THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 3, 1893.

### The Official's Vote.

It is stated that the vote of the official's is a "forced vote." Let us see if this be a sufficient excuse for the robbery of their Franchise.

The Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature are independent within their respective spheres. Officials of the Dominion Government are under no obligation direct or indirect, to the Provincial Government. As to the most deeply interested party, they are perfectly independent. This is freely admitted.

On the other hand, it is as freely admitted that they are not perfectly independent of the Dominion Government. But their position is, undoubtedly, far more independent than that of other employes whose right to vote is not attacked. It is a well understood rule of the service that so long as they attend to their duties and refrain from active canvassing they shall continue to hold office no matter how they exercise their privilege of the franchise In point of fact dozens of officials have voted against the party in power, both in Dominion and in Provincial elections, and they have been retained in office. These men are living proofs that the officials vote is not a "forced vote."

What party interest has the Dominion Government to serve by "forcing" the vote of the employes in Provincial elections? None whatever. In the years that are past the Dominion Government has, as a matter of fact, obtained a greater number of supporters from provinces of which the Governments were grit than from provinces of the Governments were Conservative. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, all delighting in grit governments, have returned overwhelming majorities for the Liberal-Conservative Government at Ottawa, while Prince Edward Island, in the hands of the Liberal Conservatives, has sent four Grits, out of its six representatives, to the Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Government is more and more inclining to give the Provincial authorities the utmost latitude within their legitimate sphere. Thus the Minister of Justice declined to interfere in respect to the infamous bill passed by our Legislature last year, and the scarcely less infamous bill passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia this year. The Dominion Government cares not how their officials vote in Provincial elections. There is, consequently, not the shadow of an excuse for Mr. Peters' outrageous disfranchisement of Dominion officials.

What right has the Peters' Combination to judge concerning the motives of voters? We all know that men engage in politics, both as representatives and as electors, who are not wholly influenced by a desire to promote the public good. Many are, naturally, actuated by a desire to please their employers. Others vote to advance their own interests. But Mr. Peters and his fellow conspirators have no right to interfere with either class.

### Notes and Comments.

—We draw the attention of the Government to the communication of "A Taxpayer" in another column, and recommend the suggestions therein contained to their favorable consideration.

—The Montreal Gazette comments upon our Amalgamation Bill. Respecting the creation of two classes of representatives in the one house the Gazette says that it "does not even have novelty to recommend it. Montreal's City Council tried the plan for a while and discarded it, and Montreal's City Council is a larger body, with greater revenues and interests under its care than Prince Edward Island's Legislature. The distinction has nothing to commend it. Judging from the specimens that come west, Prince Edward Islanders are good enough men to warrant the Liberal Legislature in applying the Liberal principle of one man one vote to its situation."

—Lord Brougham remarks, anent disfranchising certain electors:

"A plan has sometimes been adopted of disfranchising places against which general corruption has been proved. This seems a *very rude and clumsy remedy*; and it is objectionable further on the ground that *the innocent are punished, both now and hereafter with the guilty*."

But our *Liberal* Premier proposes to disfranchise *both now and hereafter* a whole class of men in respect of whom his only ground of complaint is that most of the men have voted against his Government. It is not even hinted that any considerable proportion of our Civil Service officials have accepted bribes.

### News Notes.

The Quebec Bar is said to contemplate starting a movement for the reduction of legal fees in the province.

The annual report of the Freeman's Journal has just been presented to the shareholders and shows losses last year of £115,000 (?). Before the split in the Irish party the annual profit was £18,000.

The locks of the North American Canal Company are to be operated by compressed wind. The power of this movive force is somewhat strongly illustrated in the prospectus of the company.

Down in Rio Grande de Sul the rebels and Brazilian federal troops are reported as being engaged chiefly in avoiding an engagement. South American generals have too much care for the lives of their soldiers to expose them to the risk of being killed by letting the enemy shoot at them.

Four expeditions start to explore towards the North Pole this year. The man who first reaches it will have a novel sensation. He can stand and look one way into the sun of noon, and then turning on his heel can peer into midnight of half a world.

## Ottawa Notes.

THE LOBSTER PACKING INDUSTRY.

A report on the lobster industry of Canada, issued by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was lately laid before Parliament, which contains a large amount of information relative to the lobster fisherry, its exhausted condition in several localities, and the best means to preserve it from total extinction. It says: "The lobster industry has increased in value from $15,275 in 1869 to over $2,250,000 in 1891. It will be readily admitted that a fishery of such importance deserves protection; the more so, when it is a well-known fact that the drain now put on its capabilities is excessive, and unless efficient and proper education is adopted to check it, the fishery is doomed to exhaustion. There can be no doubt but these crustaceans are becoming scarce in a great many localities; the average size of the fish is also gradually but surely growing smaller in many districts.

"In 1891 there were 14,285,157 cans packed at, say, 5 fish to the can; in some localities the average was 6 and 7—equal to 71,425,785 fish; adding thereto 6,312 tons of live or fresh lobsters, of an average weight of 2½ lbs. per fish, we have 5,049,600, or an aggregate of 76,475 385 lobsters. With such an annual drain it is to be wondered that the fishery has been able to hold on so long. The value of lobster factories, traps and other plant amounted in 1891 to $860,000.

In his report for 1891, Superintendent Nielson, in charge of the lobster hatchery of Newfoundland recommends the following for the protection and fostering of this industry:

"The only means by which the lobster fishery can be improved and continued in a profitable condition, are by artificial propagation on a large scale by floating incubators; by having a short season; by having a limited distance between each factory and by regulating the construction of all lobster traps, so that the small immature lobsters can escape, when they enter the traps. I am confident that these means will have the effect of conserving and extending this valuable fishery."

The report then says respecting the license system:

"No repressive regulations, however beneficial to the public at large, can be carried out without hurting or displeasing somebody. If the foregoing remarks establish the necessity which exists for the adoption of more efficient measures, the thing cannot better be done than by the adoption of a regular license system, which would bring this fishery under the provisions of the Fisheries Act. This system, which has already proved most beneficial in other branches of the fisheries, would give the department better and fuller control, enable it to settle difficulties between parties, and facilitate the detection of illegal fishing and canning in remote parts of the country. Under such a system, the business could be properly regulated, capitalists would invest their funds with greater security, and the value of the industry would thus be enhanced to the public as well as to the individual fisherman."

Respecting the space between slats in lobster traps the report contains the following information:

1. That a lobster ten inches in length can work itself out between the laths, in a trap, if these are put 2½ inches apart, but cannot get out between the laths if they are placed 2⅛ inches apart.

2. That a lobster nine inches in length can work itself out between the laths in a trap, the laths of which are put 2⅛ inches apart, but cannot get out between the laths if placed 2 inches apart.

3 That a lobster eight inches in length can work itself out between the laths if these are placed 1⅞ inches apart, but cannot get out between the laths if these are placed 1¾ inches apart.

The table also contains a table of the yield and value of lobsters in P. E Island, which shows that in 1876 the number of one-pound cans was 362,676 of the value of $43,521 In 1881 the number was greatest, being 6,312,865 one pound cans of the value of $1,262,573 In 1892, 2,819,572 of the value of $394,739 In 1881 the total value of the lobster fishery of Canada was $2,955 861, of which P. E. Island had $1,262,573. In 1892 the total value was $1,996,725, to which P. E. Island only contributed $394,739. This shows a serious falling off in the value of the Island catch, and should awaken considerable anxiety among those engaged in the business.

For this year it is highly probable that the season will be extended to the 15th of July, and that traps with laths 2 inches apart will be required. An order in Council will likely be passed carrying out these regulations.

The supplementary estimates for the year ending June 30, 1894, will prove satisfactory to P. E. Island, no doubt, and the respectable sums secured for public works is the best proof of the energetic way in which the Island representatives have advocated the claims of their constituents.

Representatives from the larger Provinces are complaining that P. E. Island is getting more than its share; but so long as the Government grants the money their objections will not count for much. The only pity is that more representatives with the influence of Messrs Macdonald and McLean were not elected by the Province.

G. F. O.

### Personal.

Senator Macdonald returned from Ottawa on Saturday.

Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle has our thanks for late United States papers.

Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., arrived home from Ottawa on Saturday evening.

Rev. J. C. McMillan, D D., leaves to morrow evening on a trip to the United States for the benefit of his health.

Mr. John McLean, M. P., Souris, was among the passengers in the Stanley to Georgetown on Saturday.

John Yeo, M. P., Port Hill, is at the Hotel Davies on his way home from Ottawa.

It is pleasing to hear that P. Blake, Esq., is rapidly recovering from the injuries he sustained at Georgetown recently. His arm was broken at the wrist.

The Earl of Norbury, who has sailed for Canada and intends to spend six months here, is an Irish peer who served in the Crimea and for a number of years sat in the Commons.

Rev Dr. Talmage has subscribed $10 000 and the congregation has raised the other $10,000 necessary to pay off the floating debt against the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Mr. George I. Foster left for King's College, Windsor, N. S., last evening, to resume his studies. Mr. Lauchlan Macdonald leaves for Winnipeg in a day or two. Both are popular and esteemed members of the Crescent Football Club, and were tendered an oyster supper by their fellow-members a few evenings since.

## Letters to the Editor

### The Education Report Criticised.

SIR,—The second annual report of the Grit junto's Superintendent of Education abounds in his usual inaccuracies of style and syntax. One would suppose that his failure to express a few ideas clearly and grammatically in last year's report would have had a wholesome effect, and that the interval between the two productions would have been improved by a faithful, persistent study of Swinton's Language Lessons and Macklejohn's English Grammar, two of the books prescribed for the common schools under his control; but such has not been so. If the great mental energy which must have been expended—and uselessly expended—in copying arithmetical problems and arranging them under a cover glorified by his own name and title had been employed in an effort to develop a style of composition somewhat in advance of the ordinary schoolboy's, how much better it would have been for the educational credit of the Province, or, to use his own words, of "the Island." This localism might be pardoned in a backwoodsman, but in the Superintendent of Education, surely not. It places him almost on a par with the "P. E. I. scrubber" who, when asked what "Island" she meant, replied in tones of utter amazement, "Prince Edward Island o' course; what other Island there are?" Let me briefly refer to a few of the most obvious faults in this year's report. On page 11, the Superintendent speaks of the *inception* of the Public Schools Act, and on page 26 of its *advent*. There are few, I presume, who do not know that the word "inception" cannot be rightly applied to an act or law. It has reference rather to a work—a continued action—or to something having a progressive existence, as a society or period of history. By the "advent" of the Act I suppose he means the arrival of the copies of the New Brunswick school law from which ours was so faithfully abstracted. In remarking on the last meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association, he gravely informs the public that "it was perhaps the most practical and profitable of any *previously* held." It is not often in the history of an organization that one of its meetings can be reproduced to an exactitude, but it would appear from the above quotation that this was actually done in the town of Summerside in the month of July last. What purpose was served by this resurrection of the details of an old convention can only be conjectured. But the climax is reached in his observations on Agriculture, pages 14 and 15. On noting the decrease in the number studying the subject from that of last year (1891) he states that "in the preceding year he remarked on the importance of the subject." I was not aware that he had remarked on anything in a public way during that year, or for that matter, during any previous year. He would fain ignore the short period of his predecessor's official existance. A little further on, in emphasizing the importance of practical teaching in connection with the subject, we stumble on the following remarkable statement: "The text book should be made largely the guide of investigation of the real things and forces which form its subject matter." How *real* things, such as loam, rocks and manure can be bound up to form the subject matter of a text book is a problem yet to be solved. It would require even more ingenuity than was exercised in the numbering of arithmetical problems, although, I imagine, the work would be somewhat similar in character. What an excellent opportunity for the Superintendent to win fresh laurels! The completed volume would be a worthy companion for his first venture in the book line. The most striking feature of his report on the inspection of graded schools is the unstinted praise bestowed on the several teachers, especially on those who fall into the category of disappointed office-seekers. So much is this so, that one is almost forced to the conviction that they are utterly worthless, as being the opinions of a man unqualified to judge, and who, therefore, thinks it best to commend all or, at best, the statements of one possessed of a supreme desire to please. Commendatory adjectives, such as efficient, satisfactory, earnest, energetic and progressive are flung indiscriminately over every page. The first appears as adjective, adverb or noun at least nine times, and the second seven. Is there no one of his numerous political friends thoughtful enough to present him with a Roget's Thesaurus or some other book on synonyms? It is a relief to turn to the Inspectors' reports, for they are comparatively free from the glaring defects of the Superintendent's. Whatever may be the quality of their work in the schools of the country, this much may be said of their written statements, that they are at least fairly correct in style. And all this is the ou come of dragging educational officials into the political mire—something unknown in any other part of the civilized world, and in P. E Island, too, until it found itself saddled with that narrow, soulless, graceless, conglomerate known as the Peters Government. But the time is near when both the imbecile Government and its imbecile creations will be hurled from place and power and consigned to the ordinary sphere which nature intended them to fill.

STELLA.

MARRIED WOMEN NOW.—By a vote of fourteen to eight the Toronto City Council has affirmed the principle of married women voting in municipal affairs. Heretofore the right has been restricted to widows and spinsters owning property.

Boom in Carpets.—Our new Brussels and Wiltons are selling fast; also, our new velvet designs in those lovely cheap tapestry is going fast. A big bargain in Scotch carpets (all wool). Call early this week.—James Paton & Co.

Another suicide is reported in Montreal in which the agent used was Paris green The agony caused by this poison before death ensues is something terrible. Its use in so many cases of self-murder can only be accounted for on the ground that it is so easily obtained. It is too easily obtained.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while cutting teeth-it relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1yr

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### The Session Ended.

OTTAWA, April 3.

The shortest session since 1876 closed on Saturday. It was a session remarkable not only for its brevity, but for the conspicuous weakness and folly of the Opposition. There were 62 bills given assent to by Lord Stanley, and of these seven were divorce bills.

## THE YOUNG CONSERVATIVES

## TO HOLD A CONVENTION.

MONTREAL, April 3.

The idea of a Dominion convention of Young Conservatives has been under discussion for some time. If it takes place Montreal will likely be chosen as the place of meeting.

### Immense Icebergs.

LONDON, April 3.

The captain of the ship John Cock, which sailed from San Francisco in November, and arrived at Queenstown yesterday, reports that on January 14 he saw a full-rigged ship sailing among 50 icebergs. Her destruction, he says, was inevitable. The largest berg was 15 miles long and 700 feet high.

### Terrible Fire at Manilla.

MANILLA, April 3.

Four thousand houses were burned in the suburbs yesterday, and it is reported that seven lives were lost.

### Strike at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, April 3.

Three hundred painters employed at the World's Fair grounds have struck for 40 cents an hour.

### Y. M. C. A.

BULLETIN FOR THIS WEEK.

Monday, 3rd—Business men's gym class, 4.45; young men's class, 8 00.

Tuesday, 4th—Boy's gym class, 4 00; ticket committee, 5 00; Mock Parliament, 8 00.

Wednesday, 5th—Executive committee, monthly meeting, 4 00; vocal music, 8 45

Thursday, 6th—Business men's gym class, 4 45; young men's gym class, 9 00; book-keeping class, 8.00

Friday, 7th—Boy's gym class, 4 00; meeting for football organization, 8 00.

Saturday, 8th—Business men's gym class, 4 45; young men's gym class, 8 00; teachers institute, 8.00; social hour, from 9 to 10.

Sunday, 9th—Men's meeting, 4.00.

NOTES.

Yesterday's meeting was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Fullerton gave an Easter address, and appropriate music was sung.

An interesting session of to-morrow night's Mock Parliament is assured. The Finance Minister will bring down the Budget, which will treat largely of local finances. Government supporters meet in caucus to-night at 7 o'clock sharp, in the parlor.

Members, or would-be members of the Association who are foot-ball enthusiasts, will notice by bulletin that a meeting for club organization is called for Friday evening next at 8 o'clock.

A much needed department of our work is a Bible training class. This has the consideration of the committee, and something will probably be done this week.

The names of the following Canadians are being mentioned in connection with the distribution of birthday honors this year: Chief Justice Strong, Hon. Charles H. Tupper, Hon. A R. Angers, Major General Herbert, Dr. Sanford Flemming, Chancellor of Queen University; Hon. Walker Powell and Christopher Robinson, Q. C. Colonies and India publishes a report that Sir Charles Tupper's eminent services are about to be rewarded with a peerage and that his title will be Baron Liverpool.

AT THE CAPES.—Crossing both ways today. Mail arrived in the city at one this afternoon.

## Grand Volunteer Concert

—AND—

## BASKET SOCIAL

In McLeod's Hall,

On Thursday Evening, April 6th.

A Choice Programme is being prepared, Military Band in attendance.

Tickets 10 cents. Ladies bringing baskets admitted free.

Doors open at 7.30. Concert at eight o'clock.

JOHN VANCE,
Secretary.

ap3

## Oiled Clothing.

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

HORACE HASZARD,
Manufacturers' Agent.

ap3—2w eod

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of three. Apply at this office.

ap3

WANTED—A servant for general housework Good wages. Apply to MRS. WM. WEEKS, Brighton.

BOARDERS—Private boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. Martins, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Samuel Stumbles, Prince Street. 1w pd—ap3

# BIG SHOW THIS WEEK!

—(x)—

**Children's Two-piece Suits, in Sailors, Velvets, Tweeds and Kilt Suits. We respectfully invite the Ladies of Charlottetown and Country to call and inspect our Spring Stock.**

—(x)—

# BIG SHOW THIS WEEK

—OF—

**Carpets, Squares, Curtains, Oilcloths, Mats and Rugs.**

☞ EVERYTHING SELLING CHEAP.

## JAMES PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1893.

# In a Wet Time!

Whole Shoes are necessary even when it's dry weather. When it's wet there's no telling what ills may come from wet feet. It is better to be well protected and save doctor's bills. Therefore call and inspect our splendid assortment of Footwear. To do this means dry feet for you and trade for us.

A new supply of the Celebrated ENGLISH K BOOTS just arrived.

## J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1893.

# CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

—(x)—

**BEER & GOFF** have just received a supply of Choice Timothy Seed from Ontario, which has been examined by experts and pronounced first-class.

They have also received a quantity of Allsike and Late Red Clover (Mammoth), which they guarantee to be second to none.

Although all Grass Seeds are higher than usual this year, still our prices will be found to be as low as the lowest. Call and see for yourselves.

## BEER & GOFF,

QUEEN AND KING SQUARE STORES.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1893.

## Infinitely Superior to Extract of Beef.

—(x)—

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

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

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

ap3—dy & wky

# AMMONIA SOAP

Contains a Good Proportion of Ammonia, which makes it

THE EASIEST SOAP TO WORK WITH.

—(x)—

**It is a Pure Laundry Soap at a Moderate Price.**

—(x)—

**ASK YOUR GROCER TO GET YOU AMMONIA SOAP.**

mch25—dy

## POLITICAL MEETING.

A POLITICAL MEETING will be held in the school-house at Five Houses station on THURSDAY EVENING, April 6th, at half past six o'clock.

Representatives of the District are respectfully invited to attend.

EDMOND FLYNN,
EDWARD POWER,
THOMAS DWAN,
RICHARD DWAN,
GEORGE BURIDGE,
JOHN BUTLER.

ap3

## P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY

## TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steam Coal," will be received until FRIDAY, 28th April, inclusive, for the supply of

**Six Thousand One Hundred (6 100) Tons of the Best Fresh Mined Round Steam Coal, for Locomotive use.**

Tenders to state the price per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlottetown | 3,000 Tons |
| Summerside | 1,700 " |
| George town | 400 " |
| Souris | 300 " |
| Cape Traverse | 150 " |

☞ At least one-quarter of the whole quantity required at each of the above-named Stations to be delivered on or before the 10th day of July next, and delivery of the whole to be completed on or before the first day of October, 1893.

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.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, April 1st, 1893. ap3

## To the Public.

## JAMES McLEOD & SON,

(Late of the Firm of McLeod & McKenzie),

Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters,

Have Leased the Shop in the

CAMERON BLOCK, VICTORIA ROW,

Lately Occupied by Mr. Horace Hazzard.

And will open a Large and Select Stock of the most Fashionable and Stylish Goods, in

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,
ap1 Cameron Block.

## Prosthetic Dentistry.

I AM prepared to mount Artificial Teeth on the different kinds of plates:—Aluminum, Watt's Metal, Beese's Metal (these metals will not oxidize or turn black in the mouth), Vulcanite, Celluloid and Zylonite.

DR. J. P. MURRAY, Dentist.
ap1 Stamper Block, Victoria Row.

TO LET House on corner of Cumberland and Euston Streets, occupied by G. H. Taylor. Possession given in April. Also, house on Kent Street, with stable. eod tf—feb14