land question. He also addressed himself to the financial aspect and said that if they were going to make Ireland independent, her claim for exceptional consideration fell to the ground and Ireland ought to find out her fair contribution. Therefore, if one-twelfth were fair, one-twelfth was what she ought to pay, and he asked, "Was there any Irish member who would get up and say that the bill as proposed was final and satisfactory."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that the task that laid before the Irish parliament was a very difficult one. He had private information which showed that capital would leave the country if home rule were established, and he believed that the taxation would ultimately fall upon the small landowners.

Justin McCarthy ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's estimate of the number of the Protestant minority in Ireland, and said that the great fault found by Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Gladstone for bringing in the bill was that he was in too great a hurry, but Mr. McCarthy contended that the feeling against union was growing in Ireland more and more every day. As to the bill itself, he could not say that there were not points for amendment. The Irish members were not satisfied with the financial clauses, but he and his friends accepted it as an honest attempt to settle the whole nationalist question.

Mr. Plunkett, who opposed the bill, explained the views of the unionist minority of Ireland, especially that portion of the minority outside the province of Ulster, and said that politicians, hitherto the firmest and warmest supporters of Mr. Gladstone, believed that Home Rule would produce civil tumult and bloodshed and financial ruin, and bring havoc upon the material prosperity of Ireland. Mr. Plunkett continued to say that the purpose of the bill seemed to be to stamp out any possibility of a representation of a minority of the Irish people. He added that the least suited for the union treated the exercise of the proposed legislative powers, were poor people, with only a small upper class, who remembered the terrible days of the land league. What chance was there if the bill became law of a final settlement of the Irish question with nothing to depend upon but the assurance of nationalist members, who looked to a Home Rule parliament as a training school for men who at no distant day would seek to make Ireland an independent nation.

William Redmond defended the bill, and said that what was wanted was not speech making, but a division in order to give effect to the wishes of the nation. If the bill were not passed the Irish members would continue to come to this house and prevent the business of the country being done. There was no alternative to the bill, which was a wise and necessary measure, and Mr. Redmond was certain that the opposition to home rule on the part of Ulster would vanish when it was found that no injustice would be done by the Irish Parliament, and there would be no disturbance in Ulster, for the Irish Parliament would not interfere with any man's religion. He concluded by saying that he scorned the very idea of a religious persecution by the Catholics.

Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett said that the bill had only been seven weeks before the country, which was already disgusted with it. The last election was not fought on the question of home rule, and every effort had been made to keep that question in the background. Sir Ashmead thought that there was no cause for the bill. It was the climax of the prime minister's career and a surrender to law-breaking and disorder.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Liverpool on the 7th inst., said that if the Home Rule bill, by some malice of the infernal powers, were to become a law, all the loyalists of Ulster would fight against its operation. Was Mr Gladstone aware that an Irish parliament would mean civil war in Ireland, and did his hearers believe that in the event of such a war British troops would be allowed to shoot down the Protestants of Ulster? Ulster would be within her legal rights in resisting the enactments of an Irish parliament?

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 10th April, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Hogan, Patrick McKenna, of St. Theresa's parish, to Mrs. Mary Lafferty, of Charlottetown.

New goods opened at James Paton & Co's, consisting of new veilings, ribbons, flowers, feathers, gloves, capes, etc.

Spring Overcoats.—We can show you a large assortment of spring overcoats in all the leading shades as cheap as can be bought in Canada at Prowse Bros.

Lobster Packers' SUPPLIES.

THE subscribers offer for sale at lowest prices the following Supplies:—

3,000 cases 1 lb Tall Cans, 2,000 " 1 lb Flat " 1,000 " ½ lb Flat " } Made from best Lydbrook Plates—warranted.

800,000 Paper Linings for Tall Cans, 500,000 " " 1 lb Flat Cans 500,000 " " ½ lb " " One ton L. & F. Tin, One ton Pig Lead, } At Factory Prices.

Lacquer, Turpentine, Acid, and all Supplies required for a Lobster Factory.

Highest prices paid for No. 1 Lobsters, in Talls, Flats and ½ lb Flat Cans.

LONGWORTH & CO.,

ap14—3w 2aw Water Street.

WANTED—Two girls to learn dressmaking. Apply to MISS N. SELLAR, over Moore & McLeod's. ap14

Provincial Legislature

House of Assembly.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, April 13.

At the afternoon session committee of supply was resumed.

Mr. Arsenault continued his criticism of the management of the Public Works Department, expressing his opinion that the office was not conducted in the best interests of the people, and contending that certain information concerning the public works, which had been asked for early in the session, should have been furnished long ago.

Mr. Shaw followed, exposing the Morell Bridge affair, the Scrimgeour right of way matter, and several other transactions that were not at all creditable to the Government or the Public Works Department. He showed how the friends of the Government had been favored in the most shameful way, and how unfairly persons who were not supporters of the Government were dealt with.

Mr. Sullivan said he could heartily endorse every word that had been said by the last speaker in reference to Morell Bridge. This bridge was in a deplorable condition. If there was no money paid for labor on it, as stated by the Commissioner, it was very strange, as he had himself seen the men at work trying to fix it up. Mr. Sullivan also referred to several other bridges in connection with the building of which it was very necessary some information should be given.

The items carried, the chairman reported thirty three resolutions agreed to, and it was decided that the report of the committee should be adopted to-morrow.

The gerrymander bill was then read a second time and passed in committee. To the motion that the report of the committee be adopted, Mr. Bentley moved that it be adopted this day three months. He pointed out that the bill had not been asked for by the people; on the contrary the gerrymander has been specifically denounced by the people whom it most affects. But the Government with their little majority seem to be determined to go on in spite of the people, whether their measure were right or wrong. The people are undoubtedly patient, quiet and long suffering. But the Government will probably find out when it is too late that they have made a serious mistake in respect to this bill.

Mr. Underhay continued the debate, and had the floor when the House rose at six o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 14.

House met at 11 30 and sat with closed doors till recess.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Names.

SIR,—The Patriot has taken pains to publish in bold type the names of members of the Opposition who voted against the amalgamation bill, owing to several of its obnoxious clauses. Will you kindly publish in equally bold type the names of the Peters-McLean Farquharson Combination and its followers who voted to inflict on the Province the notorious gerrymander of King's County, to curtail the franchise of the young men of the Province, disfranchise the Government employes, to saddle the Province with a debenture debt, to place the management of elections in the hands of its own creatures, and voted for the infamous two-thirds clause. The names of those gentlemen are:

FREDERICK PETERS,
JAMES R McLEAN,
ANGUS McMILLAN,
DONALD FARQUHARSON,
J. W. RICHARDS,
GEORGE FORBES,
PETER SINCLAIR,
H. C. McDONALD,
J. A. MATHESON,
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
A. B. WARBURTON,
ALFRED McWILLIAMS,
JOHN H. BELL,
BERNARD McLELLAN,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
J. H. CUMMISKEY.

ELECTOR.

The Rights of Women.

SIR,—Premier Peters seems to think that the cause of prohibition would be injured if women were allowed to vote. He also thinks that some other cause would be injured if *men* were to vote. If his government is in power much longer the people will have all their rights taken from them. We are led to believe that if women had the right to vote for men to represent them Mr. Peters would soon have to step down. We hope that the women of this Province have a higher sense of justice than to uphold such tyranny as has been displayed by the Peters Government. Why should not the women of this Island be allowed to have a voice in all questions conducive to the welfare and upbuilding of its people? Have they not helped, by their labor and economy, to bring it from a howling wilderness to its present state of fertility and prosperity? And now they want to have the privilege of helping to elect honest and economical men to guard and manage the public funds in a better way than they have been managed of late. The thanks of the women of this Province are due to such men as Messrs. Bentley, Shaw and Underhay for their advocacy of woman's rights.

Hoping that the time is not far distant when women of this Island will have the privilege of voting for such men to guard the interests of our country before it becomes hopelessly engulfed in debt, and believing that this should be the prayer of every loyal citizen, I am

P. E. ISLAND WOMAN.

April 11, 1893.

Credit Where Credit Is Due.

SIR,—I notice in your last weekly edition that you make reference to the credit done the Province by the very praiseworthy manner in which a Kinkora boy has distinguished himself at University Medical College, New York. I was highly pleased with your complimentary remarks thereon, but cannot understand why you place Mr. P. C. Murphy a native of Alberton. The successful young M. D. and prizewinner is a son of Thomas Murphy, Esq., Kinkora, where he was born and lived until he secured a position on the P. E. I. Railway as station agent and operator, in which capacity he resided for a time in Bloomfield—some twelve or fifteen miles from Alberton—and other stations on the line, but never in Alberton. Kinkora is proud of Mr. Murphy's success, as well as of many other of her boys, who, without even ordinary advantages, have done credit to the place of their birth. By giving this publicity in your highly esteemed journal, you will oblige.

JUSTICE.

Kinkora, April 12, 1893.

A Grand Establishment.

The opening of a new and commodious carpet department was the medium of attracting a much larger number of visitors than usual to Prowse Bros'. store on Wednesday and Thursday. Universal astonishment was expressed at the extent and beauty of the range of carpets, clothing and hats shown; their carpets being literally gorgeous with beautiful colors and exquisite designs. As a result of their commendable enterprise this firm can now fairly lay claim to having one of the best equipped mercantile establishment in the Province being provided with all modern improvements, such as elevator, cash carriers, etc., to facilitate the transaction of their extensive and growing business.

NEW GOODS

—OPENED AT—

JAS. PATON & CO'S.,

(x)

New Veilings,
New Hats,
New Ribbons,
New Flowers,
New Gloves,
New Capes.

JAS. PATON & CO., 168 VICTORIA ROW.

Charlottetown, April 14, 1893.

STMR. MIRAMICHI

Leaves Montreal for Charlottetown,

First Trip, - - Saturday, 29th April.
Second Trip, - Monday, 15th May.

Thereafter Every Alternate Monday.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 14, 1893—2w 2aw

Grain Bags.

5,000 SECOND HAND.

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY.

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BEANS.

100 BARRELS LANDING TO-DAY.

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY.

ap14—3i eod

Change of Co-Partnership

FROM the 31st January last J. S. Carvell retired from the firm of CARVELL BROTHERS, and the undersigned, F. Parker Carvell and John A. Messervey, were from that day taken into the co-partnership.

The business will be carried on as heretofore by the subscribers, who now constitute the firm of Carvell Brothers.

L. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN,
JOHN A. MESSERVEY,
F. PARKER CARVELL.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, April 8th, 1893.

roy gaz 3w dy prs 1w wy prs 3w

CARVELL BROS.

JUST RECEIVED:

150 BARRELS ROLLED OATS,
150 " Oatmeal,
300 " Beans,
100 dozen Washboards,
50 boxes Ammonia Soap,
200 coils 12 ply Manilla,
200 " 15 " "
75 " 18 " "
50 pails Cottolene,
1 case Toilet Soaps,
20 cases Crystaline Salt.

CARVELL BROS.

Wanted at Once.

COAT, Pants and Vest Makers, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Apply at once.

JAMES McLEOD & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
Cameron Block, next to Reddin Bros.

ap11—tf

S. S. "Vancouver."

S. S. "Milanese."

(x)

By the above Steamers, just arrived at Halifax from London, England, we will this week receive and open an exceptionally fine stock of

FASHIONABLE LONDON GOODS

—COMPRISING—

Ladies' Mantles, Capes, Dress Goods, Millinery, Silks, Gloves, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces and Fancy Goods.

The goods have been personally selected, and embrace the latest London and Continental Styles.

Extra value in Black Dress Goods. Ladies should see them.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail.

Charlottetown, April 12, 1893.

Infinitely Superior to Extract of Beef.

(x)

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

is the concentrated feeding qualities of Beef, deprived of superfluous material, skin, fat or indigestible tissue, and it is the quintessence of the virtues of Beef.

Extracts of Beef, on the other hand, are only the extracted juices of Beef, which, at best, can only stimulate.

ap3—dy & wky

Just Try

Ammonia Soap ONCE.

You will find it the very best Soap you ever used.

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