

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 24, 1886.

Expenditures of the Government.

THE Patriot, the Pioneer, etc., are prating about certain payments by the Canadian Government to persons in this Province. Now, why should not Government payments be made in this Province as well as in Ontario, Quebec, or anywhere else? We see no reason. Provided the goods or services required are supplied as satisfactorily and as cheaply as they can be in the other Provinces, the people of this Province are as clearly entitled to share in them as those of any other Province. The Opposition press are forever attacking the bug-bear of Centralization; but when the Government at Ottawa show a disposition to distribute their payments over the whole country, they straightaway raise a howl, because some one who happens to perform a large service happens to receive a large payment. We are entirely opposed to the centralization of payments in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal; and we think the public will agree with THE EXAMINER that Islanders have not been unduly favored in this respect. In point of fact, the blue books show that persons in other Provinces are paid at a higher rate in proportion to the services they render, than persons in this Province. This is not right; and in this regard, THE EXAMINER stands up now, as it has ever stood, for justice to Islanders.

The Patriot singles out Mr. E. J. Hodgson and Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co. as special objects of attack, though why their names are mentioned and those of Messrs. George Davison, Daniel Stewart and others who have received payments from the Dominion Government are not, does not appear. The Patriot does not dare to state that the services have not been performed, or that the goods were not supplied, or that exorbitant charges were made, or that the country had been cheated by the persons named. Then why single them out from among hundreds of others as objects of particular animadversion. It makes no difference to the country at large whether Mr. Hodgson or Mr. Davies, Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co., or Messrs. Davison or Stewart are employed by the Government, so that their several services are honestly performed; and if the Patriot has no charges to bring against the Government in connection with the payments made to Mr. Hodgson and to Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co., the mention of their names and the exclusion of those of all others is a gross impertinence. If these gentlemen were public representative men, the Patriot might plead some excuse; but they are not. They are private gentlemen, taking no more active part in public affairs than Mr. Davison and hundreds of others who have received large amounts of public money, and have not had their names published abroad by the Patriot.

The Toronto Globe has a peculiar record on the Riel matters. Here are some illustrations from its columns:

Aug. 3, '85. "The moment Riel's letter to Major Crozier was put in evidence it became clear that the author of the rebellion, prisoner had been not only a participant in, but the actual instigator and leading mind of the rebellion."
March 18, '86. "There is no holding him to have been the author of the rebellion."
Oct. 22, '85. "Nor as to his sanity. That he was insane has been a fact generally acknowledged since the jury heard the experts' evidence decided that Riel was responsible."

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick have again declared by a vote of 24 to 7 that the Legislative Council of that Province should be abolished. But the Council holds the fort nevertheless.

P. E. Island Hospital.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the P. E. Island Hospital begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of \$22.85, collected by Mattie Nisbet and Mattie G. Stevenson, in New Glasgow and vicinity. Mrs. Chas. Dickie, \$1; Mrs. James Dickie, 75 cts; Mrs. George Stevenson, 50 cts; Mrs. Alexander McKay, do; Mrs. William Parkman, do; John McDonald, \$1; A. Friend, 25 cts; Mrs. McGregor, do; Mrs. Moffat, 50 cts; Hammond Sample, do; John S. Houston, 30 cts; A. Friend, 25 cts; B. Houston, do; A. Friend, \$1; Mrs. James Laird, 50 cts; F. Andrew, do; Miss Billa Bantain, do; Mrs. B. Balman, do; A. Laird, do; A. B. Dickie, do; James Proctor, do; Adam Brown, do; Mrs. R. E. Ragnall, do; D. Crawford, \$1; Jacob Ling, Sr., 50 cts; Jacob Ling, Jr., 35 cts; J. Arthur Rustico, 50 cts; John McDonald, do; Mrs. A. McDonald, 50 cts; Mrs. Jas. C. Stevenson, 50 cts; A. McGaigan, 35 cts; W. McCoubry, 50 cts; Mrs. J. T. McLeod, 50 cts; Evelyn McLeod, 10 cts; Wm. Smith, 25 cts; Wm. McCoubry, 50 cts; A. Friend, 50 cts; John Houston, Rustico, \$1; A. Friend, \$1; Wm. Arthur, 50 cts; Maggie Smith, 25 cts; Thomas Seaman, \$1; Albert McKay, 50 cts.

Russia's Policy.

The Paris Journal des Debats says: Russia refuses to join the other powers in coercing Greece to comply with Turkey's policy in the Balkan states. The press of Bulgaria denounce the Russian policy of opposition to Prince Alexander and declare it will be impossible to separate the Prince from the Bulgarian nation. Russian consuls at Philippopolis has expressed a wish that the politicians of the country refrain from using the czar's name (r that of his government for any political purpose whatever during the coming Roumelian election.

English Political Gossip.

Harold Fredericks cables from London to the New York Times that Chamberlain's vanity may well be flattered by the fact that he has succeeded, for the whole week, in keeping every politician in Great Britain hanging by the eyelids in an agony of suspense. If he can't rule his party he has at least demonstrated the existence of a widespread fear that he will be able to wreck it. A reign of terror began on Sunday with the almost authoritative statement that had evidently been inspired, that he was resolved to resign, and the panic during the week has been as wild in its way as the famous "funk in a fog" in which London trembled during the so-called riots. I fancy, however, that we have about reached the end of this inglorious scare, and that a reaction will soon begin. Once it does begin, the exact measure of Chamberlain and his power will become speedily apparent. Englishmen respect Hartington, Goschen and Henry James for the manly stand they took by their convictions at the start; they are able to make allowances for Trevelyan who is anxious alike to be loyal to Gladstone and to himself, but when the right labels become adjusted to facts there will be, I suspect, only one word in the language which will fit Mr. Chamberlain—"traitor."

CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

was not selected without a kind of superficial shrewdness. He bases the defence of his conduct on opposition to the increase of burdens for English taxpayers, and his few apologists insist that this is a clever position from an electioneering point of view. They say it makes no difference that there will really be no addition to the budget involved, for the reason that every penny proposed will be an annual charge on Ireland, secured by the excise and custom dues of that country; for English voters, they add, will not believe it, and they will rally around a man who poses as the champion of their pockets against subsidies to Irish landlords. This view, cynically founded on the stupidity of the English electorate, is openly advanced by professional radicals like Broadhurst, who intend following Mr. Chamberlain out. How many of these will muster it is still very difficult to guess, and the estimates are very conflicting. It is probable that a good many now half inclined to follow him will be

SWUNG BACK INTO LINE

when Mr. Gladstone makes his great speech. This speech, in fact, is waited for by all sides as the grand and decisive event of the movement. If he should be in his best form, and should do himself and the vastness of his subject justice, everybody feels that he will sweep the ground from under the opposition, deserters and all. On the other hand, if he should be nervous or despondent, as he sometimes is, latterly, there is a chance that the Churchill and Chamberlain alliance will be able to overthrow him. Was there ever such tremendous stake dependent upon how the septuagenarian happens to feel on a certain evening.

James O'Kelly, M. P., cables the New York Sunday Herald that all hope of patching up peace is at an end. Chamberlain thinks the time for smashing Gladstone has come, and means to stake his political fortune on the issue. "Will he succeed?" is asked. Opinions differ. It will depend on the exact nature of Gladstone's plans, and they are as yet a profound secret. The chances are that many Whigs and Tories will support Gladstone's scheme to buy out the landlords, who, however, would vote against Home Rule. On the other hand, many Radicals will vote for Home Rule who would vote against the purchase system.

Geo. W. Smalley cables the Tribune that Chamberlain showed, last autumn, that his influence in the country was second only to Gladstone. He now

EXPECTS TO DEFEAT HOME RULE

in the commons and is confident that if he carried in the commons he can defeat it in the constituencies after its inevitable rejection by the lords. Whatever Gladstone thinks Parnell is understood to consider that the chances of Home Rule are gravely imperilled by Chamberlain's opposition. Both agree that delay is desirable. Gladstone is not likely to produce the measure before April 5. Parnell, during the interval is making prodigious efforts to check the outrages which, nevertheless, are frequent in Kerry, Galway and elsewhere. Gladstone's policy receives hearty support from the viceroys. The hated castle has become almost the headquarters of Home Rule. The Lord Mayor accepts credit for the mansion house movement for the relief of distress, which Lord Aberdeen not only supported but suggested. The personal popularity of the viceroys and Lady Aberdeen rival Parnell's among the Parnellites themselves. Irish property owners of every class regard the future with dismay. Nationalist journals and speakers avoid committing themselves to the acceptance of Gladstone's plan; but Parnell is believed to be of opinion that this is their last chance of obtaining from the English parliament any measure involving the creation of an Irish parliament, and that if Gladstone fails nobody can succeed.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The World's London cablegram says an occasion of great pomp is expected on Wednesday, when the Queen lays the foundation of the new examination hall in connexion with the college for surgeons on the Thames embankment. His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiates in the dedication ceremonies. Her Majesty is expected to pass the season in London, and it is now definitely decided that the jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of Her accession to the throne, in June, 1887, will be conducted on a scale of great magnificence. The corporation of London is arranging for a week of festivity on that occasion, in which to publicly welcome and entertain hosts of visitors, who are expected from the colonies, especially from Canada. There will be a grand exhibition of products and manufactures of all sections of Her Majesty's dominions. One of the most impressive features of the jubilee will be a solemn special service of thanksgiving and praise at St. Paul's Cathedral, in which all dignitaries of the church will take part, the Lord Mayor of London being present in his official capacity. This will be followed by a season of gayety, including numerous grand balls at the Mansion House, and other festivities. The event is expected to greatly stimulate trade and industry, not alone in the metropolis, but throughout England.

Buy your Felt Hats at J. B. MacDonald's.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, March 23.

Referring to yesterday's debate, Hon. Mr. Thompson continued dealing with Riel's insanity, and showed that Riel's claim of having a divine mission was the strongest proof of his sanity. It was not the act of Riel alone, but of his whole Council that he should declare himself a prophet—as they thought he would thus secure unlimited authority over the whites. In the corridors and everywhere to day the speech of the Minister of Justice is spoken of as ranking with the best efforts ever made in the chamber. "Conservative stock," said one, "has gone up fifty per cent." "Blake has found his master," said another. The lawyers say they never listened to a finer exposition of the law than that contained in the speech by Hon. Mr. Thompson.

After the preliminaries to-day Mr. Curran rose to a question of privilege. He denied the statement of the Grit papers that he had maligned Archbishop Tache and had been compelled to make a retraction to the Archbishop. He read a letter from the Archbishop exonerating Curran altogether.

Sir Hector said that if the House came to a vote by to-morrow the Government proposed to move that as Thursday was a holiday, the House should adjourn over to Monday. The House proceeded to further discussion of Landry's motion. Dr. Orton was the first speaker. He dealt at great length with the insanity plea from a medical standpoint of view, and showed that it was impossible to believe that Riel was other than sane.

Casgrain said the Minister of Justice had made out a strong case, but failed to convince him. (General laughter).

Hon. Mr. Costigan followed.

After recess, Casey spoke in favor of Landry's motion, contending that the Government had acted against right and justice in allowing Riel to be hanged.

The House having heard the Minister of Justice, seems unanimous in the opinion that enough has been said and probably a vote will be taken to-morrow. If so, the House will adjourn over to Monday. Mr. Kaulbach followed Casey, and declared himself fully convinced that the Government, in refusing to exercise the prerogative of mercy in behalf of Riel, deserved the confidence of the country. They had acted wisely and patriotically.

Dr. Sproule took the same ground, and as a medical man believed Riel sane. The man who was sane enough to get up two rebellions was sane enough to be hanged.

Girouard moved the adjournment of the debate at 11.40 o'clock.

Sir Hector Langevin said if vote was taken to-morrow night, the Finance Minister would place the estimates on the table, and would make the budget speech on Tuesday next. House adjourned.

Notes

LONDON, March 23. A steamer lighted by electricity passed through Suez Canal Monday night, the first ever do so. A Nordendfeld gun burst aboard the British man-of-war Albatross yesterday at London, killing two men.

Shipping Disaster.

LONDON, March 23. The British barque Beaconsfield, from Charleston, reports on February 25th rescued the crew of the Swedish barque Solo, from Garston Dock for Halifax, water-logged.

Scott Act in St. John.

OTTAWA, March 23. The Official Gazette, published to-day, gives notice of election under the Canada Temperance Act in the city of St. John on the 19th April, declaration day 24th.

Picked Up at Sea

NEW YORK, March 23. The ship Southern Cross, which arrived to-day, reports Jan. 11 picked up the captain and nine men of the ship Hudson Bay.

The Cadby Case.

ST. JOHN, March 24. The argument of Counsel in the Cadby case was finished last night. Judge Palmer is to deliver judgement Thursday.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, March 24.—10 a. m. Fresh to strong west and north west winds; fair cool weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE—Charlottetown, March 24, 1886. Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....37.6 Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....29.8 Lowest Temperature this morning.....29.0 Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock.....31.3 Temperature this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.....32.2

Irish Home Rule.

At a convention of Liberals at Belfast on the evening of the 20th, resolutions were adopted promising general support to Gladstone, but urging him to abandon the idea of Home Rule and advocating the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy and appointment of a Secretary for Ireland. The Daily Telegraph says that Gladstone proposes that a Lieut-General or Governor be appointed to represent England at the Dublin Parliament, such officer to be vested with certain powers of veto. The News says that if Gladstone's scheme fails the Coercion Act must again be enforced.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Omission Supplied.

DEAR SIR,—I was very much surprised last evening, on reading your appreciative notice of the Oratorio Concert, to find that no mention was made of the fine solo sung by Mrs. Roome. Of course this is a matter of taste, and mayhap the taste of your reporter is of a higher order than that of most persons. But I think most persons will agree with me, that Mrs. Roome's solo, besides conveying a high moral lesson, was exceedingly well rendered. In the past two years Mrs. Roome has devoted a great deal of time and talent to the music-loving public of Charlottetown, and done a great deal to encourage the younger vocalists; and I think her services should receive, at least, some recognition by the press.

Yours, A LOVER OF GOOD MUSIC.

THERE is no secret or patent in the production of "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. It could be produced by any manufacturer, but no manufacturer could make it pay at the price, unless he could purchase on a large scale and sell on a large scale. He could not sell below the present prices without a loss even if he could purchase at the lowest advantageous terms. To get a large market therefore, without which it would have no inducements to go on, would be the work of many years. That is the reason why Messrs. Tuckett & Son have command of the market, and they are wise enough to retain it only by keeping the price down to par figures.

THE statement of the chartered banks of the Dominion for February shows total assets and liabilities of \$238,131,130 and \$141,772,523 respectively. Compared with the January statement there is an increase in the assets of \$25,573, and a decrease in liabilities of \$450,183; and compared with the statement for February, 1885, an increase of \$10,020,506 in assets, and of \$8,940,478 in liabilities.

Mrs. LANGTRY and her mother were among the passengers on the Oregon.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

STEAMER "Carroll" will leave Boston 3rd APRIL for Halifax, and regularly afterwards. Trips to Charlottetown will be resumed immediately on opening of navigation.

CARVELL BROS., Agents. Ch'town, March 24, '86—21 pat

W. WHEATLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant.

SPECIAL attention given to consignments. Large storage accommodation. Satisfaction guaranteed. 269 Barrington Street. Halifax, N. S., March 24—3mos cod

THROUGH TICKETS!

THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all parts of Canada and the United States, at the very lowest possible rates. Write for rates maps, time tables, etc. G. A. SHARP, Ticket Agent, March 19—2aw wky 3mo P. E. I. Railway.

SPECIAL SALE,

FOR—

One Week Only,

AT—

JAS. PATON & CO.'S,

MARKET SQUARE

WE intend to clear out our stock of Print Cottons at prices that cannot be computed with.

15 cent Cotton reduced to 8 cents per yard. 12 " " " 7 " " 10 " " " 6 " " About 10,000 yards in all.

This is a Genuine Mark-down Sale, and you should see these goods.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO. Ch'town, March 19—1wk

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping, HALIFAX, CANADA. March 19, 1886.

METHODIST TEA

—AND—

FANCY SALE;

WILL BE HELD IN THE

ROLLER RINK,

—ON—

Thursday Next, 25th Inst.

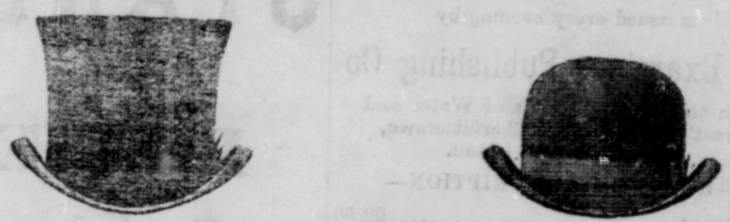
A FANCY Table, also an Apron Table, with a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Aprons; also a variety of fancy and useful articles. Refreshment Tables well supplied with substantial and delicacies. Doors open at 12, noon; Tea on the tables at 5 o'clock. Oysters served at 9 p. m. Admission 15 cents; Tea, 25 cents. MRS. R. D. COFFIN, Secretary. March 18—7i wky 1i

Farmer Hard Luck:—"What will I do? My family give me no peace on account of the Boots I bring them. They say they are leaky and don't wear."

Farmer Good Fortune:—"My friend, you are right; bad Boots do bring trouble. The Boots I buy give wife and children great satisfaction. If you want to astonish and please your family buy your next Boots at

DORSEY, GOFF & CO."

Ch'town, March 23, 1886.



CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS!

Spring Stock Just Opened

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE!

Newest Styles! Lowest Prices!!

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—A fine stock of Scotch and English Tweeds and Worsteds to select from.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, March 22, 1886—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

1000 TAPE HATS and BONNETS at 10c each.

This is a job lot of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Bonnets, &c., bought at a great sacrifice and must be sold at once. Many of the Bonnets, with Tinsel Trg., are worth five times the price.

Hamburg Edgings,

200 Patterns to select from. Excellent Value.

LACE CURTAINS, ROOM PAPER, CARPETS.

BEER BROS.,

73 & 75 Queen Street. Ch'town, March 20, 1886.

A Large Stock of New and Fashionable Hard and Soft Felt

HATS!

Selling at Way-down Prices,

— AT —

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House. Ch'town, March 17, 1886.—dy wky

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.—wky.