

THE DAILY EXAMINER. NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

The Quebec Resolutions.

The resolutions of the delegates (so-called) who went to Quebec, unauthorized by either Legislature or people, have been published. They number twenty-four, and refer to many points, some important and some unimportant.

As to the power of disallowance by the Governor-General-in-Council, the Conference have resolved that the British North America Act should be "amended by taking away this power of disallowing Provincial Statutes, leaving to the people of each Province, through their representatives in the Provincial Legislature, the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the subjects assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in Council as before Confederation; and the power of disallowance to be exercised in regard to the Province upon the same principles as the same is exercised in the case of Federal Acts."

Concerning the preparation of Electoral Lists, it is said that "there exists in each Province the requisite machinery for preparing voters' lists, and revising the same for elections to the Provincial Assembly; that, without any detriment to either Federal or Provincial interests, the lists so prepared were used for twenty years at all Federal elections, under the express terms of the British North America Act and of subsequent statutes of the Federal Parliament; that the preparation of separate voters lists for Federal elections is cumbersome and confusing, and involves great loss of time and needless expense to all concerned therein; and that in the opinion of this Conference the British North America Act should be so amended as to provide that all elections to the Federal Parliament in any Province, the qualification and list of electors should be the same as for the Legislative Assembly of the Province."

The delegates say that by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency is assigned to the Federal Parliament; that there is no Federal law on that subject now in force; that, in the absence of a law for the whole Dominion, it is in the public interest that each Province should be at liberty to deal with the matter, subject to any Federal law which may hereafter be passed; that it is doubtful how far under the present provisions of the Act, the Provincial Legislatures can deal with the subject; and it is desirable that the Act be amended by expressly giving to the Provinces the necessary jurisdiction in the absence of and subject to any Federal law."

The power of "respite, relieving and pardoning prisoners" convicted of offences under the Provincial laws, at present exercised by the Governor General, should, the delegates say, be administered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and indeed "the power of dealing with all matters relating to the execution of provincial laws should belong to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for each Province."

But the Financial Question is evidently the gist of the whole matter; and on this question the Delegates say—

"That this Conference is of opinion that a basis for a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several Provinces for their Local purposes and the support of their Governments and Legislatures may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:

(A.) Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures to be according to population and as follows:

- (a) Where the population is under 150,000..... \$100,000
(b) Where the population is 150,000 but does not exceed 200,000..... 150,000
(c) Where the population is 200,000 but does not exceed 400,000..... 180,000
(d) Where the population is 400,000 but does not exceed 800,000..... 190,000
(e) Where the population is 800,000 but does not exceed 1,500,000..... 225,000
(f) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000, 240,000.

(B.) Instead of an annual grant per head of population, now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each Province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000; and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

(C.) The population as ascertained by the last decennial census, to govern except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and as to these two Provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed, until the actual population is, by the census, ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population, so ascertained, to govern;

(D.) The amounts to be paid and granted yearly by the Dominion to the Provinces respectively to be declared by Imperial enactment to be final and absolute, and not within the power of the Federal Parliament to alter, add to or vary;

(E.) That the following table shows the amounts which, instead of those now payable for Government and Legislation and per capita allowances, would hereafter be annually payable by the Dominion to the several Provinces (the same being calculated according to the last decennial census for the Provinces of

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and according to the limit of population now fixed by statute for the Province of British Columbia and Manitoba.)

Table with 4 columns: Province, Population census 1881, Allowance to Government and Legislature, Total Allowance for Government & Subsidy per head. Rows for Ontario, Quebec, N.S., N.B., P.E.I., Manitoba, B.C.

The delegates conclude by saying that it is desirable that the proposal above set forth should be considered by the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion; and, if approved of, should be submitted to the Provincial Legislatures.

Further, that the several Provinces of the Dominion, through their respective Legislatures, should at the earliest practicable moment, take steps with the view of securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament of amendments to the British North America Act in accordance with the resolutions.

School of Art and Design, Halifax.

The city of Halifax recently commemorated the Jubilee of our Gracious Queen by the inauguration of a School of Art and Design. The movement was largely inspired and carried to a successful issue through the energy and ability of a talented lady who has of late years made that city her home. Mrs. Leonowens, the lady referred to, is the widow of an English military officer, who died in India a few years after their marriage. Since then Mrs. Leonowens has been an extensive traveller. For some years she occupied the position of Governess at the Regal Court of Siam her experience of which she has given to the world in her work "An English Governess at the Court of Siam."

The Art School above referred to is now in operation with 150 students, nearly 70 of whom are mechanics in the free evening classes. Lessons are given in painting, decorating, modelling, free hand and model drawing as well as mechanical and architectural. It is hoped that the school may be the means of giving to the Lower Provinces an opportunity of acquiring such a technical education as has long been wanted.

Mrs. Leonowens having seen the School fairly started, is now anxious that its future success should be assured; and with this object in view is endeavoring to raise an endowment fund. For this purpose she will shortly visit Charlottetown, and expects to deliver a lecture on "Siam, its King and Court" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the evening of the 24th inst. Mrs. Leonowens has already lectured in the Academy of Music, Halifax, and elsewhere, with great acceptance, and from the flattering notices which have appeared in the papers from time to time of these lectures, we bespeak for those who have the good fortune to hear on that evening a rare treat.

Royalty Voters.

We are informed that the electors who reside in Charlottetown Royalty will be entitled to vote at the coming Scott Act election in this city, and that provision will be made to enable them to do so.

When the Scott Act was first adopted in this city in the year 1879 the electors of the Royalty came in and their votes were received along with the other voters in this city; and again in the year 1884 the votes of all who were desirous of voting were taken and counted. The electors in the Royalty having, on the two occasions, when the Act was adopted and continued voted, it seems nothing but fair that they should again vote; and for this purpose polls will be opened in both the East and West Royalty, and the votes of all Royalty electors taken.

Editorial Notes.

—A Rambler who writes for the St. John Sun concludes a racy letter about a visit to P. E. Island with the following remarks:—

"An abundant harvest has blessed the labors of the husbandman; immense quantities of agricultural produce are being exported daily; signs of progress are seen on every hand; and despite all that can be said to the contrary, few places can show greater improvements in the last quarter of a century than Prince Edward Island."

—Mr. Laurier, who is stumping in Haldimand, is reported to have declared himself as follows: "Tory politicians have called me a rebel," but "rebel" "as I am, there is great difficulty in my mind, a difficulty which I have not solved. It is that I am not quite sure commercial union would be consistent with the duty we owe to the Mother Country."

DIRECT from London, 100 half-chests very choice Tea, selling low, wholesale and retail at J. B. Macdonald's.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If Not the Scott Act—What?

SIR,—In replying to the criticisms of "Vindex," which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst., we shall state what we have to say as briefly as possible. It is not for us to say what opportunities our critic may have had for the study of the questions of rum, law and politics, but from the position he takes in the contribution referred to above, we fear that his possible superior advantages in the three-fold line already indicated, have not yet enabled him to see the hard, logical results which must follow the action now proposed in reference to the matter now agitating the public mind.

What is the earthly use of announcing to us in a sort of serious manner, that "If the Scott Act be defeated on the 24th inst., it will still remain in force until the publication of the Governor-General's proclamation revoking the said Act." Does not every friend of the principles of Temperance and social order, and every man in every ram-shop of Charlottetown, know that if the Canada Temperance Act is defeated, the issuing of the Governor-General's proclamation will be as formal a transaction as we can imagine any such document under the circumstances to be. If the Act is repealed in the coming election, all force and motive will undoubtedly pass out of the Act, and it is no use attempting to blind the eyes of a discerning public by bringing in a provision which will be ignored the very day the Act may suffer defeat. The sixty days read very well on the printed page, but this period, we contend, will be substantially a period of free liquor, or, as we have previously stated, "a carnival of rum." It is not so much what the Act says as to its continuance after the date of its repeal, but the sure and certain use the men engaged in the liquor traffic will not fail to make of the changed situation, should the petitioners for repeal prove victorious on the 24th.

This is one of the vital points to which all right thinking men are looking, and they are not mistaken in the conclusion to which they have come. And let us say to "Vindex" that there are many individuals who have enjoyed splendid opportunities for acquiring a wide and thorough acquaintance with certain specified departments of knowledge and yet with all their unusual facilities and all their stores of learning, have never been noted for their wisdom nor have ever said or done anything that the world cares to remember. The kingship of common sense is what some men ought to recognize more fully than they do, and a little more careful training in the rugged university of practical every day life would save them from being misled by such bubbles as our anonymous critic indulges in, when he fain would have us believe, that everything will go on as usual after the 24th, should the Scott Act suffer defeat. Perhaps "Vindex" wonders at our incredulity, but a little acquaintance with the actual situation compels us to our present position and we cannot help it.

The points raised by us in our letter on "The Carnival of Rum," may appear to our critic absurd; nevertheless, we believe them to be true. If "Vindex" is still perplexed, we commend him to his own charming little parable of the "army" and "locomotive," and leave him to draw the quiet and innocent lessons it is calculated to impart. W. HARRISON.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

This being Scott Act Day at the police court quite a number of defendants and spectators turned up. There were eleven cases for trial but no convictions were obtained. In five cases the man Nicholson was a witness, but he did not appear. After considerable discussion and argument the prosecutor decided to withdraw the cases, and they were dismissed by the Magistrate. The remaining six cases were adjourned at the request of the prosecutor.

Regarding Nicholson, for whose testimony the cases have been so continually adjourned, it appeared to-day that subpoenas were served on him yesterday by the prosecutor, but Nicholson neglected to attend. It was objected that Henderson could not serve subpoenas in his own case. The Magistrate stated that when the subpoenas were issued he told Henderson to take an officer with him and serve them, and thus avoid the legal question which had now arisen regarding the legality of the service, and if his orders had been obeyed by Henderson this doubt would not have been cast on the services. Notwithstanding this, however, if the prosecution would shoulder the responsibility he would issue warrants for Nicholson's arrest. The cases were subsequently dropped by the prosecution.

The Potato Trade.

Business is rushing at the Intercolonial freight depot, the usual fall trade being supplemented by a big movement of potatoes towards the States. Shipments are coming from nearly every station along the Northern and St. John and Truro divisions, while the supply from Prince Edward Island is beyond all precedent. There are enough potatoes now lying at Point du Chene to fill one hundred cars. A special with eighteen box cars of potatoes and four car loads of eggs arrived yesterday morning, and three specials per day is the average at present, and even this additional service does not suffice to keep up with the demand. Two hundred and fifty freight cars were handled at the St. John Station last week, and this week's business will show an advance on these figures. The carrying capacity of the Intercolonial steamers and New Brunswick railway is taxed to its utmost to bear away the volume of potatoes arriving in this city by the Intercolonial. Some 250 of the I. C. R.'s box cars are now away to the west with this freight. The I. C. R. staff in the freight sheds and offices are among the hardest worked men in the city, and are beyond doubt the busiest of all the Intercolonial railway's employees.—St. John Sun.

The Boston Herald recently published a report of an interview with Mr. Wiman, in which the latter pointed out that commercial union would afford to Boston a great opportunity to prosper at Canada's expense. Mr. Wiman says, the Herald's report is not true. But perhaps the idea is.

In Brief, And to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember: No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Boston Comedy Co

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager, Friday Evening, Nov. 11, 1887, the beautiful Irish drama

Kathleen Mavourneen, and the laughable farce.

A SILENT WOMAN

Admission 25, 35, and 50 cents. Seats for sale at usual places. Doors open at 7:30. Performance at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see bills of the day. Nov. 11, 1887.

BAGS.

NOW Landing Ex. Bonavista. 2,500 Grain and Potato Sacks Wholesale at Lowest Prices. FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Nov. 11, 1887.—21

APPLES.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. 100 Barrels, in Baldwins, King Thomkins, Bishop Pippins, Ribston Pippins, Golden Russets, Spitzenburgs, Talman, Sweet's, &c.

This is a choice lot of fall and winter fruits. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Nov. 11, 1887.—11

NOTICE.

THE Brig Peeres has just arrived and will sail for Hamilton, Bermuda, on or about THURSDAY, Nov. 17th.

As only a limited number of Horses and Cattle will be taken on deck, parties intending to ship horses will please apply at once to A. HORNE & CO., or to HENRY C. O'NEILL, at Peake's No. 1 Wharf. Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1887.—31

Apples and Fish.

BY Auction, MONDAY, November 14th, at 11 o'clock. 50 Barrels Gravensteins, 25 do Baldwins, 25 do Tomkins, 25 do P. P. pins, &c. A specially choice lot, fine and well put up. —ALSO— 150 Barrels Herring. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1887.—21

FLOUR AND HERRING.

We have now in stock, and to arrive, a large quantity of Flour, "Patent" and "Straight Grade." —ALSO— No. 1 Labrador and Main Adue, C. B. Herring, in whole and Half-barrels—every Barrel Warranted. All of which will be sold Cheap, Wholesale and Retail.

A. HORNE & CO., Upper Queen St. Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1887.—11 law w 41

RED CROSS LINE

THE S. S. "MIRANDA" IS INTENDED TO SAIL AS FOLLOWS: NEW YORK TO CHARLOTTETOWN, NOVEMBER 20th. CHARLOTTETOWN TO NEW YORK, VIA HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 12th. NOVEMBER 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah, Bermuda, West Indies, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, and other European Ports.

For freight or passage apply to FENTON T. NEWBERRY, AGENT. Ch'town, Oct. 28, 1887.

VIOLIN MUSIC.

MORIN LOWDRY, Teacher of the Violin, 282 Kent Street. Pupils taken from 10 years of age, upwards. Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1887.

BUY your Furniture at John Newson's. You can always rely upon his word. He would not even if he had good grounds publish at foot his advertisement an insinuating paragraph, reflecting upon trade competitors. He deals in honorable dealing all round. Such virtue merits public patronage. Call and examine his goods.

CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS IN SILK, PAR-FEIT, &c. TWO CASES AMERICAN COAT, at B. S. DAVIES & CO.'S, Cameron Block.

HARVEY MCKENNA, THE CHAMPION BILLIARDIST, AT THE OLD LONDON BILLIARD HALL, AT 8.30 TO-NIGHT. DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM. Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1887.

FURS!

ASTRACHAN SACQUES—Special lines of unsurpassed value, Latest Styles in Fur Dolmanettes, Capes, Promenades, Collars, muffs and Muff Bags, Cuffs and Trimmings, Black Fur Capes (very cheap), Men's Astrachan, Bear, Raccoon and Bison COATS, at Lowest Prices. All Goods are of very best make, and are priced low to secure quick sales at BEER BROS.

BEER BROS.

WE are now showing our New Stock of Carpets, in Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch, Manila, &c. Customers will find them unsurpassed for quality, designs and lowness of price. Daily expected, a large stock of New Rugs—all sizes and qualities.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1887.

CARPETS!

WE are now showing our New Stock of Carpets, in Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch, Manila, &c. Customers will find them unsurpassed for quality, designs and lowness of price. Daily expected, a large stock of New Rugs—all sizes and qualities.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1887.

B.S. Davies & Co. ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have opened in the Cameron Block a FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM TAILORING

— AND — Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,

with an Entirely NEW and FRESH STOCK, purchased in the Best Markets for Cash.

MR. MAYNARD, formerly Cutter at the London House will be in charge of the Tailoring Department. Correct Style and Good-fitting Garments Guaranteed.

A full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, and all the novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings, at prices as Low as are to be found.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1887—dy & wy 3mos

EQUALLY IMPORTANT.

All-wool Tweed (no shoddy) 50 cents a yard. Men's All-wool Liners and Drawers, 60 cents. All-wool Top Shirts, 75 cents; Silk, Wool and Cashmere Mufflers, 35 cents, up. Dent's Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.00. Men's Tweed Overcoats, \$1.25. Ladies' French Kid 4-Clasp Gloves, 80 cents; Corsets, 40 cents. Heavy Carriage Blankets, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Trunks, Valises and Small Wares at correspondingly low prices. I Sell for Cash, and NEVER SHALL BE UNDERSOLD.

J. D. REID,

TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT, Cameron Block

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1887—dy & wy 11