

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 11.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING.
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
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Superior Workmanship,
Prompt Execution,
Satisfactory Results,
Closest Prices.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE 1881.
MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 11h. 7m. p. m., W.
Full Moon, 12th day, 2h. 44m. a. m., S. W.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 5h. 6m. p. m., N.
(below horizon)
New Moon, 26th day, 10h. 51m. p. m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun. rises	Sun. sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Wednesday	4 17	7 38	8 25	0 57	15	21
2 Thursday	4 17	7 38	9 27	1 34	22	24
3 Friday	4 16	7 39	10 29	2 13	24	24
4 Saturday	4 16	7 41	11 31	2 55	25	27
5 Sunday	4 15	7 42	12 34	3 40	27	29
6 Monday	4 15	7 42	1 40	4 28	27	29
7 Tuesday	4 14	7 43	2 48	5 18	29	31
8 Wednesday	4 14	7 44	3 58	6 10	30	33
9 Thursday	4 14	7 45	5 10	7 04	30	33
10 Friday	4 13	7 45	6 21	8 00	31	33
11 Saturday	4 13	7 45	7 36	9 03	32	33
12 Sunday	4 13	7 45	8 51	10 11	33	33
13 Monday	4 13	7 45	10 11	11 27	33	33
14 Tuesday	4 13	7 45	11 34	12 48	33	33
15 Wednesday	4 13	7 45	1 00	1 55	34	33
16 Thursday	4 13	7 45	2 21	3 00	35	33
17 Friday	4 13	7 45	3 46	4 15	35	33
18 Saturday	4 13	7 45	5 14	5 38	35	33
19 Sunday	4 13	7 45	6 45	7 03	35	33
20 Monday	4 13	7 45	8 19	8 30	35	33
21 Tuesday	4 13	7 45	9 56	10 00	35	33
22 Wednesday	4 13	7 45	11 27	11 33	35	33
23 Thursday	4 13	7 45	1 00	1 55	35	33
24 Friday	4 13	7 45	2 27	3 03	35	33
25 Saturday	4 13	7 45	3 58	4 18	35	33
26 Sunday	4 13	7 45	5 34	5 49	34	33
27 Monday	4 13	7 45	7 14	7 26	34	33
28 Tuesday	4 13	7 45	8 58	8 51	33	33
29 Wednesday	4 13	7 45	10 46	10 18	33	33
30 Thursday	4 13	7 45	12 38	11 50	33	33

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE
To Boston.

STEAMERS
Carroll and Worcester.

BOTH STEAMERS are fitted with superior PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION, arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.
Freight carried at moderate rates, and as low as by any other route.
Boxes and barrels, handled with the greatest care.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN
Every Thursday, punctually at 5 p. m.
LEAVE BOSTON
Every Saturday, punctually at noon.
CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS.
May 13, 1881—pat 2aw, sj kca

P. E. ISLAND
Steam Navigation Co.

Steamers "St. Lawrence" and "Princess of Wales."
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at 7:30, connecting there with the train for Halifax.
Returning to Charlottetown same days about 2 p. m., on arrival of train from Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA & THE UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with trains for each of the above named places; and at St. John with steamers of the International Co. also Railway for Portland and Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday Morning about 8 o'clock.
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with train for Charlottetown. Also leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening about 8 o'clock.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary.
Charlottetown, May 4, 1881.

5000 DOLLARS WORTH OF TEA
NOW IN STOCK AT
BEER & GOFF'S.
Excellent quality and warranted to give satisfaction.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CASH PAID FOR ANY QUANTITY OF EGGS.
BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, May 25, 1881.

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LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
OF CANADA.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., President.

LOANS OF MONEY UPON REAL ESTATE
MAY BE HAD UPON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 10th, 1881.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Fire Insurance Association,
(LIMITED),
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital Fully Subscribed, \$5,000,000
Paid Up, 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 250,000
Deposited with British Government, 100,000

All Descriptions of Property Insured on Equitable Terms.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND SETTLED PROMPTLY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HEAD OFFICE.
J. R. BRECKEN, Agent for P. E. Island.
Referring to the above, I have authorized MR. F. W. HYNDMAN to receive applications and sign receipts for Insurance in the above Company.
April 26, 1881. J. R. BRECKEN.

FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

HORACE HASZARD,
General Insurance Agent,
—REPRESENTING—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

Western Fire Assurance Company of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL \$800,000.00.

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL \$300,000.00.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at Lowest Rates.
OFFICE,—COR. QUEEN AND LOWER WATER STREETS.
Charlottetown, 4th April, 1881—4f

BUILDING LOT! NORTON'S EXPRESS.
FOR SALE,
ON EUSTON STREET, adjoining William Welsh's property. It has a southern aspect, and is in every respect a desirable place for a private residence. For full particulars apply to
ALEX. MCKINNON,
Bedale Foundry.
March 26, 1881—2m 2aw

REDUCTION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Abolition of Legislative Council.

HON. MR. FERGUSON'S SPEECH ON THE "DYNAMITE BILL."

HON. MR. FERGUSON said that there could be no difference of opinion as to the policy of the Government respecting the abolition of the Legislative Council. Neither could there be any two opinions as to the propriety of the course they now professed to pursue, notwithstanding the statements of the Opposition. The hon. member for Tignish no doubt felt it his duty to

OPPOSE EVERYTHING which the Government proposed or introduced. He (Mr. Ferguson) could not understand the hon. gentleman's action in any other light. At the General Election of 1879, as was well known, twenty-six out of the thirty members of the House were returned to abolish the Council. It was also equally well known that at the Council Election held in the November previous five constituencies declared in favor of the same principle. The Government had

DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT THE VIEWS of the electors with respect to this question, and had introduced a Bill during the very first session of the present House for that purpose. They were defeated, but renewed their efforts, and met with another defeat in the Council. This session, being anxious to meet the views of the Council as far as they possibly could, and to show to them and the country that they were very desirous of having the question settled, they introduced a measure making a compromise with the Council. The Bill introduced in 1879 contained provisions for the

ABSOLUTE ABOLITION OF THE COUNCIL, but the Upper House proposed another measure, as an amendment, reducing the two Houses to one-half and amalgamating the remaining halves. As the Government were then fresh from the people, and were strongly in favor of the absolute abolition of the Council, they refused to accept the proposition of the Upper House without making another effort to carry their own measure, which they did in 1880 and which the Council again defeated. After finding that the Council were determined not to pass the Government measure, the latter, this session, proposed a compromise. In place, however, of meeting the House by yielding a portion of the ground, or even proposing their amendment of two years ago, THE COUNCIL WENT BACK ON THEIR OWN MEASURE,

and took such action that it was utterly useless to endeavor either to meet them or propose any other course. In place of meeting the Government in a fair and candid manner, and endeavoring to carry out what they formerly admitted to be in accordance with the views of the people, in order to save a portion of the cost of legislation, they had shown that any attempt to compromise the matter with them was utterly useless, and rose higher in their demands upon the House the further it went to meet them. Three sessions were now nearly over, and the two Houses were further from an agreement upon this matter than ever, simply because

HIGHER GROUND than ever before, respecting it. In taking this step the Upper House declared that they were contending for the rights of property-holders, and that they could not pass the measure which had been sent up by the House. What did the present Bill propose? It proposed that at the dissolution of the House of Assembly, both Houses should go to the country for instructions with respect to this question. If the members of the Council were satisfied that the people were opposed to the abolition of that body, and to the measures passed by this House, it would be wisdom on their part to accept the present Bill, in order that they might appeal to their constituents and thus settle the question. If the people returned to the Council men, pledged to retain that House, the Lower House would have no further right to interfere in the matter. But he (Mr. Ferguson) believed that the people would take good care to return men pledged to vote for the abolition of the Council. It was well known that the Bill relating to this question, which had been passed by the House this session, was not such as hon. members would have liked to pass. They would have much preferred to pass a Bill without any provision for the overlapping of the constituencies, and it was only by way of compromise with the Council, in the hope that it would meet their views, that the House had sanctioned the measure alluded to. But not having been met in a proper spirit by the Council the House was still of opinion that the measure most in favor with the electors was one which would provide for the absolute abolition of the Upper House, leaving the representation in the House of Assembly as at present. The Government were

MORE AND MORE STRENGTHENED in their views on this question, by the action of the sister Provinces of the Dominion in dealing with the abolition of the Legislative Council, with which they were also encumbered. In Ontario and Manitoba, the Upper Houses had been abolished; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, they had been strongly and unsuccessfully attacked. In New Brunswick, the bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council had been carried in the popular branch by both Government and Opposition, by a vote of twenty-nine to three. That Bill was almost a verbatim copy of the one passed by this House, for the abolition of our Council, and which had twice been rejected by the Upper House here.

IN EVERY PROVINCE where the Legislative Council had not yet been abolished, the Representatives who were fresh from the

people were more strongly than ever in favor of the abolition, so that the day could not be far distant when the Upper House in each Province would be completely swept away. This was by no means a party question. In New Brunswick both the Government and Opposition supported the measure for the abolition of their Council. In Ontario, where a Liberal Government was at present in power, they ridiculed the idea of our retaining the Legislative Council; and in Quebec there was a movement on foot for abolishing their Upper House. This was

THE ONLY PROVINCE where the abolition of the Council was made a party question. In the *Montreal Witness*, a paper strongly imbued with Grit politics, of the 23rd March, instant, the editor of that journal says: "It is hard to imagine that any body of intelligent men at this day can be so lost to self-respect as to persist in forcing their services upon the people that pay the cost of their maintenance, when plainly told by the latter that their services are no longer required." There could be no question whatever upon this point. The Legislative Council of this Province had been plainly told by the people that their services were no longer required, yet he had been told that it was their intention to oppose even the present Bill, and thus prevent the question from being fairly tested at the next election. He had in his hand a list of the number of votes cast for the different candidates at the last election in 1878, for seven members of the Council. He would read those returns, for he had heard it stated in various quarters that a majority of the voters had not declared themselves in favor of the Council. The statement was as follows:

For Abolition.	Against Abolition.
KING'S COUNTY.	
1st Dis.—Kirkham, 279	Dingwell, 111
Beaton, 226	
2nd Dis.—Annap. 248	McDonald, 181
PRINCE COUNTY.	
1st Dis.—Bareilly, 348	
McCarthy, 115	Rogers, 403
2nd Dis.—Burns, 226	Strong, 157
QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
1st Dis.—McNeill, 219	
Spence, 18	McKenzie, 314
2nd Dis.—M. Millan, 253	Leitch, 206
CHARLOTTETOWN.	
Langworth, 239	Dodd, 251
Total, 2,162	1,623

In the first and second Council Districts of King's County, two gentlemen were returned by large majorities to support a measure for the abolition of the Upper House. In the First District of Prince County there were three candidates, two of whom ran the election in favor of abolition, while the third, who supported the retention of the Council, slipped in between them. The votes cast in favor of the two abolition candidates numbered 463, while those cast for the supporter of the Council, who was elected, numbered only 403. It was, therefore, clear that the District was opposed to retaining the Council.

In the Second District of Prince County, Mr. W. G. Strong, a most estimable gentleman who was not in favor of abolishing the Council at that time, was defeated, and Mr. Burns, an abolitionist, was returned by a majority of sixty-nine votes. In the First District of Queen's County, a small majority of votes was polled for Mr. McKenzie, who favored the retention of the Council. In the Second District of Queen's County, Mr. McMillan, an abolitionist, was elected over Mr. Leitch, whose policy was to retain the Council. In Charlottetown, Mr. H. Longworth, an abolitionist, polled 230 votes, but was defeated by Mr. T. W. Dodd, by the small number of 21 votes. Five districts out of the seven had, therefore, declared in favor of the abolition of the Council. The total vote for abolition was 2,162, and against it, 1,623—being a clear majority of nearly 500 property holders in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. He would again quote from a Liberal newspaper; this time from the *Toronto Globe*, the leading Liberal organ of the Dominion.

MR. PERRY, Oh, do you believe in the *Globe*?
HON. MR. FERGUSON, the hon. leader of the Opposition found it convenient to advocate one set of opinions in the forenoon, and another in the afternoon, respecting this question. In this the honorable gentleman seemed to think he was giving to the House evidence of his undoubted smartness. If he (Mr. Perry) thought his conduct in this matter entitled him to rank high as a statesman, he (Mr. Ferguson) would not rob him, by any means, of the consolation. However other hon. members of the House were of a different opinion, and looked upon other merits as constituting smartness. When he (Mr. Ferguson) heard a political opponent advocating sentiments which he believed to be just in their character, he was willing to meet him on a common platform, and give him credit for them. On this ground he would now read a quotation from an article in the *Toronto Globe* of the 19th instant, with reference to the bill passed by this House, during the present session, making provision for the abolition of both Houses and for constituting a General Assembly. The only misapprehension under which the editor of that journal labored, was that he supposed it to be the policy of the present Local Government to retain the two Houses still. Had it known that they proposed to have only one Legislative Chamber instead of the two now in existence, the Bill passed by the House, would, no doubt, have had his entire support. The article alluded to, was as follows:

"The Premier of Prince Edward Island has introduced a resolution to abolish both branches of the Legislature, and to hand over the management of local affairs to a new body, to be styled the Legislative Assembly of P. E. Island. The new Assembly is to consist of twenty-two members in

the Lower House and five or seven in the Upper, about half the present number. This seems not so much a compromise between the resolution to do away with the Council, formerly adopted by the Lower House and defeated by the Upper, and the counter proposal of the latter to reduce the numbers in each House by one-half, as an easy way of adopting the Council's proposition without sacrificing the *amans prope* of the members of the Lower House. Certainly any step toward simplifying the machinery and lessening the expense of local legislation is a step in the right and common sense direction. Still it seems difficult to see what necessary function is to be performed by an Upper House of Parliament of the dimensions indicated, unless, indeed, it be to furnish a tangible illustration, and *reductio ad absurdum*, of the pettiness of the conservatism which persists in travestying on every little colonial platform the grand stager of the British House of Lords."

These were the sentiments of the *Toronto Globe*. Its editor could see no use whatever for the Legislative Council, unless "in travestying on every little Colonial platform the grand stager of the British House of Lords."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Good Account.
"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."
JOHN WERRS, Butler, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

I AM instructed by the Administrators of the Estate of John Doyle, late of Lot 34, deceased, intestate, to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the residue of the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, granted by lease dated 4th January, 1837, to said late John Doyle, by Sir James Montgomery, Archibald Montgomery, and Robert Montgomery, in all that tract of land situate on Lot 34 aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed on the north side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Tracadie, running from thence north to the distance of seventy chains; thence north fifty-eight degrees east for such a distance as to admit of six chains at right angles to the first-mentioned line; thence south seventy chains and ninety links; and thence south fifty-eight degrees west fifteen chains and ten links to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less.

Dated this 27th day of May, A. D. 1881.
Terms at sale.
A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.
[ma 28]

OLD QUEEN SQUARE LIVERY STABLES RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber has removed to the commodious Livery Stables, LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. JAMES BARR, North side Queen Square, Where you can get the CHEAPEST AND BEST TURGOTS IN THE CITY.
JAMES N. MILLER.
Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1880—1y

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT Valuable Freehold Property, situate on Sidney Street, and owned by the heirs of the late M. W. Skinner, Esq., consisting of Dwelling, Stable and Coach House. Also, a VACANT LOT, suitable for a Garden, adjoining the above.
The House contains 1 large Shop, 7 Bed-rooms, Dining Room, Parlor and Kitchen. The Shop is at present occupied by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Apply on the premises to
MISS SKINNER.

POULTRY!

THE only "Yards" in the Province for Importing and Breeding pure-blooded BIRDS and EGGS. A splendid variety of Improved Stock.

EGGS FOR HATCHING	Price
Toulose Goose, a dozen	\$5.00
Bronze Turkey, " "	4.00
Pekin Duck, " "	2.00
Light Brahma Hen, " "	2.00

When full grown and fat, the Hens will weigh ten, the Ducks ten, Geese thirty, and Turkeys thirty-five pounds each. All are hardy, quick growers, great layers, easily kept, and good for table. The Geese and Ducks only require enough water to drink.
Order soon, as they are filled in turn and sent to any address.

J. A. CARMAN,
Rose Bank,
P. E. Island, Canada.
Catalogues free.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
Strong and Cheap—New Designs.
JOHN NEWSON,
April 20, 1881—1m.