

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 8th day, 9h., 35.5m., a.m., N.E. below horizon.
Full Moon, 15th day, 6h., 6.1m., p.m., E. (below horizon).
Third Quarter, 22nd day, 9h., 43.3m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon, 29th day, 10h., 51.5m., p.m., N. (below horizon).

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	ris	sets	water	low
1 Monday	5 44	6 23	6 30	11 33
2 Tuesday	42	25	6 54	morning
3 Wednesday	40	26	7 19	0 6
4 Thursday	38	27	7 48	0 38
5 Friday	37	29	8 21	1 14
6 Saturday	35	30	9 0	1 53
7 Sunday	33	31	9 46	2 38
8 Monday	31	33	10 38	3 34
9 Tuesday	29	34	11 35	4 44
10 Wednesday	27	35	12 39	6 0
11 Thursday	25	37	1 45	7 16
12 Friday	23	38	2 56	8 14
13 Saturday	22	40	4 7	9 18
14 Sunday	20	41	5 22	9 43
15 Monday	18	42	6 32	10 22
16 Tuesday	16	43	7 55	10 59
17 Wednesday	15	45	9 21	11 40
18 Thursday	13	46	10 20	12 24
19 Friday	11	47	11 41	0 58
20 Saturday	9	48	12 58	1 58
21 Sunday	8	50	0 43	2 56
22 Monday	6	52	1 36	4 11
23 Tuesday	4	53	2 14	5 37
24 Wednesday	2	54	2 53	6 56
25 Thursday	0	55	3 23	7 59
26 Friday	4 58	56	3 49	8 46
27 Saturday	57	58	4 11	9 25
28 Sunday	56	7	0 44	10 1
29 Monday	54	1	1 47	10 34
30 Tuesday	4 52	3	5 21	11 7

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—THAN YOU CAN FIND AT—

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White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Print Cottons,
Dress Gingham, Apron Gingham, Shirtings
Bed Ticking, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Table
Linen, Towels, Toilet Covers.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CHEAP TWEEDS, CHEAP CARPETS.

New Kid Gloves and American Straw Hats Just Opened.

Our Stock of Room Paper Takes the Lead.

SEE OUR PATTERNS AND PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, March 12, 1889.—dy & wky

HATS!

Received ex S. S. "Stanley."

The Newest Shapes from the Best Makers will
be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest.

See Our Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND FIT TO WEAR.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

A Fine Line of Gents' Furnishings.

D. A. BRUCE,

CUSTOM TAILOR.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1889

The Best Chance

—TO GET THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND—

GOOD-FITTING GARMENTS,

—IS AT—

B. S. DAVIES & CO'S Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES.

MR. KEITH, the popular and efficient Cutter, is at the head of this Department, and with a good staff of workmen you are sure of getting the very best satisfaction when leaving your orders with us.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

February 25, 1888—cod & wky

CAMERON BLOCK.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 4, 1889.

The Situation.

We have no doubt that, in speaking as he spoke yesterday, Mr. Blake—the popular and influential member for Charlottetown—did that which seemed to him a duty—an unpleasant duty;—much the same kind of duty to his party and the country as one of a ship's company performs when he believes that he sees rocks ahead, and sounds the note of alarm. This being the fact, we feel sure that those who think that Mr. Blake is mistaken, as well as those who believe that he is right, will respect his courage and his manliness, and honor him for his motive. A politician who has the courage of his convictions may sometimes be wrong, but he is certain at all times to command the esteem of right-feeling men. Whether right or wrong, Mr. Blake has, at all events, set his fellow-legislators thinking about "the situation." Certainly, the situation is not what it might be.

And, first of all, as to the cause: There can be no doubt whatever that the main and immediate cause is to be found in the fact that a majority of the people were persuaded, by selfish politicians of the Opposition, that a second Legislative Chamber is necessary to the preservation of their rights and liberties, and that the privilege of voting for members of a second Chamber is a valuable privilege to be maintained at all hazards. Had the Government been enabled to carry out their policy of economy and reform to its fullest extent, they could have saved an additional \$10,000 a year in respect to legislation and administration, they could have saved the interest which has been paid to the banks, they could have found means of supplementing the revenue in various ways apart from a direct tax; they could thus have avoided the necessity of drawing \$200,000 from capital, and the Province could have had \$8,000 or \$10,000 more revenue from Ottawa for all time than it can now have. It is safe to say that if the Government had not been forced to stop half-way on the road to reform, the Province would now be better off by \$30,000 a year than it is, and direct taxation might have been forever avoided.

But a majority of the Legislative Council electors unfortunately, were, alarmed—persuaded by the Opposition that their properties and dearest rights would be in danger if there were no second Chamber to "defend and protect"! The Government were stopped in their patriotic course. Their policy has been only partially carried out, and the result is seen in the financial situation which Mr. Blake, and those who see as he sees, view with unconcealed regret.

Now, as to what's to be done about it? The policy of the Liberal-Conservative party has been to avoid direct taxation and collect the debts due the Province. This policy has been successful. Taxes have not been levied, and though there have been deficits, the capital at the credit of the Province is, still, larger than it was when the policy was begun. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, speaking for the Government, have both assured the Legislature and the country that there are good grounds for believing that the claims of the Province will again be realized by Canada, and that large amounts will yet be placed to the credit of the Province by the Dominion Government. These gentlemen and their colleagues are in a better position to know what the prospects are than the public at large. They have succeeded in the past. They have kept faith with the country. They are entitled to the confidence of the country. We see no reason why they should not be trusted to make good their statements. If, at the end of the present term, they find that they cannot do so, then they will, no doubt, be prepared with a well considered and comprehensive measure of reform to submit to the intelligence of the country, in order that it may be constitutionally adopted. No important step can be taken until the constituencies have been consulted. We, therefore, think that the course here indicated is, under the circumstances, the best to pursue.

The Criminal Law Amendment.

The Bill before our Local Legislature proposes to carry into effect a statute of the Dominion Parliament, extending "The Speedy Trials Act" to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and this Province. This latter act has been in force in Ontario and Quebec for some years past. It does not interfere in any way with the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace, or with the larger jurisdiction of Stipendiary Magistrates.

Its object is to give the Judges of the County Courts in these Provinces a summary jurisdiction over certain offences which otherwise must be tried before a jury. The right of being tried by a jury is

not taken away from the prisoner. The County Court Judge has no jurisdiction to hear the case unless the prisoner consents to such summary trial, and expressly waives trial by jury.

In this Province there are so few cases which do not come either within the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates or the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, that the extension of this Act to us will have little practical effect; and the few persons whose cases it will reach will not unlikely prefer the uncertainty of a jury's verdict, to the more certain decision of a single Judge.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

A Bill respecting writs of execution out of the Supreme Court was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sinclair asked the leader of the Government to lay upon the table of the House a written statement in full showing how the account of the Government with the banks stood at the end of each month from the 1st January, 1889, until the 1st April, inst., also what rate of interest the banks have been charging the Government on overdrawn accounts during the last year and what rate of interest (if any) the banks paid the Government.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan said the statement would be prepared and brought down to the House.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted statements respecting jails of the Province.
Mr. John McLean asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action the Government intend to take with reference to a petition from certain inhabitants of Naufraga and St. Margarets asking for the opening of a new road from Bear River Line Road to McKinnon's Road; also what action the Government intend to take regarding a petition asking for the opening of a road from Burke's Road to Grosbank.

Hon. Mr. Bentley said in respect to the first question that the Governments were prepared to go on with the work as soon as the people have agreed upon a right of way. As to the second the road would be opened as soon as possible.

Mr. A. McLeod asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action the Government intend to take regarding a petition of certain inhabitants of Lots 51, 51, cr. 59 and 66, to open several new roads and a new bridge.

Hon. Mr. Bentley said the petition was now before the Government and would be considered.

Mr. Farquharson asked the Commissioner of Public Works if the Government had completed arrangements for the opening of a new road from Duncan Macdonald's, in the rear of Nine Mile Creek, to the main road, and if not what is the reason; also if it was the intention of the Government to continue the steamer Southport on the Rocky Point and West River Ferries as last year, and if there are any changes of days or time to state what they are.

Hon. Mr. Bentley said that some steps had been taken in respect to this road. As to the second question, he was not aware of any changes.

Mr. Blake said that he had full confidence in the Government, and gave them credit for good intentions, economy and honesty—he could not agree with them as to their financial policy. In respect to his business, not one of the hon. gentlemen would advise him to maintain a line of conduct which resulted in deficits year after year. No doubt our position compares favorably with that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but the Premier's comparison with respect to Charlottetown was not so happy. The city of Charlottetown was heavily in debt—but the debt has been rolled by a policy similar to that which is now pursued by the Government. At the present time, the expenditure of the city is kept within the revenue. The citizens have learned the impolicy of their former course. Seeing that the Government had obtained a large addition to our subsidy, he had voted in favor of withdrawing \$200,000 from capital. He showed that our capital had increased to \$1,527,549.40, as compared with \$864,156.17, in 1879, showing an increase of \$463,393.23, after the \$200,000 have been withdrawn from capital. He thought this a good financial position. All the Government require to do is to change their policy. The time has arrived when direct taxation is necessary. The Government ought to face the difficulty. The deficit of next year will be just as large as it was last year, and when the Government go again to the country there will be a balance against the Province of \$75,000 or \$80,000. During the year he had met many persons, but he had never met one who was not willing to pay taxes rather than draw from our capital at Ottawa. There are many ways in which the expenditure can be reduced. In respect to Education and the Hospital for the Insane, the Government have paid \$352,000 more than they would have paid had the amounts paid under the Davies administration been maintained. Education is a necessary thing and a good thing; but the amount now paid for it is entirely beyond our means. The educational system might, however, be supplemented by Agricultural Education as recommended by the Superintendent of Education in the course of his very able report. The cost of the latter should certainly be cut down by the reduction of the Legislature. The Government have tried to abolish the Legislative Council. But the Opposition succeeded in persuading the electors that the Council was necessary to the preservation of the rights of property, and, therefore, the reduction could not be made.

He thought that the present road system was obsolete, and suggested some changes. The Stock Farm and the stock thereon was very valuable, and cost a good deal of money. He did not think there was anything in the complaint made by some persons that the farmers living in the vicinity of Charlottetown derived all the benefits therefrom. He thought, however, that the Farm would be more advantageous to farmers in general if a little more money were expended in stocking it, and if a portion of it were set apart as an experimental farm for the teaching of agriculture. He thought that the Government had looked after our claims upon the Dominion Government in the matter of piers with good results, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary of the hon. member for Springton. He was of opinion also that there was no cause for alarm with reference to the financial standing of the country, that the country was now in a much better position in this respect than it would have been had the preceding Government been allowed to remain in power.

Mr. Richards complimented Mr. Blake on the independent spirit manifested throughout his speech. He thought the finances of the country had been already pretty thoroughly discussed, and nothing that was new could well be said upon that subject. However, he was of opinion that the expenditure should not exceed the revenue, as had been the case in past years. He did not approve of the system of drawing from capital at Ottawa, as he thought that if such a course were long pursued there would be nothing left to our credit. The amounts voted for roads and bridges were insufficient, and the same remarks applied to the grants for the piers not taken over by the Dominion Government, many of which were fast falling into decay. He also objected to the Government largely exceeding their estimates without consulting the members of the House.

Mr. Shaw moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Bentley presented the estimates and returns of the road supervisors for the three counties.

Mr. Bell asked the Commissioner of Public Lands if it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session to amend the Land Purchase Act of 1875, so as to extend the provisions to proprietors receiving rents of township lands less than 600 acres in the aggregate.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

House adjourned.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne. Sold by all druggists, 50c and \$1."

Local and Other Items.

QUICK TRIP.—The Stanley made the run from Pictou to Charlottetown yesterday in three and a quarter hours.

I. O. O. F.—St. Lawrence Lodge will hold a degree meeting to-morrow (Friday) evening at half-past seven o'clock.

ENGAGED.—Already Prince Edward Lodge of Summerside have engaged a special train for the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of Oddfellowship in this city on Thursday, April 25th.

If your cough keeps you awake and restless by night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

NEWEST FASHIONS.—The Domestic Fashion Review for Spring, 1889, together with a full catalogue of domestic fashions for five cents can be had at the Diamond Bookstore. These are the most popular patterns made.

"When the spring-time comes," we usually find ourselves drowsy and exhausted, owing to the impure and sluggish state of the blood. Its remedy this trouble, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful, yet safe and economical, blood purifier in existence.

O'BRIEN'S RESOLUTION.—The Toronto Globe, of the 30th ult., publishes interviews with leading Protestant clergymen and two or three Catholic priests. The Protestant clergy are not at all favorable to Col. O'Brien's motion, several declaring bluntly their belief that Quebec had a right to do as she pleased with her own funds.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are 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 diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. (April 1 '88)

A BIG CONTRACT.—The Toronto News says: Hon. L. H. Davies is an able speaker and a forcible debater, but when he undertakes to demonstrate that a country that exports annually millions of bushels of grain is annually waiting for the removal of the tariff barriers to buy up all the surplus product of Canadian farmers, he has on hand the largest kind of a contract. Should he and his friends succeed in convincing the agricultural community of this, they will have given proof of the persuasive talents which would make their fortunes in the seed wheat business or the hay-fork industry.