

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 16, 1886.

The Victory—Yesterday.

By the election of Mr. Boyver, the Local Government have scored a very gratifying and significant triumph. It is now evident that they possess in as full measure as ever the confidence of the independent farmers—the bone and sinew of the country. In 1882, at the general election, Mr. Nicholson was elected for the same district by a majority of one hundred; now—two and a half years later—and seven years after they assumed office—Mr. Boyver was elected by a majority about equally as large, Mr. Nicholson polling 570 votes in 1882, and Mr. Boyver 813 in 1886. This is a complete vindication of the policy of prudence and economy; and a definite and positive sign that the farmers are in full sympathy with the efforts of the Government to obtain the fulfillment of the Terms of Union.

Good News from Boston.

Arrangements are being made to place a commodious and powerful steamship, in connection with the well-known steamers Carroll and Worcester, on the Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island line on or about April 1st.

With reference to the above paragraph, which we clip from a Boston paper, we find, upon enquiry of Messrs. Carvell Brothers, the Agents here of the steamers of this line, that they are advised of the arrangements referred to, and the prospects now are that, in addition to our old friends the "Carroll and Worcester," we shall have another large, fast and commodious steamer to run in connection with them. This is gratifying news. We wish the steamers every success.

What Does it Mean?

Mr. L. H. DAVIES, M. P., was to leave Ottawa for Boston on the 11th inst., the day fixed for the consideration of the Riel motion of want of confidence. Since the execution of the Metis chief, Mr. Davies has been somewhat reserved in his opinions about the fate of the Northwest rebels. Yet, it is well known, he is in the habit of airing his views on the floor of the House on every possible occasion, and surely he will return to the Capital in time to state his opinions on the Riel affair. In the event of his returning before the debate on that question is over, he will have an opportunity of indulging in one of his three hours speeches. But it is just possible that if he does return, he may remain silent for once, and thus the world will never know what he thinks about the hanging of the rebel chieftain, Riel. His constituents, however, would really like to know.

The Riel Question.

The Patriot is very much exercised because the question on Mr. Landry's resolution in the House of Commons, expressing regret that Riel had been executed, was put in a direct form so that the House could meet the question fairly, without any amendment or side issue of any kind. The Grits don't like to face the question squarely. They want to introduce amendments. They are afraid to take the vote on the real merits of the case. Not long since they were clamorous for Riel's execution. They would hold the Ministry at Ottawa "personally" responsible if anything were allowed to interfere to save this murderer from the gallows. This cry was kept up by Grit organs everywhere until the execution took place. After that their tune was changed. They characterized the execution as a "judicial murder," a "tragedy," and such like. But now that they are called upon to vote the square ticket on the bald question of Riel's execution, they squirm and wriggle terribly. They are very wrath because a motion is made in the House of Commons on which they must vote yes or no, specifically, as to whether Louis Riel should have been executed. Mr. Blake will have to "say the word" one way or the other, and his followers, who have been waiting for that "word" as to whether Riel was a "traitor and murderer" or not, will have to stand up and be counted on one side or the other.

Mr. Cameron's "Correct List."

It will be remembered that Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., not long since accused the Conservative Ministers of "scandalous nepotism"; and published a long list of officials who, he said, had been appointed by Ministers who were their relatives. THE EXAMINER pointed out at the time that, with the fine instinct which characterizes the true Grit gentleman, Mr. Cameron had not scrupled, without cause, to heap dishonor over the grave of the Hon. J. C. Pope, and ventured to express the opinion that his charges against other Ministers would be found to be as false, if not as mean, as those directed against the late lamented Minister from this Province. It appears that this opinion is correct. The Toronto Mail shows that in by far the larger number of cases on which Mr. Cameron's charges of "scandalous nepotism" were based, the officials named are either not at all related to members of the Government, or were appointed long before the Ministers obtained their portfolios. Here are a few of the instances adduced by the Mail. The quotations are Mr. Cameron's; the truth is appended in each case:

on's; the truth is appended in each case: "Sir John Macdonald's brother-in-law, late Deputy Minister of Justice, draws a pension." "Sc. Col. Bernard was in the service long before he became related to Sir John, and was pensioned by Mr. Blake." "P. McPherson, his nephew, is a clerk in the Public Works at a salary of \$1,000." "No such officer, Mr. A. D. McPherson was appointed by Mr. Mackenzie." "Hugh J. Macdonald, his son, is the solicitor of the C. P. R.; Mr. Macdonald is not the solicitor of the C. P. R., but his firm fill that position for the land department of the railway, the appointment being solely in the hands of the latter." "Thomas Patterson, Hon. Mr. Bowell's son's father-in-law, is Customs appraiser at Ottawa." "Mr. Patterson was an official before Mr. Bowell, Jr., married his daughter." "Dr. Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Chapleau's brother, is clerk in the House of Commons." "Dr. Chapleau became an officer in 1882, long before Hon. Mr. Chapleau entered the Dominion Parliament." "Chapleau, another brother, is clerk in the Department of State." "Same answer." "E. J. Languevin, Sir Hector's brother, draws \$3,000 as Clerk of the Senate." "Was in the service before Confederation." "Robert Romain, Hon. Mr. White's brother-in-law, is settled as stationary clerk for the House of Commons." "Appointment made by Printing Committee, of which Hon. Mr. White was not a member." "Thomas Ryan, his cousin, holds an office in the Customs at Montreal." "There is no relationship." "Fred Talley, Sir Leonard Tilley's brother-in-law, Comptroller of the Dominion Currency." "Entered the service before his marriage." "H. P. Sandal, his cousin, clerk in the Customs." "No relation." "T. O. Sandal, cousin, tide-waiter." "No relation." "E. J. Jones, cousin, collector of Customs." "No relation." "D. E. Hannington, uncle, collector of Customs at St. John's." "This gentleman received this appointment in 1874, twenty years before Sir Leonard entered public life." "Mr. Benford, another brother-in-law, in the Inland Revenue Department." "No such person in the department." "There is a Mr. Hanford there, but he is not a brother-in-law to Sir Leonard." "A. Cherry Valley, a son-in-law, in the office of the Privy Council." "No relation. Entered the service in 1877, and before he was married." "CARVELL, a nephew, Senator in 1881." "Senator Carvell is not a nephew. He married Sir Leonard's first wife's brother's or sister's daughter."

Lobsters for New Zealand.

For some time past, several persons largely interested in the lobster trade have had in view the opening up of a new market (so far as this Island is concerned) for lobsters; and we are pleased to learn that steps are now being taken towards this end. It is well known that a large portion of such goods, after having been shipped from this side, find their way to New Zealand and Australia, and there realize good prices. Considerable correspondence has been exchanged with these places during the past twelve months, and late advices are very encouraging for operating next season in that direction. At first some obstacles may appear in shipping to such a distance as few men would be willing or able to wait for returns until the goods reached their destination. But if, as we are given to understand, it is the intention of several shippers to form themselves into a company for this purpose, we see no reason why they could not make direct shipments to these countries. All that is required is a little pluck and some capital, both of which commodities we are assured, can still be found in this Province. It is proposed to put a sailing ship on the berth here about the 1st July next, having a capacity for from 8,000 to 10,000 cases, to sail direct for New Zealand. There can be no doubt that, if brought to a successful issue, this new departure would prove of incalculable benefit to those engaged in the lobster business in this Province. One of the chief drawbacks that lobstermen have to contend with at present is, that after making large advances they have to wait a considerable time before the lobsters are packed and ready for shipment; then instead of being able to make direct sales in the English markets, to which far the largest portion of such goods are sent, shippers are frequently obliged to consign to agents in London and Liverpool. This, under the most favorable circumstances, is an unsatisfactory way of doing business, for it not infrequently happens that these consignments are held over for several months at a heavy cost, and finally when account sales are received, accompanied as they too often are by a long list of charges, shippers find that there is no money in it. Now, we do not expect that this objectionable feature of the trade can be immediately removed under the proposed scheme; but may we not fairly hope that if such a trade with New Zealand is once worked up, foreign buyers may be attracted to this Province during the fishing season, and those who are known to put up only good and reliable brands, may find purchasers ready to buy on the spot. We wish the promoters of this scheme success, and we trust that during the coming season we may be enabled to chronicle the departure of one of our Island ships laden with the productions of our own Province, for the distant shores of New Zealand.

The Gillis Commutation.

The following official letter was received by High Sheriff Longworth this afternoon: OTTAWA, 8th March, 1886. Sir—With reference to my telegram of this day, I have the honor to inform you that in the case of the convict Alexander Gillis, who was tried before the Honorable Mr. Justice Hensley, at the sittings of the Supreme Court of the Province of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown, in January, 1886, for the crime of murder, and having been convicted thereof, was sentenced to Death, such sentence to be carried into execution on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1886. His Excellency, the Governor-General, on behalf of Her Majesty, has thought fit to order that such sentence of death passed on the said Alexander Gillis be commuted into imprisonment for the term of his natural life in the Dorchester Penitentiary. You are hereby directed, in pursuance of the Act, 28 Vic., Cap. 44, Section 24, to convey the said convict to that Penitentiary. You will also be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this letter. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, Under-Secretary of State. To the High Sheriff of Queen's Charlottetown, P. E. Island. The forms to be used in amending Lists of Voters can be obtained from Mr. A. A. McLean, Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association. Voters will take notice that all applications for amendment will require to be filed with the Revising Officer on or before the 31st day of March, instant.

VICTORY!

The Election Yesterday.

BOYVER ELECTED!

Liberal-Conservatives Triumphant.

The weather yesterday was as fine as could be desired; and the contest throughout the Second Legislative Council District of Queen's County was lively. The Opposition exhausted themselves in their effort to score a party victory, which would seem to show that "the tide had turned." But all in vain. The Liberal-Conservative voters came gallantly up to the polls; and the victory is theirs. Following are the results as heard from—open to correction:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes names like R. Rodd, B. P. Road, 13; McLaughlin, B. P. Road, 17; Hughes, Covehead Road, 17; Duck's, Pleasant Grove, 19; York, 27; Beilford, 42; Tracadie Cross Roads, 43; Mount Stewart, 49; Monaghan Road, 50; Johnston's River, 59; Lot 48 (Mitchell), 57; Southport, 34; Lot 49 (Lane's), 36; Plaquid Road, 38; Cherry Valley, 54; Vernon River, 25; Murray Harbor Road, 56; Caledonia, 29; Orwell Cove, 27; Pinette Mills, 56; Mrs. McLeod's, Lot 38, 28; Belle Creek, 27; Wood Islands, 16.

Nicholson's majority in 1882 was 100.

The Police Inspection.

PRECISELY at 11 o'clock this morning the police force of Charlottetown, in diversified uniform, were drawn up in a semicircle before His Honor the Superintendent, who, in compliance with a resolution passed by the City Council, proceeded to instruct them as to the performance of their duties with regard to the enforcement of the Scott Act. His Worship the Mayor occupied a seat beside the Superintendent, and there was present a delegation from the Dominion Alliance. His Honor opened the proceedings by remarking that hitherto the police inspections had been private, and that this was the first in peition thrown open to the public. His reason for so doing was that, for the first time since he became Magistrate, the City Council had thought fit to pass a resolution asking him to see that the laws were enforced, and a delegation from the Dominion Alliance had waited upon the Council and himself with a view of emphasizing the request.

With regard to the police force and the performance of their duties, he himself was perfectly satisfied, though a portion of the press had seen fit, with very little knowledge of the subject, to write articles, making violent attacks upon the force for every trivial dereliction of duty. Without laying himself open to the charge of egotism, he supposed that he was in a position to know more about the performance of the police duties than outsiders, and he re-iterated that he was perfectly satisfied with the police and their efforts in the cause. He then indulged in a very laudatory review of the personnel of the force and their achievements since he had been invested with the "supreme control," and ventured the assertion, that no other city with a like Police Force could show such a satisfactory state of affairs and almost total absence of crime. He remarked in support of his assertion that crime had decreased 50 per cent. from what it was six years ago, and as one result of the vigilance of the police some 300 odd prosecutions against illicit selling had been instituted. (Here the police had the assistance of Mr. Curtis, License Commissioner, the Dominion Alliance and Mr. Crawford, Inspector under the "Dominion License Act." Mr. Curtis was not now in a position to prosecute; the Dominion Alliance evidently did not intend to prosecute further at present; the "Dominion License Act" had been declared illegal, and Mr. Crawford's occupation was gone—consequently, in the future, the police would have to rely upon their own efforts. The police had been sworn to enforce the law. He, the Magistrate, had been sworn to see the laws enforced. It was not for either of them to question whether the law was a good one or not, or whether it was likely to effect the desired end. Their plain duty and only course was to enforce the laws of the city, the laws of the Province, and the Dominion laws, so long as they remained on the Statutes, irrespective of whether they were good or bad. He then referred to the suspensions lately made for intemperate habits. These suspensions had been made very reluctantly on his part, as they affected the best men under his control; men who had done their duty faithfully in other respects. He had inquired into the circumstances, and after due deliberation had affixed the penalty which he deemed adequate; and, in his dealings with the Police Force, he did not propose to hold a public investigation, as demanded by the press. Should his action not be deemed satisfactory, he could be removed at short notice.

He then called upon the members of the Force to carry out the law. In this they would have the moral support of many, which would make their work somewhat easier. On the other hand, they would encounter the opposition of many who thought the law undesirable. If any member of the force was not prepared to do his best, either from fear of being called an "informant" or from dread of offending a strong party, it would be better for him to resign his position and cease to be a policeman, as the law would have to be enforced. Other matters upon which the police generally were instructed at their inspections, were, properly speaking, of a private nature, and would be deferred until the next monthly inspection. He then called upon His Worship, the Mayor, who said he had no remarks to offer after what His Honor the Superintendent had said, as he had gone very fully into the matter. The police then saluted and withdrew, stern determination being depicted upon each countenance.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Rubbers and Boots mended at Dorsey, Goff & Co's, 16 1/2 St.

GRAND CONCERT, BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, MARKET HALL, St. Patrick's Night.

Under the Auspices of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, MARKET HALL, St. Patrick's Night.

- PROGRAMME. PART I. 1. Chorus—"Let Erin Remember the Days of Old" St. Dunstan's Choir. 2. Solo Vocal—"Life is all Checkered with Sorrow and Joy" Moore Mrs. Roome. 3. Piano Solo—"Valse Brillante" Lysberg Miss Caven. 4. Solo Vocal—"God Bless Old Ireland" Moore Mrs. Blake. 5. Cornet Solo—"Irish Airs" Moore Mr. Fletcher. 6. Solo Vocal—"The Meeting of the Waters" Moore Miss Hickey. 7. Solo Vocal—"Believe me, if all those Evening Young Charms" Moore Mr. Maynard. 8. Chorus—"Happy and Light" Balfie St. Dunstan's Choir. PART II. 9. Chorus—"Sunrise" White St. Dunstan's Choir. 10. Solo Vocal—"Katie's Letter" Lady Dufferin Mrs. Strickland. 11. Solo Vocal—"Ehren on the Rhine" Hutchison Dr. Gallant. 12. Piano Duet—"Irish Airs" The Misses Murphy and Cahill. 13. Solo Vocal—"Rhein Wine" Gray Prof. Caven. 14. Solo Vocal—"Ireland's Freedom" Mrs. Gaul. 15. Instrumental—"Always Jolly" Waltzes, Resch Messrs. Strong, Fletcher and Blanchard. 16. Chorus—"Merry Spring" Borghis St. Dunstan's Choir. "God Save the Queen." Admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.15 p. m. Concert at 8 p. m. JOHN HENNESSY, Secretary. March 16, 1886.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steam Coal," will be received until SATURDAY, APRIL 10th, inclusive, for the supply of Six Thousand (6,000) Tons of the best fresh-mined ROUND STEAM COAL for locomotive use. Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered as follows:— Charlottetown, \$4.50 tons. Summerside, \$4.00 " Georgetown, \$3.50 " Souris, \$3.00 " Cape Traverse, \$1.50 " At least one-quarter of the whole quantity required, at each of the above-mentioned stations, to be delivered on or before the 30th day of JUNE next, and delivery of the whole to be completed on or before the first day of OCTOBER, 1886. The first payment will be made in July and monthly thereafter. Ten (10) per cent will be retained from each payment until the final and satisfactory completion of the contract. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, March 16, 1886—dy31 wy il pat

ENTERTAINMENT.

IN connection with the Second Methodist Sabbath School an Entertainment will be given, THURSDAY, 18th MARCH.

- PART I. Select Readings, Recitations and Dialogues. Cantata—"The Choicest Gift." PART II. An arrangement of entirely new music, including Solos, Duets and Quartets. Give us a full house. Programmes furnished at the door. Admission, 15 cents. By order of the Committee. March 15, 1886.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THIS is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of B. WILLIAMS & CO., has, on this eighth day of February, A. D., 1886, been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. B. Williams from the firm. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D., 1886. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, JAMES BARRETT, AUGUSTUS DOWN. Signed in the presence of Geo. ALLEY. Referring to the above notice, we beg to inform the public that we have assumed the liabilities of the above-named firm, and have been authorized to collect all debts due to the same and to grant receipts for the same; and we take this opportunity to inform our friends that the business of the late firm will be carried on by us, at the old stand, Fowall Wharf, under the name and firm of BARRETT & DOWN, and to solicit a continuance of the patronage extended by them to the late firm. BARRETT & DOWN. Ch'town, March 15, 1886.—3i

BEER BROS. REQUEST and immediate settlement of all accounts due the firm of W. W. BEER. March 10, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Towelings, Tickings, White and Colored Knitting Cottons.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

1 CASE EMBROIDERY, direct from Switzerland, just opened.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, March 15.—wkly.

JAS. PATON & CO, MARKET SQUARE,

OFFER special inducements to purchasers of House Furnishing Goods, during the month of March. Those in need of Carpets and Oilcloths should give us a call. Our stock is pronounced the largest and cheapest in the city, and entirely new. 100 rolls Carpet, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Hemp. 75 " Oilcloth, from one foot to twelve feet wide.

A special lot of Scotch and Union Carpets will be cleared out at cost. See these, as they are genuine Bargains.

Grand value in White and Grey Cottons, Shirtings, Print Cottons, Cretonnes, Table Linens, Towels and Bed Tickings, 1,200 pairs Corsets, cheap. Gilray's Patent Lace Curtain Stretcher. Ladies should see them.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO.

March 5, 1886.

BEER BROS.

MARCH.

SPECIAL Prices on HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

- CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES.

Exceptional values in White Cottons and Embroideries. We invite you to compare these with similar goods offered elsewhere, and feel confident you will find it to your advantage to purchase at

BEER BROS., 73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1886.

PILLOW COTTONS

— AND —

SHEETINGS,

TOWELS AND TOWELLING.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE

— AT —

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House. Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1886.—dy wkly