

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 7, 1893.

The Citizens' Meeting.

The Liberal Party want to secure a party advantage in the Provincial elections. That is the reason why they have taken away the Dominion officials' franchise. Everyone knows that this is so. No one knows it better than the editor of the Patriot. This is the secret of the Patriot's dread of a citizen's meeting. The outrage cannot be successfully defended. Consequently, the Patriot covertly attacks Mayor Haviland for daring to call a meeting in Market Hall. It declares that the Mayor has "no right to be asked to call such a meeting," and suggests, by inference, that the Mayor had no right to call it. How fearful the Government are of the breath of public opinion! The Government officials are—we suppose it will be admitted—citizens. Surely they have some share in the citizens' Market Hall? We venture to say that but one of the hundreds of men whose franchise is to be stripped away, pays more taxes into the city treasury each year than would pay for the use of the Market Hall four or five times over. Yet, when the citizens—without respect of party—desire to protest against the wrong which has been committed against them on behalf of the Liberal party (save the mark!) the Liberal Patriot interferes to say that they have no right to it, and declares that "such a dodge is little short of an outrage." How sensitive the Patriot is, all at once, to outrages!

The petition to the Mayor was signed by respectable men of both parties. We are informed by those who promoted the petition that no one who was asked to do so refused to sign it, and that only one man hesitated, though opponents and supporters of the Government were approached indiscriminately. Every one who is not a die-in-the-wool defender of the Petros Combination outrages sympathizes with the Dominion officials in respect to the tyrannical deprivation of which they are the subjects. It is felt that in the larger sense this is not at all a question of party politics. The Legislature have precisely the same right to take away a man's farm as they have to take away his franchise. They have the right of might, and as everyone would depreciate the Legislative robbery of a man's farm, so every one—that is to say every man who rightly appreciates the matter—deprecates the robbery of the Dominion officials' civil right to vote at elections. Consequently the sympathy and indignation of the people is not confined to Tories, but extends to British Canadian men of all parties and classes.

Is the Mayor, then, to be condemned for calling a citizens' meeting in Market Hall on the requisition that was presented to him? We know not. More than that, we feel sure that nine tenths of his constituents will commend his action.

British Trade Returns.

A study of recent British trade returns will perhaps cause our Provincial Government to pause before they demand that all the Canadian defences against the hostile tariffs of foreign countries be removed. In the first two months of this year the British imports were \$62,884,638 compared with \$73,363,175 for the same two months of 1892—a decrease of \$10,478,539. On the other hand, the exports of domestic produce fell from \$38,475,457 in 1892 to \$35,119,228 this year, a decline of \$3,356,229. It is stated that the heaviest decreases are in manufactured goods. The decreases are, without doubt, due to the continued operation of the high protective tariffs of foreign nations.

An Acadian Call to Arms!

Those stupid and malevolent Miminish resolutions may not, after all, prove an unmitigated evil. A spirit has been aroused by them in the Acadian press and public which, properly directed, must necessarily tend to the reversal of the policy which has made the First District of Prince County the plunder of unscrupulous place-seekers, and deprived the great majority of the electorate of the influence and interest they should have in our Provincial Government. True, the complete exclusion of the Tignish Acadian from our legislative halls may be traced directly to the part played by one from out his own household, so to speak, one whose personal interests have always dominated any desired that might smoulder in his breast to uplift his people or secure to them the share they have a just right to in district representation, and the obtaining and administering of those places which bear honor and emolument in their gift. In view of this wholesale deprivation, it is not surprising, that, a proper text being afforded by the silly resolutions in question, the Moniteur Acadien, the Acadian organ, of Shediac, N. B., should preach to its people, last week, a strong, but altogether reasonable and seasonable sermon. We shall see how those in whose interests it has been preached will comport themselves at the coming elections. Let it not be said either by the Moniteur that men, as good as dead, are to be elected, or by those who are found among the Acadians of the First District. We know better than that. For

years and years our French friends have been misguided. They have listened to the voice of the siren and split themselves up upon the cruel rocks of political discord, while the subtle enemy profited by their foolish division. We are glad even at this late date, then, to read such words of exhortation to union from the Moniteur as are given below, and hope that they will have the effect of sending honest, intelligent representative Acadians from Tignish to Charlottetown at the next opening of the house. The remarks of the Moniteur Acadien are as follow:

"We are informed by a friend in Prince County that your Miminish meeting at which the resolution concerning the government and Senator Howland was passed, because Mr. Jeremiah Blanchard, of Duvar Road, was named Inspector of the work being done there, was the fabrication of certain disloyal Conservatives, such as unfortunately are sometimes met with everywhere. Having had every favor in the past they would still have everything in the future. The First District contains 12,018 souls of which 8,361 are Catholics and at least 8,000 of this last number Acadians. I repeat their numbers our people have no representatives in the House at Charlottetown; they are not taken into consideration at all in the distribution of patronage, they have no part either in the honors or emoluments of office. And in the face of this fact, the very moment an Acadian obtains the place of Inspector at \$2.50 per day on a minor work, we are treated to the wonderful exhibition of generosity (?) which characterizes those celebrated Miminish resolutions. Acadian fellow citizens, look after your interests better than this! You are yourselves the cause of this state of affairs. Elect at least one representative for both branches of the Legislature hereafter. Instead of fighting shadows, of splitting up in factions, close up your ranks, elect your own men, put aside the men and the elements desiring to keep you in the state of inferiority to which you have been so long. This line of action will effectively kill out fanaticism and bigotry. If Acadians capable of directing you are few, insist nevertheless on being represented by your own, even if inferior. This will be the first step towards your elevation. Your ancestors were no slaves when the brave English bayonets to maintain their rights. Do you then vindicate your just claim to representation and to a fair share of public patronage against English, Irish and Scotch on the land your ancestors called St. John's Isle before English, Irish or Scotch set foot on it. Let us have an end of race hatred and fair play to all."

Personal.

William Welsh, M. P., returned from Ottawa to-day. Mr. William Tweedy was among the passengers in the train from the East to-day. He crossed over to Pictou in the Stanley yesterday afternoon. James Paton and Arthur Weeks arrived at New York on Monday by the steamer Servia. They are expected home on the first trip of the Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Theo. L. Chappelle are expected home from their trip to the United States on Tuesday evening. Mr. Chappelle has the thanks of THE EXAMINER for late papers. It is pleasing to learn that Mr. Harry Goff has passed his final examination at McGill and will soon be entitled to write M. D. C. M., after his name. Mr. Goff also won the medal for chemistry.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (the large wrappers) to Lever Bros., Ltd., 42 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 10¢ postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

I. O. O. F.—The Natal day committee will meet this evening at 7.30 sharp, before the session of Wilkey Lodge.

PUBLIC MEETING in Market Hall to-night to protest against the disfranchising of the Dominion Government employees.

THE STANLEY left Georgetown for Pictou this morning, and will leave Pictou for Charlottetown early to-morrow morning.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.—The steamers of the Black Diamond Line will leave Montreal for this port, thence to St. John's Newfoundland, as soon as navigation opens.

MILITARY SOCIAL.—There was a fairly large audience at the Military Social in McLeod's Hall last evening, and a most pleasant two hours were passed. The programme was made up of vocal and instrumental music, and readings, the performers being the Misses Murphy, Miss Riggs, Miss Fairclough, Miss Fraser, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Payne, Mr. Warren, and the well known male quartette, Messrs. Bruce, Lewis, Cook and McLean. The baskets were sold at auction by Mr. C. B. Warren, and good prices were realized.

ENTERTAINMENT in St. PAUL'S SCHOOL-ROOM.—A large audience assembled in St. Paul's Schoolroom last evening. The entertainment given by the "Loyal Circle of the King's Daughters" was altogether interesting, though some of the renditions were good and others not so good. That of Miss Anna McDonald was heartily and deservedly encored. Miss McDonald is in possession of a true and cultured voice, which the public would like to often hear. Rapturous applause followed the recitation of "Tit for Tat," by Miss Gertrude Davies, and the children's first chorus was encored. It is needless to say that the selections of Mrs. E. H. Norton, Miss May Palmer, Mr. H. James Palmer, Mr. Arnaud and Mr. Raymond were all more or less excellent. The double quartette, "Good Night," by Misses Millie Palmer, Helen G. H. H. A. Camp, bell, Messrs. H. J. Palmer, A. Healam and S. Grey, was well rendered and heartily applauded. R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., presided.

Arrived in Halifax and expected here in a few days, 55 rolls of carpeting, including some of the latest designs in the market, bought by Mr. James Paton while in England, including Arminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Wools, Unions, etc.; also two bales of mats, also one of squares, six rolls of new oil cloths. When the above goods are received we will be in a position to show you the largest stock of carpets we have ever shown in P. E. I. Low prices, good goods.—Jas Paton & Co.

Provincial Legislature.

House of Assembly.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, April 6.

After recess, Mr. Rogers resumed the debate on the budget. He complained that certain questions asked for by the Opposition, and which was necessary for the proper and intelligent discussion of the budget, was not forthcoming, although the questions had been asked and the information promised early in the session. He thought that the Opposition were not being fairly treated in this respect. Referring to the statement of the Government that the Sullivan Administration continued the Assessment Act for three years, in the face of their promise to repeal it, he pointed out that no such promise was made and showed how \$40,000 or \$50,000 was yearly added to the people by the repealing of the Act in 1891. They blamed the late Government for taking off the Assessment Act, and said the people did not wish it repealed; but why did they not put on the Assessment Act themselves instead of incurring a large debt to do so?

Mr. McKinnon said that about 800 men came into the Land Office last year and received the amounts without any grumbling against them. The Opposition had fault with us for allowing these discounts, while they took goodly sums off certain accounts themselves. He did not consider that their conduct in this respect was very consistent—they should not censure others for doing what they did themselves. He claimed that the Land Office was managed as well as possible under the circumstances, and spoke of some cases where the valuation of land was greatly in excess of what it would bring if put up for sale. The late administration had done little or nothing in the matter of collecting old accounts, and some accounts had been outstanding as long as twenty-six years. This was where the loss came in, and not in the discounts. He believed the roads and bridges were in a better condition now than they were when the present Government came in. If there was anything wrong with them it was the fault of the Supervisors more than the fault of the Commissioner, who could not be expected to personally supervise everything. He thought that the time would likely come when it would be necessary to raise something like \$100,000 a year by means of taxation.

Mr. McKay criticised the statement of the Commissioner of Public Works that when he came into office he found the public works of the country in a deplorable state, and pointed out that the statements made by the Commissioner were not borne out by facts. He submitted figures contrasting the amounts paid for important public works during the last three years of the previous government and the last two years of the present administration, in order to show that the Commissioner's statement was greatly overdrawn. Said he: We will first take the expenditure on roads and rights of way, and show what was spent for that work during the five years under consideration. In 1888 there was expended \$24,177 99; in 1889, \$20,860 86; in 1890, \$20,737 41; in 1891, \$20,523 04; in 1892, \$20,588 31. These figures show that the present Government did not expend as much money as their predecessors in this branch of the public service, and proves that the late administration could not have neglected the work in the manner stated. Now let us look at the expenditure on bridges. In 1888 there was expended \$24,177 99; in 1889, \$20,860 86; in 1890, \$20,737 41; in 1891, \$20,523 04; in 1892, \$20,588 31. These figures show that the present Government did not expend as much money for this work in any one year, as did the late Government during any one of the three years under consideration. So much for their boasting. Now consider the expenditure on ferries and packets. In 1888 there was expended \$22,655 58; in 1889, \$16,679 78; in 1890, \$25,674 52; in 1891, \$27,607 18; in 1892, \$23,455 59. This did not show that they expended any more money than their predecessors, excepting in one year when there was a little over \$1000 in their favor and in the following year it was \$2000 less than the expenditure of the late administration. We have had several long speeches about the wharves and the condition in which they were left by the late administration, and the manner in which the present Government fitted them up and made them fit for use again. Let us look at the amounts expended for this purpose by the two Governments and see what difference there is. In 1888, the expenditure on wharves was \$3,180 12; in 1889, \$5,489 51; in 1890, \$9,814 81; in 1891, \$17,384 83; in 1892, \$2,900. Of the expenditure in 1891, about \$11,000 was spent on the Southport ferry wharves alone and the remainder was spent on shipping wharves in certain sections of the country. He thought the Commissioner of Public Works was imposing on the credulity of enormous expense that was not there in connection with wharves throughout the country in order to make them of any use to shippers of produce. Then there is the expenditure for education, which was pretty evenly divided. In 1888 there was expended for this purpose, \$108,918 17; in 1889, \$108,208 85; in 1890, \$113,675 64; in 1891, \$115,022 98; in 1892, \$114,570 16. We hear considerable about what they have done for agriculture. The expenditure for this purpose in 1888 was \$2,477 05; in 1889, \$2,908 36; in 1890, \$4,215 77; in 1891, \$4,042 97; in 1892, \$4,020. No credit is due the present Government for expending this \$4000 each year. The late Government made certain changes for the better in the manner of conducting our exhibitions, and the present administration is merely carrying out their contract. Then there is the expenditure for legislation. It is well known that the amount expended for this purpose has been greatly reduced since 1878-79, and the late Government tried all in their power to effect a still further reduction, but their efforts in this direction were thwarted by the members of the Legislative Council. In 1888 legislation cost the country \$12,750; in 1889, \$12,116 53; in 1890, \$13,179 80; in 1891, \$12,235 79; in 1892, \$12,537 31. Then look at the expenditure for paupers paid by the two Governments—and note the difference in the amounts! In

1888 there was expended on the poor house \$7,380 52; in 1889, \$8,075 20; in 1890, \$8,197 81; in 1891, \$7,385 85; in 1892, \$6,583 45. Then there is the expenditure on the Lunatic Asylum, which is uncontrollable and to a large extent dependent upon the number of patients in the institution. In 1888 there was expended \$17,344 43; in 1889, \$17,781 97; in 1890, 16,560 71; in 1891, \$17,604 74; in 1892, \$17,952 37. For the administration of justice there was expended in 1888, \$21,512 55; in 1889, \$19,676 45; in 1890, \$19,077 44; in 1891, \$18,972 13; in 1892, \$16,661 05. His object in giving these figures was to show that in the service of the country the present administration had not expended more than their predecessors, and that the statements of the Commissioner of Public Works were not borne out by the facts. He feared that the Commissioner of Public Works had not looked after the expenditures in his department as carefully as he should, and that there was a good deal of boodling going on there. Many of the contracts had been paid without tender and extrava-gant prices paid for material. He had asked for information in connection with the expenditure on Oyster Bed Bridge, but the information was not forthcoming. He knew, however, that this work was not let by public tender, as it should have been, and the report showed that \$497 50 had been expended on this work in 1891, although there was not a plank or stringer lifted until the end of 1892, and \$4 00 each had been paid for sticks that should not have cost more than fifty cents. Reasoning from what he knew of certain other contracts, he judged that many of them were let and managed in the same way as that on Oyster Bed Bridge. He then took up the assertion of the Leader that the Government that the Sullivan Administration rode into power on the strength of their promise to repeal the Assessment Act, and proved the falsity of the statement by reading the card of the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, published at the time, which showed clearly that no such promise was made. He contended that one of the chief planks in the late government's platform was the reduction of the cost of legislation by the abolition of the Legislative Council, and showed how their efforts in this direction had been frustrated by the members of that body who were not in sympathy with the government of the day. He said he was in accord with the general principle of the amalgamation bill which had just passed the House, but as a freeman he could not vote for it, on account of the obnoxious disfranchising and two-thirds clause.

Mr. McKay had not brought his remarks to a close when the House adjourned at six o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. OTTAWA NOTES. Our Fishing Fleet.

OTTAWA, April 7. La grippe is prevalent here. The Civil Service is severely suffering. Fifteen clerks employed in the Ottawa Post Office are absent from duty on account of it. The Department of Marine is advised that the vanguard of the American mackerel catchers is about due in Canadian waters, and with their arrival the duties of the Dominion fishery cruisers will commence. The protection fleet will this year consist of seven cruisers. The schooner Vigilant, Capt. Knowlton, will be put into commission on the 15th inst. The schooner Kingfisher, Capt. Kent, is fitting out at Shelburne, and will go into commission on the 1st June. The steam cruiser Acadia, the flagship of the fleet, will again be commanded by Lieut. Spaul, R. N. The schooner La Canadienne, Capt. Belanger, is fitting out at Quebec and will be ready to patrol the Gulf and Labrador coasts on the 1st of May.

MATRIMONIAL. FREDERICTON, April 7. John G. Savage, a prominent and wealthy manufacturer of Montreal, was married here last evening to Helen Galt, sister of John Galt, of the I. C. R., and niece of Sir A. T. Galt.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7. After a fierce parliamentary struggle, the State Senate passed the Woman Suffrage Bill, extending the elective franchise to women in certain municipal and township elections.

I. O. O. F.—Wilkey Lodge meets to-night at 8 o'clock. Third degree will be conferred.

MASONIC.—The brethren of Victoria Lodge, F. & A. M., will please remember the special meeting this (Friday) evening to confer the first degree.

CLEAR OF ICE.—About 2 p. m., day before yesterday, the ice moved out from Colville Bay. Souris Harbor is therefore free from ice, and the railway track to the wharf there open and ready for spring traffic.

BENEFIT.—A benefit, which was well patronized, was given last evening to the junior of the Souris Skating Rink, Mr. Albert McDonald.

HEARD FROM.—The sch. Nutwood, of Souris, about whose safety some anxiety was felt, was heard at yesterday. She is in Trinidad, loaded for Bermuda. All hands well.

DIED. On the 21st March, at Bridgeville, Pictou Co., N. S., after a long illness, Miss Eliza B. Bears, aged 33 years, second daughter of James W. and Rachel Bears, nee of Murray River, P. E. I. Her end was peaceful. (Patriot and Guardian please copy.)

CARPETS.

Who knows who are the best carpet makers? What store is it that grasps most thoroughly the idea of harmony and effect, of getting the newest and most stylish patterns in all reliable grades? We believe we know who. We have such an assortment of fine carpets that would do justice to a store with nothing else to think of.

JAMES PATON & Co.

CLOTHING.

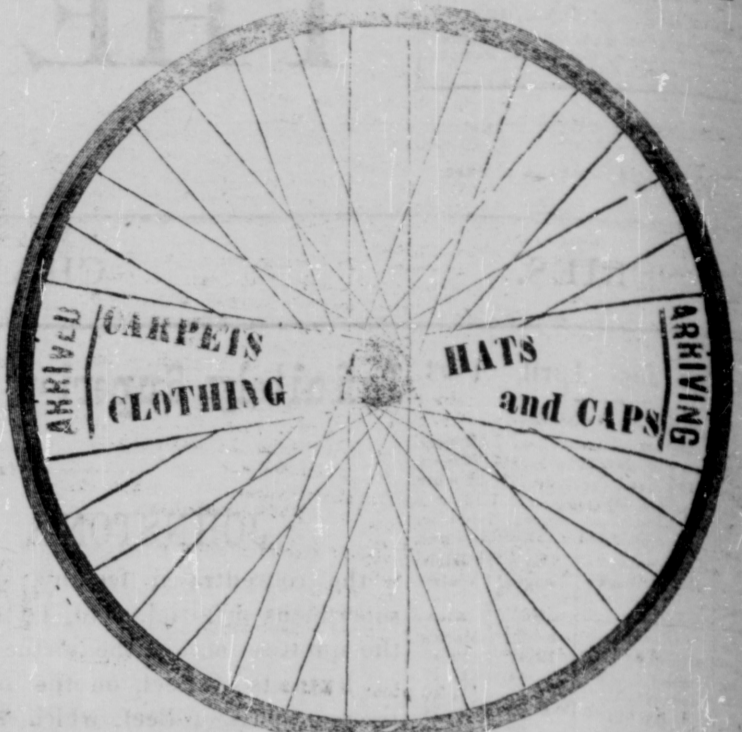
Do you recall the beginning of our clothing business? We began with right value in boys' suits and pants. We succeeded in pleasing the little tots and their big brothers, and were soon assured of their mothers' goodwill. With mother's approbation the head of the house soon fell into line. It wasn't a difficult matter after that to enlarge the conditions and get our share of the trade.

JAMES PATON & Co.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

One of the "signs of the times" is the evident inclination of men to break away from habits of trade. This is properly a woman's store, and this is woman's news; but we keep a store of things for the men that help to make a big business, and the men can find it to their interest to buy, because we keep the prices right.

JAMES PATON & Co.



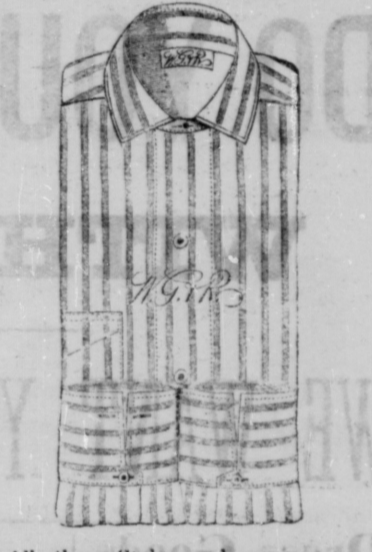
The topic is house furnishing; the text, Carpets; the application, our stock; the emphasis, low price. It is encouraging to watch the growing tendency to better home comfort, and gratifying to assist you in the general up building of your home, whether it be with a hemp or wilton Carpet. We cannot be sincere in the interest of our customers without giving you the very best obtainable for your ready money. To day Carpets are cheaper, grander, richer, than ever before, thanks to Mr. Paton's ability in selecting. Also, to the progressive manufacturers. Everything now-a-days must be cheap; but always remember goodness and cheapness is no hand in hand. Call and inspect our Carpets.

JAMES PATON & Co.



THE LEADER.

\$1.00 White Shirt.



All these Styles and many more from the best makers in England, Germany and Canada. Sizes range from 12 to 19 inches.

Undoubtedly we are producing the best values and showing the finest assortment of GENTS' TIES, UNDERWEAR and GLOVES to be seen within the walls of any Store in Town.

D. A. BRUCE, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER.

Charlottetown, April 7, 1892.

Try AMMONIA SOAP!

For Washing, for the Bath or Toilet and all general household work it has no equal. Give it one trial and you will say it is the best Soap you ever used.

House To Let. To the Public.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Bayfield Street, containing nine rooms, stable and coach house, heated with hot water and in good condition. Possession given at once or on the first of May. Also, a fine Fruit Garden attached, if desired. Inquire of

JAMES McLEOD & SON, (Late of the Firm of McLeod & McKenzie), Queen Street.

Oiled Clothing.

To insure prompt delivery, Spring orders should be sent in without delay. Prices and samples on application.

HORACE HASZARD, Manufacturers' Agent.

Read! Mark! Learn!

WHEN you buy a COLUMBIA you buy the best machine on the market. It is a machine that is the result of the best material, the latest invention, the most skilled labor and the finest finish,—a machine that carries with it the guarantee of a company whose reputation is peerless.

CAMERON BLOCK, VICTORIA ROW, (Late Occupied by Mr. Horace Haszard, and a Dispensary and a Large and Select Stock of the most Fashionable and Stylish Goods, in the Hillsborough Street.)

Scotch, English & Canadian Tweeds and Worsteds.

The public are guaranteed to receive in the future the same satisfaction that the members of the new Firm have always given in the past.

JAMES McLEOD & SON, Cameron Block.

Citizens' Meeting.

THE undersigned Citizens of Charlottetown request you to call a meeting of Citizens to be held in the Market Hall, Charlottetown, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the Bill now before the Legislature to disfranchise the employees of the Dominion Government.

Alexander Horne, James Byrne, Patrick Blake, John Newson, A. A. Macdonald, Longworth & Co., Charles Dalziel, Stanley Bros., P. Monaghan, William Grant, Reddin Bros., Donald Nicholson, C. B. Strickland, J. F. Longworth, Simon W. Crisbe, J. McLeary, W. C. Turner, John MacEachern, George D. Davison.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of Charlottetown.

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated near the Railway Wharf at Georgetown. Good location for a Summer Hotel or Boarding House. Rent moderate.

A. A. MACDONALD.

WANTED—A boy for general work on a small farm. One from the country preferred. Apply to Mrs. DESBRIAY, Spring Park.

WANTED—A neat, capable and honest Protestant girl to go to Massachusetts, U. S. A. Inquire of the Miss FINLEY, corner of Prince and Kent Streets, Charlottetown. \$1 per week.

FOR SALE—A Cabinet Organ in good repair. Inquire at THE EXAMINER office. \$250—\$11.

TO LET—The house on Dorchester Street now occupied by Mr. Milton Walsh, adjoining the residence of J. B. Macdonald, Esq. Possession given in April. Also, house on Euseby Street, with stable.