

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 131.

## The Daily Examiner

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### ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1888.

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd day, 8h., 28.8m., a. m., S. W.  
New Moon 11th day, 5h., 52.2m., a. m., E.  
First Quarter 19th day, 7h., 39.7., a. m., N.,  
(below horizon.)  
Full Moon 26th day, 2h., 9.6m., a. m., S. W.

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M		rise	sets	rise	water	len <sup>h</sup>
		h	m	morn	after	n h m
1	Sunday	5 41	6 23	0 30	1 59	1239
2	Monday	42	25	1 30	2 55	43
3	Tuesday	40	26	2 21	4 7	46
4	Wednesday	38	27	3 3	5 30	49
5	Thursday	37	29	3 37	6 52	52
6	Friday	35	30	4 10	7 54	55
7	Saturday	33	32	4 57	8 32	59
8	Sunday	31	33	5 1	9 22	19-2
9	Monday	29	34	5 25	9 58	5
10	Tuesday	27	35	5 48	10 32	8
11	Wednesday	25	37	6 12	11 1	12
12	Thursday	23	38	6 38	11 33	15
13	Friday	22	40	7 7	morn	18
14	Saturday	20	41	7 41	0 4	21
15	Sunday	18	42	8 20	0 37	24
16	Monday	16	43	9 6	1 13	27
17	Tuesday	15	45	9 59	1 53	30
18	Wednesday	13	46	11 0	2 40	33
19	Thursday	11	47	aftern	3 40	36
20	Friday	9	48	5 4	54	39
21	Saturday	8	50	1 16	6 17	42
22	Sunday	6	52	2 28	7 32	46
23	Monday	4	53	3 50	8 28	49
24	Tuesday	2	54	4 55	9 19	52
25	Wednesday	0	55	6 23	10 3	55
26	Thursday	4	58	7 43	10 45	58
27	Friday	57	6 58	9 11	11 27	14 1
28	Saturday	56	7 0	10 14	12 0	4
29	Sunday	54	1 11	19 0	56	6
30	Monday	52	7 3	morn	1 45	14 9

## OVERCOATS, SUITS.

Heavy All-Wool Pants, a Specialty.

KNIT SHIRTS, ALL STYLES.

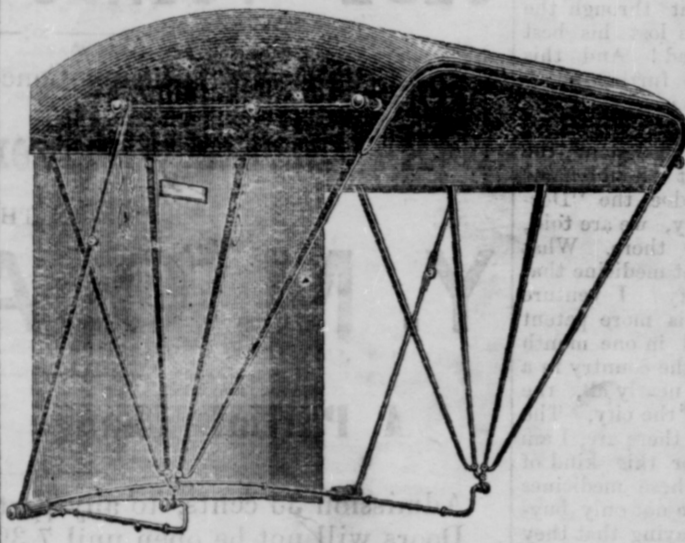
Flannel Shirts, Linders, &c.

ALL AT AWAY DOWN PRICES.

**GEO. E. FULL,**

SIGN OF THE LION, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1888.



A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

## CARRIAGE GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENERAL HARDWARE and MILL SUPPLIES.

## NORTON & FENNELL,

City Hardware Store.

Charlottetown, March 5, 1888.

## BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of

CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pea Soup, &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Mangle Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.

KELLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.

POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef, Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

## BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Feb. 9, 1888—oaw & wky

## The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56  
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches etc., at reduced rates.

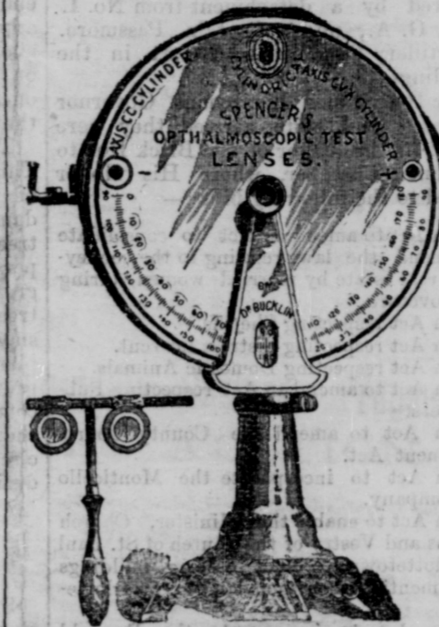
LEONARD MORRIS,  
Agent,  
Summerside.

R. R. FITZGERALD,  
Agent,  
Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

## SPENCER'S OPHTHALMOSCOPIC TEST LENSES

Will Detect All Visual Defects.



A scientific and practical instrument for detecting all optical defects of the eye, and determining the lenses needed for their correction. As we use this instrument in adjusting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, we can guarantee satisfaction to our customers in all cases of

MYOPIA, or Near Sight,  
HYPEROPIA, or Far Sight,  
PRESBYOPIA, or Old Sight, and  
ASTIGMATISM, or Poor Sight.

Persons who have had difficulty in obtaining Spectacles to suit them are cordially invited to call and acquaint themselves with the merits of this instrument.

This instrument measures each eye separately, a method which all oculists agree is the proper one.

SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES always in stock, of the several grades, in frames of Steel, Rubber, Nickel, Celluloid, Silver, Gold, and Spectacles and Eye Glasses other than regular goods mounted to order.

Oculists' Prescriptions carefully filled.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
JEWELER and OPTICIAN.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Feb. 28, 1888—2aw & wky

## THE Clearance Sale

—AT THE—  
**LONDON HOUSE**

Is Still Going On.  
Many Fine Grades of Goods.

LARGE DISCOUNTS,  
And every effort made to meet the requirements of CASH BUYERS.

**F. W. MOORE,**  
Assignee of HARRIS & STEWART.  
Ch'town, March 2, 1888.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will take place at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1888, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transacting of business.

DENNIS MURPHY,  
Manager.  
ap18—11 mtg pat

## CARD.

MESSESS REDMOND & SCOTT beg to notify the public that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON in the Premises formerly known as the "Variety Store," next door to George Jury's, North Side of Queen Square. Patronage respectfully solicited.  
ap19—1w

## DR. KELLY,

Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE:  
UPPER QUEEN STREET,  
Four Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.  
Ch'town, March 29, 1888—d 3m 6ed wky

## Pure, Reliable.

NO AMMONIA,  
ALUM,  
LIME,  
But Purest and Best Materials used in the manufacture of

## Woodill's German Baking Powder.

April 11, 1888.

## THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Speech.

[CONCLUDED.]

We try to do what is just and right to the whole country. After a careful review of the estimate of the present year's expenditure, I think the sum provided will be sufficient to meet the public requirements. With respect to the estimated receipts, there is only one item in reference to which there can be any doubt, viz: the amount expected from the Public Lands Department. I may inform the House, just here, that the receipts at the Land Office during the present year, up to this date, are very encouraging, and that with a good crop there is every probability that the total amount received during the year will be fully equal to the estimate. But, of course, the crops may fail, and the markets may be found to be still more depressed than they were last year. This being a possibility, the receipts at the Land Office, may fall off considerably. But, with good crops and fair prices, there is reason to expect that we shall receive the amount estimated. I think we have good ground for the expectation of coming out at the end of the year without any deficit at all. With regard to the question of Education, I must express my regret that we have been unable to deal with it as we should. I am strongly impressed with the belief that the Legislature of this Province in both ends of this Building is not doing its duty toward the people unless a reform is made in the present system. We find that in 1879 the first complete year under the present Public Schools' Act, the expenditure was \$91,007.78, while for the past year it had risen to \$110,484.54. The Supplements to the teachers' salaries from the people have on the other hand fallen off to the extent of about \$1,500. I remember that when the present Act was introduced it was stated that one of its chief objects was to encourage District effort. Instead of such being the case, however, we find that while the amount of the Government allowances to teachers have increased thirty per cent., the supplements from the people have decreased about twelve per cent. There are Districts in the Province, though not more wealthy than others, but from the fact or accident that at present there is a larger number of pupils, particularly in the advanced classes a larger amount is received from the Government than is received by two of the other three districts surrounding them. The opposition say that the Government should levy taxes and raise a sum sufficient to meet the increased expenditure for education. In my opinion, there could not be a greater injustice than to tax the people while such anomalies exist. The greatest enemies to the present school law are the men to cry out: "Tax the people for the support of the present school system." They are allowing it to drift on from year to year, without suggesting any of the remedies that should be used to improve and strengthen it. I believe that hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House will have reason to regret the course they are now pursuing with respect to this Department of the public service. They should lend their efforts in assisting to lift the education system out of the rut of party tactics, and approach this question in an honest and candid manner with the intention of raising the system to the highest standard of excellence. If teachers were paid according to the work put before them instead of according to their class, and the other improvements proposed by the Government last session were carried out, a considerable sum of money would annually be saved to the Province, and the system rendered more efficient. Previous to 1876 we had the very same state of matters, yet for a long time you could not touch the School Act with your finger, without hearing a sectarian cry raised. The result was, we got behind of the other Provinces instead of being in advance of them. We are now drifting in the same direction. In Nova Scotia, Mr. Fielding had to deal with this very question, and, without going into the details, I may say he took a short cut, limited the payments to the teachers to a total of \$175,000 a year, and had the money so distributed that all the schools were properly provided for at a much less cost than formerly. In view of the fact that the public expenditure for education in this Province is constantly increasing, and that the contributions of the people have not increased in proportion, as was expected, some steps should be taken to bring up these contributions to the amount they should reach, by proper legislation for that purpose. However, the Government do not intend, this session, to propose the amendments introduced by them last year. There is a disposition on the part of the Opposition to oppose everything, and to refuse their support to every measure which the Government propose to reduce the public expenditure, in order to bring about a financial crisis. I think those gentlemen should turn over a new leaf and assist in applying the proper remedies in order to put our educational system in better form than at the present time. I did not intend to have addressed the House at such length. My object was to deal with these subjects dealt with by the hon. junior member for New London so lengthily on Saturday last, and to show that notwithstanding the present floating debt, the Province is still much better off than when the present Government assumed the reins of power and that with the estimates now before the House there is every prospect of the expenditure being balanced by the receipts for the year; that instead of being deeply in debt, we are financially much better off than during any previous year since Confederation. I also desired to show that it is quite possible that at the end of the present year, we shall come out without any deficit whatever, and that when all the facts are duly considered it will be seen

that the Government have made out a case which their opponents will find it not easy to gainsay. (Applause.)

## The Hon. Thomas White.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, is dead. He passed away at 9.45 p. m. on Saturday, after an illness of a few days. Ever one of the busiest of men, since his appointment to the Ministry of Interior Mr. White had unceasingly applied himself to the duties of his department. He seemed to be insusceptible of fatigue, and lightly put aside the suggestions that he needed rest. His healthy, happy looks went far to confirm the impression of his words. Scarcely more than a week ago his appearance gave little indication of the effects of that long-continued strain, which, when disease assailed him, left him helpless in its grasp. On the 14th inst. he complained of what seemed an ordinary cold. On the following day, by the advice of his physician, he remained in bed. On Monday it was announced that he would probably be confined to the house till the end of the week, but no uneasiness was entertained. Not until Friday morning was there reason to apprehend that his condition was not as satisfactory as could be expected. In the afternoon there was a decided change for the worse and Drs. Howard and Ross of this city, were summoned. At midnight a consultation was held, at which Sir James Grant, Dr. Wright and Ferguson, as well as the Montreal physicians, were present, and in the early morning of Saturday the patient was easier and it was hoped that he would recover. But the forecast proved deceptive. The worst stage of pneumonia, attended with utter prostration, supervened during the day and by five o'clock it was deemed vain to look any longer for a favorable result. The members of the family in this city had been summoned to Ottawa the previous day, when Mr. White's condition first became really alarming. At a quarter to ten on Saturday night, Mr. White passed away from the family and friends and country that he loved and served with such devotion.

Mr. White was born in Montreal on the 7th of August, 1830, and was, therefore, in his 58th year. He was partly of Irish, partly of Scotch descent. His father came out from Westmeath in 1826. In his early school days, at the High School, he manifested considerable thoughtfulness and aptitude for study. In 1853, in conjunction with Mr. Romaine, he founded the Peterborough Review, which he conducted till 1860. In 1864 he removed to Hamilton, and, with his brother, Mr. Richard White, became proprietor of the Spectator. Mr. White's career as a public man now commenced. He went to England at this period for the purpose of making known the vast natural wealth of the Northwest to intending immigrants. After his return from England he and his brother came to Montreal, having disposed of the Spectator and purchased the Gazette, with which he was intimately connected till 1885. He took an active interest in local affairs, being a minister of the Board of Trade and its representative on the Dominion Board. In 1867 he became a candidate for the Ontario Legislature in South Wentworth, and in 1874 ran for the Commons in Prescott county. He was defeated upon both occasions. In 1875 and 1876 he was again defeated in his candidacy for Montreal West. He was elected for Cardwell in 1878, and on that occasion was entertained to a public banquet at the Windsor. In 1885 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, and was banqueted by both Liberals and Conservatives.

Mr. White was a strong supporter of the "national policy," both in and out of Parliament. As Minister of the Interior he was industrious; and even his political opponents had feelings of strong personal friendliness for him. He was an ardent churchman, and took part in the Anglican Synod meetings of this diocese for many years. He was a friend to the young, whom he encouraged in their manly sports and helped in their efforts towards mental development.

## His Last Will and Testament.

An Irishman over the age of four score and ten, who by strict economy had accumulated a modest fortune, and was about to die, called in the clergyman and the family lawyer to make his last will and testament. The wife, a grasping, covetous old party, was also in the room. The preliminaries of the will having been concluded, it became necessary to inquire about the debts owing to the estate. Among these were several of importance of which the old lady had been in ignorance, but was nevertheless pleased to find so much ready money would be forthcoming after the funeral. "Now, then," said the lawyer, "state explicitly the amount owed you by your friends." "Timothy Brown," replied the old man, "owes me £50; John Casey owes £37; and—" "Good! good!" ejaculated the prospective widow; rational to the last! "Luke Brown owes £40," resumed the old man. "Rational to the last!" put in the eager old lady again. "Michael Liffy I owe £200." "Ah!" exclaimed the old woman, "hear him rave!"—Harper's.

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 causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind mar 8

## MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. B. Jenkins,

OFFICE:  
GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

feb24—2m wky tf wky pat her

## L. ARTHUR & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF  
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS  
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &  
Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,  
BOSTON, MASS.

## —FOR— B-O-S-T-O-N

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

## THE PALACE STEAMERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port land, every Tuesday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., F. W. HALLES,  
P. E. I. Ry., P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 24, 1888—oaw wky

## AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, BROKERS

—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,  
TEA MERCHANTS,  
71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.  
Oct. 24, 1887—