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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1892.

VOL. 29.—NO. 232

Calendar for March, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| First Quarter, 5th day | 2 51 after |
| Full Moon, 13th day | 5 33 after |
| Last Quarter, 21st day | 0 55 after |
| New Moon, 28th day | 8 54 more |
| Apogee, 15th day | 6h. after |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | High | Water |
|---------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| | | Mo. n. | A. f. t. |
| 1 | Tuesday | h. m. | h. m. |
| 2 | Wednesday | 0 30 | 0 48 |
| 3 | Thursday | 1 6 | 1 27 |
| 4 | Friday | 1 48 | 2 15 |
| 5 | Saturday | 2 42 | 3 15 |
| 6 | Sunday | 3 51 | 4 36 |
| 7 | Monday | 5 21 | 6 32 |
| 8 | Tuesday | 6 42 | 7 22 |
| 9 | Wednesday | 8 1 | 8 27 |
| 10 | Thursday | 8 53 | 9 15 |
| 11 | Friday | 9 36 | 10 2 |
| 12 | Saturday | 10 11 | 10 28 |
| 13 | Sunday | 10 44 | 10 59 |
| 14 | Monday | 11 14 | 11 29 |
| 15 | Tuesday | 11 45 | m. d. n. |
| 16 | Wednesday | 0 0 | 0 15 |
| 17 | Thursday | 0 30 | 0 45 |
| 18 | Friday | 1 3 | 1 21 |
| 19 | Saturday | 1 44 | 2 7 |
| 20 | Sunday | 2 29 | 2 51 |
| 21 | Monday | 3 14 | 3 36 |
| 22 | Tuesday | 4 15 | 4 54 |
| 23 | Wednesday | 5 30 | 6 24 |
| 24 | Thursday | 7 7 | 7 49 |
| 25 | Friday | 8 3 | 8 56 |
| 26 | Saturday | 9 21 | 9 46 |
| 27 | Sunday | 10 6 | 10 26 |
| 28 | Monday | 10 55 | 11 2 |
| 29 | Tuesday | 11 20 | 11 37 |
| 30 | Wednesday | 11 54 | 12 3 |
| 31 | Thursday | 0 11 | 0 31 |

NORTON & FENNEL
HARDWARE
 Wholesale. Retail.
 House Builders',
 Farmers',
 Blacksmiths',
 Millers',
 Carriage Builders',
DWARE

Charlotte town, February 20, 1892—2aw & wky

UPHOLSTERING!
 We have a fine line of FURNITURE COVERINGS. This month we give special attention to repairs. Have your Repairing done before House Cleaning time.

BEDROOM SUITES
 in endless variety, at prices away below any offered. 1,000 pairs Window Shades, in plain, d'do and fringed, all the latest colors; Hartshorn's Spring Rollers, 15c. each and up; Window Poles and Fixtures, cheapest in the city.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.
 Charlotte town, March 5, 1892—2aw & wky

HATS.

\$2,000 WORTH

OF THE
Latest English and American Styles.

They must be sold, and we offer them at rock-bottom prices. Call and get one.

D. A. BRUCE,
 Fashionable Clothier.
 Charlotte town, March 2, 1892—eod & wky

NEAR THE MARKET.

WATSON'S
New Drug Store,
 THREE DOORS BELOW LONDON HOUSE.

PATRONIZE THE BEST!

Charlotte town, February 19, 1892—dy

Every Housekeeper
 Should have a supply of
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEER
 as a stand-by for making
Soups and Gravies.

The improvement made by its use must be experienced to be fully appreciated.



SYRUP OF FIGS
 ONE ENJOYS
 Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
 Syrup of Figs is for sale in 7c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
 W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,
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 N. B.—We invite correspondence, and give prompt and careful attention to mail orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
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 Philips Square, Montreal.
 feb13—t t s

Salt! Salt!
 EX WAREHOUSE.

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS of Turk's Island Crushed Salt.
 One Thousand Bushels of Uncrushed, for pork packing.
 PEAKE BROS. & CO.
 feb24—eod

QUEEN
 Insurance Agency.
 Office Next to Bank of Nova Scotia.
JAMES DESBRISSAY, AGENT.
 feb18—eod t t

JUST ARRIVED,
 PER S. S. STANLEY.
 20 TONS ONTARIO SHAN and CHOPPED FEED. Also—FLOUR, CORN MEAL and ROLLED OATS for sale cheap.
 A. HORNE & CO.
 feb27—1w eod

DOMINION PARLIAMENT
 The Governor-General and the Ladies.

Preliminary Work of the Session.

(Special correspondence of THE EXAMINER.)
 Parliament, as your readers have already been informed, was opened with the usual ceremonies. The day was fine, and the Hill was crowded with sightseers, including a fair sprinkling of squalling babies and the inevitable baby carriages. The Governor-General and his suite were a trifling late of time, if anything. It is one of Lord Stanley's peculiarities that he likes to do things a little differently from the way persons in his position are popularly supposed to do them. I know very little of His Excellency—would hardly know him to see him—but he is said to be very "unusual" and to put on "no side." I suppose he likes cigarettes and that is why he smokes them on the street, but he sets a shocking bad example which is copied by the dukes and the small boys. Shortly after his arrival he adopted a carriage constructed of some light colored wood, like ash, long in body and a good deal of the express wagon pattern. Whereupon all the snobs had to do the same, and Ottawa's streets are full of these rigs. But Lord Stanley is a very good Governor and a very popular one—he mixes up with the people and is fond of attending social gatherings. I do not mean that he goes out to tea at Mrs. Jones's or Mrs. Robinson's; but he likes to go to a dinner such as the Ontario Press Association had last night at the Russell House, where he made a witty speech and was "hail fellow, well met" with the members of the Fourth Estate. Thursday evening he gave them a reception at Rideau Hall, where an immense number of guests were invited in their honor. All the reports in the United States' papers as to his unpopularity, his want of success and his speedy recall are simply rot.

I am not going to give a description of the opening of Parliament, as it actually took place in the Senate Chamber, for I was not there—partly because I take up too much room, partly because I preferred being somewhere else, and principally because I was not invited. All the Islanders living in Ottawa cannot be prominent in literary, social and political circles at the same time; so, with my well-known modesty and a knowledge of my general inferiority, I show my good sense and at the same time consult my personal comfort, by remaining in the background. So if you desire a description of the toilettes of the ladies upon this grand occasion, and how their jewels sparkled in the tinted sunlight as it streamed in through the gorgeous painted windows, you will have to obtain it from your other Ottawa correspondent, who was, no doubt, well to the front, and whose expansive range of vision is equalled only by the gracefulness, the ease and the speed of his pen. All that I had opportunity to observe was that the full dress of the ladies was scarcely suited to the temperature of this time of year, while their beauty was of that order which has the reputation of stopping clocks, and on account of which they should, out of justice to themselves, have expired of sheer fright ages ago. Why is it that the pretty girls of the Dominion are found only in the Lower Provinces, and that when we want the brains of the Dominion—for example, the present Dominion Cabinet. The "wise men" come from the east.

Well, Parliament, as I said at the commencement, was opened with the usual ceremonies. Your readers have all read the Governor-General's speech. As usual, great interest centered in the proceedings in the Commons. Black Rod summoned the members, who had expired of sheer fright ages ago. Why is it that the pretty girls of the Dominion are found only in the Lower Provinces, and that when we want the brains of the Dominion—for example, the present Dominion Cabinet. The "wise men" come from the east.

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The introduction of new members was an exciting feature of the first day. There was not more than half a house present, and the Conservatives did cheer and howl when Sam Hughes, who had defeated Barron, was introduced, only to be repeated when Northrup and Rosemond, and Bain, of Soulanges, and Irish Wilson made their bows to the Speaker. The Opposition had a short innings, which they made the most of. They had three new members, and the aspect of their benches seemed as if there would be plenty of room for newcomers. Justice was there, and Francois Langlois, but Cartwright, McKenzie, Davies, Mulock, Charlton, Mills, of Bothwell, all front row men on the Opposition seats, were conspicuously absent.

Mr. Northrup bids fair to be an acquisition to the oratorical talent of the House. Mr. Laurier, in the suave tones, complimented the mover and seconder, and asserted his position as Leader of the Opposition by expressing a mild dissatisfaction with the Government policy. But his speech lacked energy, and it was only too evident that he realized painfully the difference in his present position from where he stood five months before. Then the Opposition were aggressive, even to insolence; now, none so poor as to be taken

revenge. Whether it be true that Mr. Laurier has resigned, I do not know. The Empire's correspondent here gave his paper a decidedly circumstantial report of it, but I have heard nothing of late. It is said the Opposition are waiting for Davies' arrival; he is very popular with his colleagues and has great influence in the councils of his party.

Tuesday was a quiet day. Hon. David Mills tried to interest the House in the London election case, claiming that an attempt had been made to keep Mr. Hyman out and to legislate Mr. Caring in. Mr. Mills wanted the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery summoned to the Bar to produce the original voters' lists as prepared by the Revising Officer. Sir John Thompson could not see any such urgency in the matter as would justify dispensing with the notice of motion usual in such cases, and so the motion was not passed, but stood as a notice of motion for Thursday. Wednesday was Ash Wednesday and a statutory holiday. The House did not sit, but the cabinet was in session from 10.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

On Thursday Mr. Charlton introduced his bill, which was read a first time. "To secure the better observance of the Lord's Day." This measure prohibits the publication and circulation of Sunday papers, but allows the work necessary to the bringing out of Monday's paper to be performed after nine o'clock on Sunday evening. No canal shall be open for traffic between six o'clock in the morning and ten at night on Sunday, except after October 15, when the canals may be opened during the prohibition of the passage of an order in Council. Trains may not be loaded or despatched on Sunday, nor may they continue on their journey with Canadian local freight, unless they contain live stock or perishable goods. No local passenger trains may be run and no care moved except milk trains and such special trains as are necessary to convey relief and medical aid in cases of accident or sickness, to carry persons to see dying relations or to convey the means for extinguishing fires. When the United States makes a similar provision, through freight trains are to be stopped, and Sunday excursions by steamer or rail are absolutely prohibited. The penalties prescribed run from fifty to two hundred dollars, with imprisonment for default.

Mr. George Taylor also introduced his bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada. It is the same measure as he introduced two years ago, and provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or company to prepare the transportation, or in any way to encourage the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor in Canada; any such contract shall be void, and the penalty for making it shall be a thousand dollars. The matter of any ship who shall knowingly bring contract labor to Canada, shall be liable to a fine of \$500. When a Collector of Customs finds that an immigrant has been landed contrary to law, he shall within a year cause him to be returned to the place of origin at the expense of the owner of the vessel that brought him or of the individual who contracted for his services. The measure, however, exempts the private secretaries and domestic servants, residents, also actors, artists, lecturers, and such skilled labour as may be necessary in the prosecution of new industries.

Mr. Cockburn, the member who made such an ass of himself last session during the Tunnel Debate, has taken advantage of the earliest opportunity to disport himself before the public. He has evidently been reading the disclosures before the Quebec Royal Commission, and his great mind has become morbid from a contemplation of Merivie's who started the investigation into the Bait des Chaleurs steal last session? Is he not primarily the agent who has overturned one government, threatened another, and shen the whole Dominion? So Mr. Cockburn thinks more of Mr. Cockburn than ever, his esteem himself the saviour of his country.

Mr. Cockburn gave the House a half-hour's resumé of the Mercier-Pacud hoodlum revelations, concluding with tears in his eyes, by moving for a select committee to take evidence upon the claims remaining unpaid, of workmen, laborers, etc., on the Bait des Chaleurs Railway.

Strange to say, Sir John Thompson opposed Mr. Cockburn's motion, and objected to such an enquiry on the ground that the question was already before the courts. The Minister of Justice very quietly yet effectually sat on Lord Cock-a-doodle, who meekly withdrew the motion.

When the London case came up and Mr. Mills re-submitted his motion, supporting it with a lengthy and rather intricate argument. The whole trouble with the Grits is that Mr. Carling was returned and Mr. Hyman was returned, and the Grits would have been as dumb as oysters. But they insist there has an outrage and here it is:—

Before the Revision Court last summer, objection was taken to over 200 votes, which the Revising Officer decided to strike off upon the evidence before him. An appeal was taken, however, to a higher court, which has not yet been decided. The Revising Officer, when returning his certified lists to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, drew a red line through these voters names and marked "A" after each one, to signify that they are appeal names. Through those names which he absolutely struck off, he drew a black line. When the lists were being printed, both sets of names, those marked in red and those in black, were omitted by the printer. When the proof was sent to the Revising Officer, he immediately wrote to the Queen's Printer, saying that those marked in red should not have been omitted, and he inserted them in the proof. Accordingly, acting on the advice of the Justice Department, the Queen's Printer inserted the names, and the lists were sent out to the election containing the names of those voters which were under appeal, and which the Grits thought would be omitted. Now they wildly claim that alterations were made in the lists in the Printing Bureau, that the lists were stuffed, etc. This is the whole explanation. A decision will shortly be given on the merits of the appeal. That some of the appellants may have no votes is possible, but that the whole of them are bad is improbable. One of the names is that of a clergyman, and so satisfied was he that he had a right to vote that he exercised his franchise the other day, on which side, of course, is not known, as Mr. Hyman had several cast for him.

Well, Mr. Mills got his motion carried for the production of the original lists. He still was not satisfied, however; he wanted the House to commit itself to an expression of opinion as to the duties of returning officers, which he hoped would have a terrorizing effect. His motion was in the following terms:—

"That it is the undoubted right and duty of the House of Commons to see that the returning officers and other officials who have duties imposed upon them in the election of members to this house, act with perfect fairness towards the various candidates, and to hold the strict discharge of their duties; and this house further affirms that the trial of election petitions by the courts does not lessen the authority of the house over such officials nor take away the necessity for its supervision."

Sir John Thompson, while not finding much fault with the motion, doubted the expediency of interference by the house, and he proposed the following amendment:—

"While it is the right and duty of the house to inquire into and punish any unfairness or misconduct on the part of any officer who has duties imposed on him on the election of a member of the house, and while the power given to the courts for the trial of election petitions does not lessen the authority of the house over any such officer, the house will at all times refrain from expressing any opinion or taking any action which would involve or imply an interference in any such officer, or which might lessen the responsibility of any such officer or his obligation to proceed with his various duties according to the best judgment that he is able to form in regard thereto."

Mr. Laurier had little fault to find with the amendment; but he thought there was an ambiguity in the law, which it was desirable for the House to remove by instructing the returning officer and other officials concerned what to do.

Sir John Thompson's amendment was passed "on division" as it is called, which means that there was no division taken, but that certain members, whose names are not recorded, expressed their dissent.

In reply to Mr. Perry, Mr. Oulmet (Minister of Public Works) said that the contract for an extension to the south pier at Miramichigan and two dams built of brush and stone, was awarded to Alexander McDonald for \$2,000. McDonald refused to sign the contract and nothing had since been done towards re-letting the work. The plans and specifications were being revised, and new tenders would be called for in a few days.

In reply to Mr. Perry, Mr. Haggart, (Minister of Railways) said that a subsidy had been granted of \$200,000 a mile, not exceeding in the whole \$9,000, for a railway from Summerside to Richmond Bay, P. E. I., a distance of 3 miles. So far no company had applied to enter into a contract for the construction and operation of the road. The Government had never undertaken to build the road, but had granted the aid specified.

Mr. Perry intends to ask whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to cause further surveys and mappings to be made across the Straits of Northumberland from P. E. Island to the Mainland, with the view of obtaining further information with that already obtained, to enable the Government to ask for tenders to build a tunnel across said Straits with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Perry also wishes to know whether (taken any action to recover from Benj. Min Gaudet, late wharfinger at Tignish breakwater, moneys or fees collected by him during the years 1890 and 1891, and not accounted for to the Department.

Mr. Watson has in charge the annual motion pacing bindig twine on the free list.

Mr. Marshall intends moving for a duty of five cents a dozen on eggs and five cents a pound on butter imported into Canada, the same as now imposed by the United States upon similar products from Canada. Sir Hector Langver is looking well, and was the centre of a host of friends on opening day, who crowded around to offer their congratulations. He spends most of his time writing letters, and there looks to be a lot of work and fight in the old man yet.

Dr. Leeger, M. P., for Kent, N. B., is ill in the hospital.

We had a visit from Rev. Father Boyd last week. His many friends on the Island will be glad to know that he is in good health and spirits. He was recalled from Newfoundland by the serious illness of his mother in Montreal. He was the guest, while in Ottawa, of Mr. O'Regan, of the Exchequer Court (son-in-law of Mr. J. Wellington Hughes).
 March 7, 1892.

Carpet! Carpet! I intend closing out the balance of my stock of carpets in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch & Hemps, all good patterns. If you want a real bargain, this lot must be sold as I want the room for other goods.
 J. B. MacDonald, Queen St. 61 d

To have good bread you must have good flour, and in order to have good flour go to Beer & Joff's and order a barrel of their Matchless brand. m7 21