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Calendar for April, 1892. MOON'S CHANGES. First Quarter, 4th day... Full Moon, 12th day... Last Quarter, 20th day... New Moon, 28th day.

Table with 4 columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, High Water (Morn. After.), Low Water (Morn. After.). Rows for days 1-30.

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We have opened for this Spring's trade the handsomest line of SUITINGS, OVER-COATINGS and TROUSERS...

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MUCH BETTER, Thank You! THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TEST. MOST of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGES, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried SCOTT'S EMULSION...

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NUT COAL. ONE HUNDRED TONS NUT COAL for sale low by W. J. BOSWALL, Lower Queen Street.

OTTAWA LETTER. An Interesting Budget of News.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner) The petition against Judge Elliott, in connection with the London election is a long while coming to a head. The first petition was informal—and that it was informal could not be received, the Opposition were well aware. Yet they secured what they were looking for—delay. They do not expect to make anything out of the charges against Judge Elliott, but they hope, by their bluster, to persuade the country that they were the victims of an injustice in the London election.

Mr. Choquette asked—Has an enquiry been held into the cause of the loss of the steamer Alert, belonging to the Government, who was charged with the enquiry, and what has been the result? Mr. Tupper replied—No enquiry has been held into the loss of the Alert, as that vessel was not lost. She is safe in the harbor at Quebec. Sir John Thompson informed Sir Richard Cartwright that the civil service commission had not yet reported. The Government hoped to have the report before the close of the session, but probably not for a month yet.

Speaking during the debate on the Budget Dr. Cameron, of Cape Breton, took occasion to deny a statement made a few days before by Mr. Davies to the effect that a number of Conservative candidates in the Maritime Provinces, notably, the Minister of Finance, on the eve of the last general election had pledged themselves in favor of Free Trade with the United States. Referring to the contention of the Opposition that the census of 1891 demonstrated the failure of the National Policy, Dr. Cameron quoted from a speech of Mr. Davies to show that that gentleman had declared some years ago that the census of 1881 was a fraud, and that Canada did not contain so many people as had been returned. Mr. Davies said: "Speaking of matters which came to my knowledge with regard to 1891 census, I noticed that many enumerators taking as they said, their returns under instruction took from the head of the house not only the number of his family, and of the servants who were at home with him, but the names and numbers of those who had left many years before; the only question being: Do you think he will ever return? Well, 'ever' is a big word, and the father of the house did not want to banish all hopes that sometime or other his son who had left home to make a living abroad, and was continuing to make his home abroad, and to be a resident of another country to make his home in another country, might return. In this way the names of hundreds and thousands were put down who had, for all practical purposes, left Canada, made a new home for themselves and become naturalized in the United States. So far as my knowledge goes, and I took pains to enquire at the time, all the names were entered in the enumerators' lists and returned as composing a part of the population of Canada. Well, if the same system was followed in the larger provinces, the total results would be so misleading that no one could form even an approximate idea of what the population of this country was."

To please Mr. Davies and to satisfy the demand of the Opposition an idle thing to do—the Government changed the system of taking the census, and because the result has naturally followed that if you do not count so many people, you cannot have so many in the coal, Mr. Davies is wringing his hands in despair, and bemoaning that the country is going to the 'bow-wows. Now, if the census of 1891 had been taken on the same basis as that of 1881, we would have Mr. Davies repeating the speech I have just quoted, and insisting that there were not so many people, by several hundred thousand, in Canada, as the census returns stated. It seems to demonstrate the foolishness of the Government giving way to the Opposition, or hoping to satisfy them by any concessions. In renewing the debate on the budget on Tuesday Mr. Mills, of Bonaventure, was followed by Sir John Thompson, who made an exhaustive reply to the arguments and statements of the Opposition speakers who had preceded him. He explained the correspondence which had brought about the two reciprocity deputations to Washington within the last twelve months, and all the proceedings in connection therewith, and satisfactorily explicated the Government from the charge of bad faith made by Mr. Blaine, who asserted that an agreement by which the negotiations were to be kept secret, had been violated. By Sir John's explanation it appeared that a portion of a cablegram from Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley had been lost or dropped in transmission, and it was not until some months after Sir John Macdonald's death that the Canadian Government were made aware of this, and that Mr. Blaine had requested, through Lord Knutsford, that in case no agreement was possible, no public mention should be made of the meeting. Sir John Thompson carried the war into

the Island before the House, but there is nothing to do but submit. In striking contrast to the place which Mr. Perry occupies in the Commons is the position of Mr. Howland in the Senate, and it is a hundred pities that a man of his ability, vast information and energy, should be relegated to a chamber where his talents are, I might almost say, buried in the ground. Mr. Perry's perpetual whine elicits neither sympathy nor response, and its only effect, and I freely admit its effect is a telling one, is to empty the House at short notice. Mr. Howland's industry is proverbial, he is always busy and he has an enormous volume of correspondence from the Island which occupies all his time. In the Senate he occupies a front rank, and his speeches on public questions are intently listened to by the venerable senators. Indeed, the vigor of his words seems daily out of place in that chamber. Upon the Newfoundland question last week he made an admirable speech, which showed a close acquaintance with all the intricacies of that much involved dispute, and for which he was subsequently very highly complimented. I send you a revised copy of the speech, for which I trust you will find space, as the information contained in it will be found both interesting and valuable to many of your readers, whose commercial relations with Newfoundland have been interfered with by the recent unpleasantness.

Mr. Davies was followed by Nicholas Flood Davin in one of his wittiest and most brilliant efforts. I have not space to describe the way in which he scored individual members of the Opposition and sketched their peculiarities. When he described Mills of Bonaventure as being "fundamentally uneasy" and like "an aged hen in a state of metaphysical dubitation as to whether she should lay an egg," the House went into a "kink." It was when he took up Cartwright, however, that the House gave Mr. Davies their attention. Speaking of Sir Richard, Mr. Davin said: "He is the embodiment of this cry against the prosperity of this country, and the embodiment of the disloyalty in the cry of a resistered reciprocity which was so apparent in the last part of the speech of the honorable member for Queen's (Mr. Davies). Why, the honorable gentleman is so disloyal by that policy to-day that, if his party could they would get rid of him; but they cannot do it. The country does not want him. The most they could do in the recent bye-elections, was to keep him off the platform. What is the career of that honorable gentleman? He has gone about the country barking at its prosperity, barking at the Conservative party and the National Policy. He had a kind of political rabies which made him, so to speak, bite the Conservative party. Indeed, the events remind me of Goldsmith's ballad on the death of a mad dog. You know that a mad dog bit a man, and the neighbors were all very anxious about the man, fearing that he would take hydrophobia and die. All the anxiety was directed to the man and none to the dog, but the event showed how much it was misdirected, because Goldsmith tells us that the man recovered from the bite—it was the dog that died."

How apt Mr. Davin's simile will be seen by reading the following verses of the poem:—"This dog and man at first were friends, But when a pique began, The dog, to gain his private ends, Went mad, and bit the man. Around from all the neighboring streets The wondering neighbors ran, And swore the dog had lost his wits To bite so good a man. The wound it seemed both sore and sad To every christian eye; And while they swore the dog was mad They swore the man would die. But now a wonder came to light, That show'd the rogues they lied, The man recovered of the bite, The dog it was that died."

When the time came up to pay the salaries of the clerks in the Interior Department, and while a query before the Committee of Public Accounts last session was threshed over again, Mr. Somerville reading page after page of the printed evidence, all of which must now be reproduced in Hansard. Of course the Opposition resisted the votes in a few instances and as a matter of course the votes were passed over their heads, but then they had an opportunity of getting off all their old speeches of last session on the subject. And Mr. Perry must have something to say. Notwithstanding that the discussion was of the payment of certain clerks in the Interior Department, Mr. Perry thought the time propitious for his annual presentation of the case of Ronald Campbell, the ex-harbour-master of Summerside. I was very much surprised to hear Mr. Perry go on, as far as possibly he could, to the fact of the Government, was dismissed from the service. "I am sure my good friend George Crabbe will be surprised to hear that Ronald Campbell ever risked his life as a Preventive Officer. I was under the impression that P. E. I. had only two such heroes—George Crabbe, in Summerside, and Fred Curtis, in Charlottetown—but I must enlarge my catalogue and make room for Ronald. Well, Mr. Perry finished up Ronald's case, and then took up Mr. Henry Green who, he said, was dismissed from the post-mastership of Summerside because he was not in the same political boat with the Government, to make room for a Summerside shark. It will be news to the Summerside people to learn that Mr. Henry Green was anything else but a Conservative all his life. Then Mr. Perry trotted out Mulart and Saunders who were dismissed from the Railway a year ago for paying more attention to politics than to the road bed. It is too bad to have Mr. Perry make a laughing stock of

nothing to do but submit. In striking contrast to the place which Mr. Perry occupies in the Commons is the position of Mr. Howland in the Senate, and it is a hundred pities that a man of his ability, vast information and energy, should be relegated to a chamber where his talents are, I might almost say, buried in the ground. Mr. Perry's perpetual whine elicits neither sympathy nor response, and its only effect, and I freely admit its effect is a telling one, is to empty the House at short notice. Mr. Howland's industry is proverbial, he is always busy and he has an enormous volume of correspondence from the Island which occupies all his time. In the Senate he occupies a front rank, and his speeches on public questions are intently listened to by the venerable senators. Indeed, the vigor of his words seems daily out of place in that chamber. Upon the Newfoundland question last week he made an admirable speech, which showed a close acquaintance with all the intricacies of that much involved dispute, and for which he was subsequently very highly complimented. I send you a revised copy of the speech, for which I trust you will find space, as the information contained in it will be found both interesting and valuable to many of your readers, whose commercial relations with Newfoundland have been interfered with by the recent unpleasantness.

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