

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

VOL. 12.—NO. 131.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
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 BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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 quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-
 ments, on application.

MOON'S CHANGES.
 New Moon 7th day, 9h. 23m. a. m.
 First Quarter, 14th day, 4h. 37m. a. m.
 Full Moon, 22nd day, 7h. 14m. p. m.
 Last Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 50m. a. m.

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | | Moon | | High water | Days len. h. |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------------|-----------------|
| | ris | sets | ris | sets | | |
| Sunday | 5 44 | 6 24 | 1 51 | 4 57 | | |
| Monday | 4 42 | 5 21 | 2 31 | 6 21 | | |
| Tuesday | 4 09 | 4 27 | 3 7 | 7 34 | | |
| Wednesday | 3 38 | 2 58 | 3 40 | 8 33 | | |
| Thursday | 3 06 | 2 29 | 4 17 | 9 22 | | |
| Friday | 2 34 | 2 00 | 4 41 | 10 7 | | |
| Saturday | 2 02 | 1 32 | 5 18 | 10 49 | | |
| Sunday | 1 30 | 1 03 | 5 54 | 11 32 | 13 8 | |
| Monday | 1 00 | 0 35 | 6 35 | morn | | |
| Tuesday | 0 30 | 0 07 | 7 22 | 0 15 | | |
| Wednesday | 0 02 | 0 00 | 8 15 | 1 0 | | |
| Thursday | 23 38 | 9 15 | 1 48 | | | |
| Friday | 21 40 | 10 14 | 2 41 | | | |
| Saturday | 19 41 | 11 17 | 3 44 | | | |
| Sunday | 17 42 | 12 19 | 4 56 | 13 23 | | |
| Monday | 16 44 | 1 21 | 6 11 | | | |
| Tuesday | 14 45 | 2 22 | 7 15 | | | |
| Wednesday | 12 46 | 3 18 | 8 7 | | | |
| Thursday | 10 48 | 4 21 | 8 47 | | | |
| Friday | 9 49 | 5 21 | 9 55 | | | |
| Saturday | 7 50 | 6 21 | 10 0 | | | |
| Sunday | 5 52 | 7 20 | 10 33 | 13 49 | | |
| Monday | 4 53 | 8 20 | 11 6 | | | |
| Tuesday | 2 54 | 9 17 | 11 41 | | | |
| Wednesday | 0 55 | 10 12 | 12 16 | | | |
| Thursday | 4 51 | 11 11 | 3 0 53 | | | |
| Friday | 57 | 11 49 | 3 58 | | | |
| Saturday | 55 | 12 49 | 4 58 | | | |
| Sunday | 54 | 1 0 39 | 3 14 | 14 9 | | |
| Monday | 52 | 2 1 9 | 4 23 | | | |

SULLIVAN & MACNELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
 Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
 OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
 George Street, Charlottetown.
 Money to Loan.
 W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNELL,
 Jan. 16, '83.

DR. MACLEOD
 HAS
 Removed his Office
 TO HIS RESIDENCE,
 NEXT DOOR TO ZION CHURCH,
 South Side Queen Square.
 Charlottetown, March 6, 1883.—1m eod wkly

MCLEOD & MORSON
 Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
 SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
 OFFICES:
 Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
 Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
 Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
 merside, P. E. Island.

JOHN MAGEACHERN,
 (Late of Italian Warehouse)
 AGENT FOR
 Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
 England,
 London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
 Company, of England,
 City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
 of England,
HAS REMOVED
 His Office to his New Building,
 Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
 Charlottetown, Dec. 7, '82.

Bank of Nova Scotia.
 ESTABLISHED 1832,
 Paid up Capital \$1,000,000
 Reserve Fund 325,000

An Agency of this Bank will be opened on
 Monday next, 19th inst., in the building
 lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
 Island, under the management of the under-
 signed.
 Deposits will be received on interest, and
 a current account.
 Drafts granted on the various Agencies and
 correspondents of the Bank.
 Exchange and other Exchange bought and
 sold, and general banking business transacted.
 D. C. CHALMERS,
 Agent.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
 And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantly relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure them in 10 to 15 days. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Spasms and Lambs. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST
LIFE INSURANCE
 IN THE WORLD.
 The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
 OF ST. JOHN, N. B.
 \$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working under Government License.
 An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance at its actual cost.
Good Canvassers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
 General Agent for P. E. Island.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
 Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
JOHN NEWSON.
 Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

TO LET,
 The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
 Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
JAS. DESBRISAY.
 Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—1y

1847. Canada Life Assurance Company. 1882.
Capital and Funds over 5,000,000 Dollars.
Annual Income over 1,000,000 Dollars.
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.
 Managing Director and Pres't: A. G. RAMSAY.
 Secretary: R. HILLS.
 Superintendent: ALEX. RAMSAY.

Abstract of 35th Annual Report to 30th April, 1882:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Assets 30th April, 1882 | \$5,004,206.05 |
| 2. Income for the year | 271,232.62 |
| 3. Income from interest (included in above) | 202,858.00 |
| 4. Claims by death and matured endowments | 212,041.86 |
| 5. Do, as estimated by the Company's tables and provided for | 150,816.14 |
| 6. Difference in Company's favor between actual and estimated death rate | 150,816.14 |
| 7. Excess of interest revenue over d. a. h. claims | 59,199.76 |

NEW BUSINESS is nearly a FORTY PER CENT of the returns of 1881 of the 24 Licensed Companies.
TOTAL on the Company's Books EXCEEDS A FORTY PER CENT of the entire amount in force in Canada.
BONUS—ADDITIONS to Life Policies for the last fifteen years have added \$75 to each \$1,000 of Assurance.
CASH PROFITS for same period have been from 25 to 30 per cent, of all premiums paid according to age at entry.

Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for the Year 1881:
 (Condensed from the Superintendent's Annual Report for 1881.)

| Premiums for year. | Amount of Policies New. | Number of Policies in force at date. | Net Amount in force at date. | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Canada Life | \$668,111 | \$3,914,780 | 12,993 | \$24,006,171 |
| Citizens | 21,168 | 1,183,700 | 697 | 1,082,264 |
| Co-insurance | 214,738 | 1,947,214 | 5,378 | 8,068,279 |
| Confederation | 37,307 | 420,000 | 1,263 | 1,571,508 |
| South | 135,384 | 1,410,854 | 1,819 | 1,127,212 |
| North American | 1,671,788 | 1,671,788 | 3,047 | 4,960,157 |
| Life | 402,697 | 1,821,302 | 9,087 | 11,370,008 |
| Atlas | 220,365 | 1,079,000 | 2,665 | 6,449,617 |
| Equity | 94,804 | 472,000 | 1,929 | 2,888,008 |
| Union Mutual | 19,754 | 1,072,000 | 3,280 | 6,870,014 |
| Standard | | | | |

— Including Industrial Business.
 * Intending Insurers can judge from the foregoing as to where they can place their patronage with the greatest SAFETY and ADVANTAGE.

MARITIME PROVINCE BRANCH—100 Wells Street, Halifax, N. S.
 P. McLAUREN, General Agent for N. S., P. E. I. and N. B. | D. MacGARY, Secretary.
 Honorary Directors for P. E. Island—Chas. J. C. Ince, Esq.; W. E. Dawson, Esq.; Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Geo. A. Bear, Esq.; Hon. J. S. Carvell, R. R. Hodgson, Esq.
 Local Agents at Charlottetown—F. B. Deane, Esq.; M. D. W. H. Miller, Esq.; M. D.
With Agents in Summerside, St. John's, and Montserrat.
W. M. McLEAN,
 Agent for Charlottetown.
 Nov. 4, 1882.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, April 19.
 Mr. Yeo joined with the Leader of the Government in expressing regret that the result of last year's operations was a deficit instead of a surplus. Applying the same rule to the present Government, as the Leader had applied to their predecessors, the deficit would be much larger. By the return on the table of the House, it appeared that, on 31 December last, there were over \$12,000 of accounts unpaid and carried forward to the expenditure of this year. Credit was taken for old duty bonds amounting to \$5 800, and there would also be a loss in the deposits in the Bank of P. E. Island of nearly \$5 000. There was also a quarter's salary due the District Teachers on 1st January last. Putting these items together, the deficit would be \$58,000 instead of \$12,000. It was true that the present Government had effected a saving in salaries, but those paid by the Davies Government were as introduced by the present Leader of the Government, in his Civil Service Act of 1876, with the exception of those of the Engineer and officials under the Education Act. It was boasted that a large saving had been effected in printing, but that was due to the action of the late Government who had introduced the tender system. Our financial position was precarious, and the outlook a most serious one. It was unfair to reckon the administration of Justice as controllable. To a large extent the cost depends upon the number of criminal prosecutions. It was said that there had been a large saving in Public Works, but in 1878 the Hospital for the Insane, and several other important public works were in course of construction, when last year there was nothing of the kind. Whether the saving effected in the Prince of Wales College and Normal School was judicious or not remained to be proved. He noticed that no provision had been made for a new building although it had been recommended by the head of that institution. It was proposed also to lessen the number of inspectors' visits. This was economy in the wrong direction. The Commissioner of Public Works might be a heaven-born Engineer, but this would prove the solidity of the works constructed under his supervision. Upon every work there were inspectors, some of whom were paid highly, and it was extremely doubtful whether any saving had been really effected in that department. He considered that \$2,000 would not be sufficient to pay the bonuses to the teachers. No fault could be found with the increase in the estimate for exhibitions, provided it were properly suspended. He observed that only \$100 additional was intended to be voted for repairs to the Provincial Building—a much larger outlay was required. The foundation and roof were both in a very bad state, and it was very injudicious to allow it to fall into decay; but it seemed to be the policy of the Government to patch up and go on, and leave to their successors the task of putting work in proper repair. It was proposed to save \$3,000 of the usual expenditure on wharves, he was sorry that a larger outlay had not been put upon the roads, they much required it. In his part of the country they were much worse than they were four years ago. There were many new roads to be opened, settlers had bought land, and had no means of reaching it. Last year, the Land Office had been estimated to return \$65,000, but had only yielded \$46,000. Upon what, then, do the Government base their estimate, that they will receive more from that source this year, than they did last year? Where was it proposed to obtain the extra \$35,000 from the Dominion Government? If for the Piers, the Government must be in possession of information which the House had not got. From the despatches upon the table, nothing could be shown that we were to receive anything. The Dominion Government had said that they intended to send a Commission down to see whether these works were justly chargeable to them. If they reported that there were few of general public utility, this Province would have to take whatever was offered them. The Government should make a calculation from independent sources, and if the Dominion offer was not sufficient, then the Government would be in a position to refuse it. Last year, when they repealed the Assessment Act, and there was no expectation of receiving anything for the wharves, they said they would have sufficient revenue. What did we find? That they were \$24,000 behind. At best our revenue was very small, and we were using up our capital. The interest of the amount due the Land Office would be \$25,000, and this was all we were properly entitled to spend last year we used \$46,000. This would be correct enough if we were building permanent works, but we were not in a few years our revenue from that source, would be all consumed. Was not better now to make provision for our annual expenditure, than to spend our capital and then be compelled to resort to heavy taxation.

Mr. PERRY said there was a wide difference between the Budget Speech this year and that of last year. Then there was a surplus, but this year's accounts showed a deficit of 24,000, if there be added to that the windfall of \$5,000 from Ottawa, it would make \$29,000; deducting the surplus of the year before, would leave \$17,000. This year it was proposed to increase the expenditure where was the revenue to come from? Notwithstanding the saving which the Government claimed to have effected, they had a deficit of \$29,000. The Government might have saved, but they had starved the Public Works, which to-day, were in a miserable condition, tottering, decaying and falling down. They were told last year that their calculations were based on imaginary figures. The reason given for the decrease

in the revenue that the crops were light and the prices low, did not correspond with the Governor's speech. How was the money to be extracted from the Land Office? By precepts and threatening letters? In some of these precepts no charge was made for compound interest, this required explanation. He believed the receipts would not be any larger this year, than they were last year. There was too much expense connected with the Land Office. The deeds were far behind. The country had no confidence in it, for they saw favoritism in its management. \$25,000 were sufficient to calculate upon as revenue from the Land Office, and the Government should make other provision for the deficiency. When this source was drained, we must resort to a direct taxation of about \$100,000 annually. We should capitalize the receipts from the Land Office, and the \$125,000 for piers, if ever we got it. But there was no promise or guarantee contained in the Despatches before the House, that we were to receive one cent for the claim which the delegates made. All that they had promised to do was to send a commission to make an official examination before giving any answer. This examination had not yet taken place, and the Dominion estimates did not show that they intended spending one cent upon the wharves this year. Last year the Government estimated that the revenue would be \$257,000, and what did we find, that it fell short by \$24,000. This plainly showed that their calculations could not have been very carefully made. We had no guarantee that this year's estimates would turn out any better than last year's. The money to be spent on Exhibitions would be a proper expenditure, and he was glad to hear that it was proposed to participate in the Boston Exhibition. He trusted that if the Government visited it, they would return home free-traders, and abandon their National Policy proclivities. The Government had no right to starve the wharves this year. The people would call them to account for it. There had been no Government measure this session worthy of the name. Why did they not repeal the Supplementary Clause in the Education Act?

Mr. FERGUSON said that Mr. Perry was almost invariably wrong in his statements; he had impeached the recent Delegation to Ottawa as incapables, and insinuated that the Opposition were the only body possessing the requisite qualifications for managing public affairs. Mr. Perry had sat for five years in the House of Commons, but had done more talking to-night than during the whole of that period. Why did he not speak of these questions then; in fact it would have been entirely forgotten that ever he had occupied a seat there, were it not for the indemnity bill which was passed to enable him to hold a seat to which he was not entitled. He held a seat in this House which he had resigned, his constituents had declared at the Dominion Election that they had no confidence in him, but still he sat here, and badly required another Bill of the same nature as that passed at Ottawa. So much for the gentleman who flung the taunt of incapables at the Government. Mr. Perry had said that, although sustained at the last General Election, it would be otherwise now, were the Government to go to the country. The honorable gentleman had had a taste of how his constituents felt regarding him, and Murray Harbor had also reversed its previous verdict by the return of Mr. Prowse. Probably they were deriving a great deal of comfort from the recent election in the First District of Prince County; but in May last, Mr. Matheson had polled a majority of 230 votes, which was, the other day, reduced to 90. Were the same operation applied to other members of the Opposition, the result would be that their Leader would be left blooming alone. The Leader of the Opposition, in his speech, had made but one remark calling for any reply. He had stated that the late Government had paid eight quarters of teachers' salaries in two years. The facts were otherwise. In 1877 and 1878 that Government had paid for education \$146,363.73, while, during the last two years, the present Government have expended \$193,801.23. These figures showed a very wide difference. Mr. Perry had questioned the correctness of the figures furnished as to the amount received at the Land Office during the first three months of 1881 and 1882 respectively, \$4,000 more had been received during that period in 1882 than in 1881. This year the sum was considerably larger. He challenged Mr. Perry to name a single instance of a precept having been issued between 1st April and 31st December, 1882. There were none, but there had been several in 1881. Mr. Perry was very fond of finding fault with the management of the Land Office, but he took very good care not to meet him at the Tignish nor any other meeting recently held in his district. There were several causes for the falling off in the receipts at the Land Office. The collections in the western part of the Island were far from being good, where they used to pay thousands of dollars, they last year paid only hundreds, the people in that section alleged the failure of the oat crop as the cause of the shortage in their payments. But there was also another cause—Mr. Perry had been raising an immoral agitation which had unsettled the minds of the people—he had endeavored to make them believe that if the Opposition were returned to power, and he became Commissioner, large reductions would be made in the prices of Public Lands. Similar promises had also been made in the Murray Harbor District. Although Mr. Perry had made long and loud speeches on the Land Question, and made it the subject of an electioneering campaign, he noticed that the Leader of the Opposition sat perfectly bland and composed, pleased at any advantage that might be reaped from the agitation, yet never venturing to endorse it. Mr. Yeo had declared that no Government dare touch the question of interest. He trusted that that honorable gentleman would be able to unseat his mouth on the subject of revaluation,

and declare either the views he entertains or his adoption of Mr. Perry's policy. Mr. Perry has deviated the claim of the Province in the matter of the piers, and said it would not be entertained, and then proceeded to denounce the Government for not spending money on their maintenance this year, exclaiming that of course the Dominion would refund it.
 [TO BE CONTINUED.]

MOLASSES
 DUE per "ALMA" and "S. GRIFFIN," first open water,—
 40 puns Choice TRINIDAD,
 10 do. do. CIENFUEGOS.
To arrive about 26th May, direct from West Indies,
 per sch. "WIDE AWAKE,"
 250 puns } Choice Grocery MOLASSES;
 30 bbls }
 Will be sold low while landing.
FENTON T. NEWBERRY.
 April 18.
 6i wkly 3i. dp 6i. wp 3i. jour pio her 3i.

Fleur, Cornmeal, Sugar.
 Leather, Raisins, Kerosene, &c.
TO ARRIVE VIA PICTOU:
 1 car "Kent" Patent Roller FLOUR.
 2 cars "Otter Creek" Supp Extra FLOUR.
VIA BOSTON:
 2 cars Island Mills Superior Extra FLOUR,
 2 cars K. D. CORNMEAL,
 50 sacks White do.
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:
 150 sills No. 1 and No. 2 SOLE LEATHER,
 125 cases MATCHES,
 Granulated, Confectioners' and Yellow Refined SUGAR,
 Rice, Currants, Valencia Raisins, Beans, Bi-Carb, Butter and Cheese Factory Salt, Kerosene, in casks, Pratt's do. in 5 gal. tins, Soap, T. D. and Woodstock Pipes, Brooms, Pails, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, etc., etc.
 Wholesale at lowest prices.
FENTON T. NEWBERRY.
 April 19.
 6i. wkly 3i. dp 6i. wp 3i. jour pio her 3i.

FROST & WOOD
Agricultural Implement
AGENCY.
JUST RECEIVED, per "Northern Light,"
 at the above,
25 Iron Frame Cultivators.
 On hand No. 5 and No. 8 PLOWS and PLOW EXTRAS.
 Daily expected, a further supply of our popular and unequalled
NO. 8 PLOWS.
 Farmers are cautioned against purchasing a so-called No. 8 Plow (as the genuine Frost & Wood Plow) from any other Establishment in the City than the above; as the undersigned is the Sole Agent for them here.
GEORGE R. STRONG.
 Ch'town, April 13.—1m eod wkly 4i

Boats For Sale.
 One Sloop Sail Boat,
 One Ship's Boat,
 One Small Sail Boat,
 One Fishing Boat,
 One Double Scull Boat,
 One Long Single Scull Boat,
 One Short Single Scull Boat.
 The above boats belong to Mr. John C. Phillips, late of Charlottetown, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to
PETER CLERKIN,
 Steam Navigation Co. Warehouse.
 Ch'town, April 13.—1m may 1pd

SAND, KINDLING, &c.,
FOR SALE.
 100 Loads Kindling Wood, 300 Loads Sand and a lot of second-hand Windows suitable for hotbeds. Apply to
JOSEPH MAHAR.
 Cumberland St., April 16.—6i

GROCERIES!
 CHEAP, CHEAP, AT THE
FISH MARKET.
 WISHING to make room for Spring Goods, the subscriber will sell for Cash, the balance of stock of Groceries on hand, at reduced prices:—
 FLOUR,
 TEA (of the first quality),
 SUGAR,
 TOBACCO,
 RAISINS,
 PICKLES (in bulk and bottles),
 SOAP, etc., etc.
CANNED GOODS in Peaches, Co. & T. toes, Apples, Finnan Haddies, Salmon Mackerel, Lobsters, and a full line of Groceries of the best quality.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
J. H. MYRICK,
 Fish Market, Great Street,
 Ch'town, April 16.—6i wkd