THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1886.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last, was visited by over four thousand persons, and was, in all its departments, an overwhelming success, redounding to the fame of the farmers of our Island and the credit of the gentlemen charged with its management. Compared with the fairs of twenty years ago, it showed the immense strides that our people have taken, during that time, in Agriculture, in Stockraising, in Manufactures, in Fruitraising, and in the Fine Arts. To what cause this gratifying advance is attributable, we shall not now stop to enquire; suffice it to say that our progress has been vast, and that the evidences of our prosperity are decidedly marked. From a wretched array of rag mats worked in brilliant magenta dog patterns, our Exhibitions have so developed that now they are among our permanent institutions, attracting the notice of the leading agriculturists and stockraisers of the other provinces, and attended by as many thousands as, a score of years ago, there were hundreds.

At noon of Wednesday His Honor the Lieutenant Governor accompanied by Mr. Keim, U. S. Consul, Judge Hensley, Senators Montgomery, Howlan and Carvell, Mayor Haviland, Dr. Jenkins, M.P., Provincial Secretary Ferguson, Hon. A. J. Macdonald, Sheriff Longworth, and other prominent gentlemen, entered the building, where the Commissioners presented His Honor with an Address, in which they referred to the increasing interest which is being taken in our annual Exhibitions, to the abundance of the harvest, to the exalted position which Canada occupied at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, and to the growing export trade in horses, evidenced by the fact that last year upwards of 1,200 horses, representing in value at least $120,000, were sold to foreign purchasers. The Lieutenant Governor's reply was exceedingly happy, and we reproduce it in full:

To the Commissioners for managing the Prince Edward Island Industrial Exhibition for 1886.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—

It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request, and to inaugurate the proceedings by opening this Provincial Exhibition for 1886. It will be found to comprise some of the best bred stock ever seen on these grounds—many specimens of cereals, fruit, roots and vegetables surpassing those shown in former years—numerous samples of the improved productions of our manufactures, creditable to this skill, and honorable to the Province, while the thrift and industry of the fair daughters of Prince Edward Island are displayed in varied specimens of their own handiwork, both useful, ornamental and artistic.

The immense numbers who attended the County exhibitions held last week at Georgetown and Summerside indicate that the people approve of such displays when they so generally patronize by their presence; but I regret to have to say that the number of exhibitors was very small in proportion to the attendance of visitors. The quality of exhibits in all classes was good, both in King's and Prince Counties. If people expect Governments to continue these exhibitions, they must do more than show their approval by their own presence—they must contribute their quota of their best products from every section and district, for thus only will there be a fair sample of what the country produces—thus only will these exhibitions accomplish the purpose for which they were mainly established.

The samples of wheat and oats shown at King's County last week were the finest I have ever seen there, but I believe even those will be surpassed by some exhibited here to day. Our wheat crop this year has been equal to that grown in ordinary wheat growing regions of our country. I have heard of returns here of 18 to 20 bushels to the one sown, or 40 bushels to the acre in some instances; the average return in the Dominion when the last census was taken, was 13½ bushels to the acre, and the average wheat crop of Great Britain is 28 bushels to the acre, so that some of our most successful wheat growers here this year exceeded the average of Great Britain some 40 per cent., and treble that of the Dominion for 1881, which is very encouraging. We should this year not only have flour enough for our own use, but we should have a large quantity of wheat for exportation, and it is nearly half a century since that article appeared to any extent in our exports.

Hay has been our lightest crop this season and we will have to supply its deficiency to some extent by a larger use of bran with roots and vegetables as food for our stock. In this connection I would advise the more general growth of fodder corn for summer feed for cattle. Oats and Vetches sown together are also excellent, they come in early in the season, and if sown at different periods, keep up a succession of the best green food that can be given to cattle during the summer, and if cured like hay, are excellent for winter also.

The use of artificial manures or imported fertilizers is becoming very general. From my own experience, I do not think they always repay the farmer for his outlay. I observe that in some of the neighboring states of the Union they have come to the same conclusion in some instances, and they have resorted to a novel mode of fertilizing the land by ploughing down a heavy crop of clover or alfalfa grass and find it equal to an ordinary coat of stable manure. I hope some of our farmers will try it and report the result.

The demand for Island horses has been larger than usual during this year, and it is gratifying to observe that the importations by the Government of well bred stock of all kinds have been largely supplemented by similar importations made by private parties, so that we have every reason to expect that the character of our stock both of horses, cattle and sheep, will be still further improved as time passes.

In the Colonial Exhibition still going on in London our own country, owing to the number and character of its exhibits, has achieved a distinction which has surprised Europeans, and in no class is the been more evident than in the department of fruits, of which there are upwards of one thousand samples in that grand fruit trophy forming such a centre of attraction in the Canadian Court, which is always crowded even when other sections are only partially filled. Visitors would not believe that these fruits could be grown in the open air in our climate, and so universally was this question that the commissioners had to place a large sign at each corner bearing the words "Canadian fruits all grown in the open air," and supplementary exhibits are now going forward by every steamer. Dominion fruit is now selling rapidly there and bringing good prices. Judging by the display our own Province makes here today in that line, we may expect before many years that Prince Edward Island will add materially to the quantity exported by the Dominion.

So successful has the London Exhibition proved, that Her Majesty has been pleased to intimate that as She would prefer a national to a personal testimonial in commemoration of Her jubilee, which is to be celebrated next year, the most acceptable form it could take would be the perpetuation of this great Indian and Colonial Exhibition which would thus be the means of bringing the people of Great Britain into a closer every-day union with their brethren in the colonies.

The Dominion Government is prepared—owing to the recommendation of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner—to ask Parliament at its next session, to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose, and from the favorable notice the project has received everywhere, there is no doubt but the Exhibition will be maintained permanently.

It has already manifested to the world the vast resources and great industries of the Dominion, it has opened up new markets for our productions and manufactures. It has vindicated the claim of our own Dominion as the premier Colony of the British Empire, but its grandest mission is not yet completed, for it is destined to figure in the world's history as the monument erected by the industrial genius of those sons of Great Britain who, leaving the home-hearth roof are yet in the new world extending the prestige of the Anglo Saxon and Celtic race, spreading christianity and civilization over the Globe and acknowledging the benign sway of that good and gracious Queen and Empress, whose glorious Jubilee will be thus fittingly commemorated by loyal colonial subjects.

Mr. Keim, U. S. Consul, also addressed the assemblage, expressing his pleasure at beholding so excellent an exhibition.

The arrangements within the Exhibition Building and on the grounds were very good, and a great improvement on those of former years. To the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. MacNeill and his efficient staff of assistants, the highest praise is due for the admirable disposition of the exhibits. The position of Secretary is no sinecure, as anyone in the habit of attending exhibitions can testify, but Mr. MacNeill, combining tact with firmness, and with an occasional interjection of the divine Gaelic, manages to give general satisfaction. We desire here to thank him and his assistants for the courtesies received by the HERALD at their hands.

Perhaps the principal feature of last week's Exhibition, and that which attracted the chief share of attention, was the show of horses and cattle. In the former class there were 155 entries, and not a little difficulty was experienced by the Judges in awarding the prizes, so great was the merit of the animals shown. In cattle there were 107 entries, in sheep 158, and in pigs 50. Mr. Henry Longworth exhibited 21 sheep, thirteen of which took prizes, and 12 cattle of which nine took prizes, Mr. Albert Bowvall exhibited 20 sheep, twelve of which took prizes, one horse, one cow, (prize) and 18 poultry, eleven of which took prizes. Hon. D. Ferguson exhibited 9 cattle, seven took prizes, and 5 sheep four of which took prizes. The exhibit of poultry was larger than ever before, comprising 86 entries of splendid birds. The display of fruit was the finest that had ever been seen here, and it was almost past belief that such magnificent grapes as those shown by St. Dunstan's College, Messrs. Heard Hyndman, and Taylor could have been raised on this Island. The apples were equal to any produced in Nova Scotia. Is it not worthy of the consideration of our people whether it would not pay to grow fruit, instead of importing it.

The exhibit of Vegetables and Roots exceeded any previous attempt in that line. Mr. Bayfield was the principal exhibitor, and captured no less than twenty-three prizes—he showed 72 varieties of potatoes grown from seed balls sown this year, and also a private exhibit of 14 varieties selected from different sorts of potatoes similarly grown since 1884, and which he intends to continue cultivating. The gross weight of twelve long red mangolds exhibited by Mr. Bayfield was 228 lb., or an average of 19 lbs. each. The Cheese and Butter exhibits were very fine, and while the factories carried off the prizes for heavy cheese, the reputation of the old established makers, was fully sustained. In Grain and Seeds—the display was exceedingly good—the samples of wheat, barley and oats being superior. In Cloth Manufactures both the Tryon and Charlottetown Mills had first-class exhibits, and there was also a very fair display of home-made rugs and drugget goods, and of knit work and linen. The Soap Factory of Beer & Sons was to the front and showed some very fine brands of this highly useful article The samples of printing, books and bookbinding from Mr. Coombs' establishment were elegant, and showed to what degree our local talent can attain in this line. The Pottery exhibit of Messrs. Hornsby & Murphy, comprising a display of useful and fancy articles was highly creditable. It is to be regretted that the exhibit of Fish was not larger, although the mackerel and canned fish shown were very good. We must not omit to mention the magnificent display of fur goods by Mr. E. Stuart, the furrier of Queen Square.

In Agricultural Implements, Mr. D. McKenzie had a large exhibit. It consisted of the celebrated Brantford light-steel Binder, the Wisener combined Seeder, Cultivator and Harrow, a variety of Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, &c. The Binder was a centre of attraction during both days; while the exhibitor was binding imaginary sheaves, many of the spectators declared they did not grudge the admission fee, had they seen nothing else.

Senator Howlan was present with his plans and models of the proposed Subway, and was unsparing of himself in affording every information regarding this great project to the vast multitude who appeared highly interested in the wonderful scheme.

The Band of the 82nd Battalion and the St. Peter's Boys' School Band discoursed excellent music during both days of the Exhibition.

Grit Slanders.

WHEN the *Patriot*, in its issue of Friday last, charged the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, with insulting the Catholic Church by exhibiting to the electors of Haldimand, Ont., a portrait of Riel, with a rope around his neck, and sneeringly remarking, "Here is one of the new Saints of the Roman Catholic Church," it knew perfectly well that it was giving currency to a story that had been promptly contradicted by Mr. White, and proved to be false by unimpeachable testimony. Mr. White's speech was delivered weeks ago, but it was not until after the Haldimand Election that the Grit press brought this false accusation against him, and suborned one "Anthony" whom nobody knows, to make a declaration in substantiation of their slander, which declaration the *Patriot* publishes. Mr. White is an old politician and a still older journalist, and it is extremely improbable that he would be so foolish as to use the language attributed to him by his detractors.

But Mr. White used no insulting or improper expressions. Those who are familiar with the way in which the Riel agitation is being promoted in Quebec Province, are aware that the Grits published a lithograph of the rebel with a rope around his neck, which they circulated far and wide, not so much with the hope of arousing sympathy for Riel, as of furthering their own party interests. It will be remembered that this lithograph was thrust in Mr. Chapleau's face at Chambly, when the Grit mob attempted to throw a noose about that gentleman's neck. Mr. White, to shew the Haldimand people the abominable devices to which the Grits were resorting, held up the same picture and said;

"These Liberals in the Province of Quebec, who are so anxious to excite the passions of the people there, to arouse their national and religious prejudices, are actually causing this portrait to be hung on the walls of the houses of the people, alongside of the portraits of the holy men of their church whose lives are to them incentives of good living."

The Grit press, as we have said, some time after the delivery of this speech, set to work to distort and misquote it, and the *Patriot*, among other small fry, has followed suit. But when Mr. White immediately instituted a suit against a prominent organ of the party for libel, retractions became the order of the day, of which we desire to inform the *Patriot* lest it be not aware.

Recently at Perth, Ont., Mr. White was addressing a meeting, when he was called upon to explain what he had stated to the Haldimand people. This he did, quoting the report of his speech which we have given above, and so satisfactory was his explanation, that the Very Reverend Dean O'Connor, a dignitary of the Catholic Church, who occupied a seat upon the platform, arose and crossed over from where he sat and shook Mr. White warmly by the hand.

But we have other testimony—that of the Chairman of the meeting where Mr. White is alleged to have used the objectionable language. This gentleman—Mr. Snider—addressed a letter to the Ottawa *Free Press*, the originator of the slander, denying the accuracy of the language attributed to Mr. White, but that journal, with characteristic Grit ideas of fair play, declined to publish it. We reproduce from the Ottawa *Citizen* the letter in question and allow Mr. Snider to speak for himself, leaving our readers to form their own opinions of Grit tactics.

To the Editor of the Free Press:—

SIR,—The *Free Press* published an article headed "Thomas White Trapped," in which is given a statutory declaration of one W. T. Anthony. Anthony declares that the Hon. Thos. White in his address at Cayuga, in this county (Haldimand), showed a portrait of Louis Riel, and said, referring to it: "Here is one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church." I was chairman at this meeting and the nearest person to Mr. White at the time referred to, and I have no hesitation in saying that Mr White did not make use of this language, nor can I understand how Mr. Anthony has made such a mistake. In speaking of the effort being made in Quebec by certain politicians to raise a national feeling against the Government for having permitted the execution of Riel, Mr. White referred to this portrait as being one of the means resorted to in order to incite public feeling in this Province. He then said that the French-Canadians were being induced by the Rielites to hang this picture besides those of holy men, whose lives were to those French-Canadians incentives to good living. He denounced this as sacrilegious. He did not mention the Roman Catholic Church in connection with this portrait. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Anthony know that this declaration is not his unaided production. If it were published only here, where the facts are known, there would be no necessity for contradicting it, but having been published elsewhere, I feel it is my duty to state the facts.

Yours, &c.,
COLIN G. SNIDER.

Grit Prophets.

CANADA is not dependent upon Stone Wiggins as her only prophet—there is at least one other, though no more worthy of credence than the weather seer. Mr. J. Wilberforce Longley is a member of the Nova Scotian Government, Attorney General of the Province, and also Editor of the Halifax *Recorder*. He predicts the result of the next Dominion Election, after giving every advantage to the Conservatives, as follows:

	Liberals.	Tories.
Ontario,	52	40
Quebec,	35	30
Nova Scotia,	16	5
New Brunswick,	9	6
P. E. Island,	4	2
Manitoba,	3	2
British Columbia,	0	6
	119	91

Mr. Longley has a record as a prophet, for this is by no means the first prediction he has essayed. Prior to the Election in 1878, he appears to have had a vision, when it was revealed to him that the result of the then approaching appeal to the people would be

	Liberal.	Tory.
Ontario,	60	28
Quebec,	36	29
Nova Scotia,	12	9
New Brunswick,	12	4
P. E. Island	4	2
Manitoba,	2	2
British Columbia,	2	4
	128	78

As is well known the Liberal Conservative party, instead of returning only seventy-eight members, had just that number of a majority, the election resulting in the return of one hundred and forty-one Conservatives to sixty-three Grits.

But Mr. Longley was not discouraged. "Try again" was his motto, and just before the Dominion Election in 1882, he predicted the issue as follows:

	Liberals.	Tories.
Ontario,	65	27
Quebec,	60	35
Nova Scotia,	15	6
New Brunswick,	14	2
Manitoba,	5	0
P. E. Island,	6	0
British Columbia,	2	4
	137	74

Again was Mr, Longley doomed to disaster in his prophecies, for instead of the Grits returning one hundred and thirty-seven, they returned only sixty-nine to one hundred and forty-three Conservatives, leaving Sir John with a majority of seventy-four. It is not a little significant that, both in 1878 and 1882, the Liberal-Conservative majority coincided with the total strength allowed by Mr. Longley to the party. Should that gentleman's predictions for 1887 turn out as in the past, Sir John McDonald's majority, after the next General Election, will be only *ninety-one.*

Visit of the Canadian High Commissioner.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Canadian High Commissioner, arrived in Charlottetown on Wednesday evening last, and was the guest of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. It being the desire of the Imperial authorities and people of Great Britain as well as of the Colonies, that some suitable memorial of the manifold blessings which have accompanied the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, should be established to mark Her fifty years of sovereignty which, should God spare Her life, will be completed next June, the Commissioners to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition concluded that no more fitting testimonial could be proposed than the perpetuation, in the metropolis of the Empire, of that great Exhibition. As the Queen has signified Her hearty approval of the project, the object of Sir Charles' visit was to obtain the co-operation of our Provincial Government with those of the Dominion and of the other Provinces in making the Exhibition a permanent institution.

Upon Wednesday morning Sir Charles visited the Exhibition Building and Grounds. At noon, in the presence of an immense number of persons, he was presented with an Address by Mayor Haviland, acting Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, to which he replied at length—for the extended report of his speech we are indebted to the *Examiner*.

The following is the

ADDRESS:

To the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K. C. M. G. and C. B., High Commissioner for Canada in London.

The Commissioners appointed to conduct the Provincial Exhibition of Prince Edward Island for the present year, hail your visit to this Province, on the occasion of our annual Agricultural Show, with great satisfaction, and desire to record their high appreciation of that sense of duty which has prompted your appearance here, in the midst of a deep family bereavement, and pressing public engagements.

Blessed with a soil of unrivalled fertility and a climate singularly adapted to the growth of all the staple productions of the temperate zone, Prince Edward Island requires only fair access to foreign markets, and efficient communication with the mainland during the whole year, to enable her to take, relatively to her extent and population, a high place amongst agricultural communities. In common, therefore, with the people of the other Provinces, the farmers of this Island have observed the earnest efforts which you have put forth since your accession to the high and influential position you now occupy, in protecting the cattle trade of Canada with Great Britain from restrictions which, at one time, imperilled it, and in securing for the Dominion commercial advantages in the markets of foreign countries; and they cherish a hope that the strong will and powerful advocacy which have contributed so much towards the completion of the great national and transcontinental highway of Canada may be enlisted in support of a practical scheme for the removal of the only serious obstacle which lies in the way of the prosperity of Prince Edward Island.

The wonderful success which has attended the efforts put forth by yourself in connection with the representatives of the other Colonial possessions of Great Britain, in organising and carrying forward the great Colonial and Indian Exhibition, at your present year in London, is a cause for sincere congratulation. The advantages already secured in making known to the people of Europe the extent and variety of the productions of Canada will, we are assured, be greatly increased by the steps which are now being taken for establishing a permanent representation of the resources of the Dominion in the metropolis of the British Empire.

T. H. HAVILAND,
Acting Chairman Board of Commissioners, and Mayor.

Sir Charles in reply, spoke as follows:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you very much for the kind and pleasing address with which you have welcomed me to Prince Edward Island on the present occasion. It was with very deep regret that I was prevented, by pressure of business, from visiting this Island when in Canada a year ago for the purpose of stimulating the public in regard to the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition, for which I was made Commissioner for this country. I regretted that while I had to meet and confer with nearly all the Local Governments of Eastern Canada, the shortness of the time at my disposal deprived me of the pleasure of visiting this Province. I desire to thank the people, the Government and the Legislature for their hearty co-operation in the exhibit made by the Province at that Exhibition, and can assure you that the exhibits of this Island contributed very much to the representation made by our country on that occasion. Had this Island not been represented and included in the exhibit, the loss would have been a serious one. I am extremely glad to be enabled to visit this Province on the occasion of the Provincial Exhibition. When I met your Provincial Secretary the other day, he informed me of this Exhibition, and I told him that the desire I had to visit this Island was thereby greatly increased, in order to see the progress which it is making in all its departments. I have spent a couple of hours in your Exhibition, and have witnessed,

WITH THE UTMOST PLEASURE,

the productions of the remarkably fertile soil, for which the Island is noted, such as its corn, fruit, etc. I can only say that I trust the members of the Local Government and the Exhibition Commissioners will do me the great honor of sending to me, in London, in the first steamer that leaves Halifax, the best specimens of grain, vegetables and fruits which I have seen to-day. We shall then have at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition the actual evidence of the great fertility of the soil and excellence of the climate of this Island. No person can examine your fine exhibit here to-day without knowing that you have a remarkably fine climate. Among the various errors that have existed in the minds of the people on the other side of the Atlantic is one that we have a formidable climate, and a very cold country. The old idea which has prevailed there in reference to our country is rapidly dying out, for much has been done to dispel the gross ignorance that has existed on the Continent of Europe and in other British Colonies respecting it. More has been done through our exhibit in London to dispel ignorance and replace it with enlightened knowledge of our country than could have been accomplished by any other means during a period of ten years. Under these circumstances you will not be surprised to learn that

A DEEP FEELING HAS TAKEN POSSESSION

of the minds of the people of Great Britain, that it would be a misfortune to the Mother Country and to the Colonies if that Exhibition were not to assume a permanent form. Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have exhibited an interest in the Exhibition far beyond that in reference to any colonial affair that has been before the public since the death of the late Prince Consort. The public occasion on which Her Majesty has appeared since that event was that of the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and Her interest in that Exhibition has been continued down to the present hour with unabated zeal. (Cheers). His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has shown himself interested in this work to an extent which is characteristic of the energy and ability of the heir apparent to the throne of the British Empire. The Commissioners from the various Colonies were led by invitation of His Royal Highness to meet together and consult with each other as to the best mode in which the Exhibition could be perpetuated. The outcome of that consultation has been that it is thought proper to take advantage of the desire of the Imperial authorities and people of Great Britain as well as of the Colonial public that some suitable memorial of the great blessings received during Her Majesty's reign should be established during the coming year, and to propose that the

EXHIBITION BE MADE A PERMANENT ONE.

Her Majesty the Queen has intimated that no testimonial could be proposed that would be so gratifying to Her Majesty as the perpetuation by her people, in all parts of the world, of the great Exhibition in the great metropolis of the British Empire, through which the world may learn of the great wealth and resources of the Colonies of the great Empire. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor General with reference to this matter; and I have visited this country at the present time to secure the co-operation of the General Government and of all the various Provinces of the Dominion for the purpose of carrying the proposal into effect. The Dominion Government have agreed to ask Parliament for a grant of $100,000 as Canada's contribution to this object, and I have no hesitation, from my knowledge of the Dominion Parliament, in saying that any vote that has ever been proposed will receive a heartier endorsement in the House of Commons and Senate than the one relating to this matter, so far as I can judge of the feeling and sentiment of the public men and the leaders of public opinion in this country. I have consulted with the Local Governments of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and to-day I had an interview with the Government of this Province. To-morrow I shall see the Government of New Brunswick at Fredericton, in reference to this question. I am glad to say that one and all of these Governments have given their hearty support to a permanent Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. I embrace this occasion on the present occasion for the purpose of dwelling on the importance of that great Exhibition. I will simply say that the most sanguine in reference to this matter cannot foretell the immense value to the trade of this country of a permanent exhibit of our productions; for this Exhibition will assume an importance of which no person has ever dreamed The articles already exhibited by Canada have attracted the attention, not only of capitalists, but of

INTENDING IMMIGRANTS,

and of gentlemen engaged in trade and shipping in all parts of Great Britain, who have been astounded at what Canada has done. The result will be that a large amount of capital will be directed to this country for the purpose of developing the enormous resources of the various Provinces. This Island, we all know, is the Garden of Canada, and possesses as fine a climate, as fertile a soil, and as energetic, enterprising and intelligent a population as can be found in this wide Dominion. You have felt a deep interest in this property of this Province, and have said that all it requires is regular and effective steam

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MAINLAND.

and with the rest of the people of North America. As one who has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of this country in the past, I can only tell you that any means, by which this Island and its admirable resources can be drawn more closely to the Mainland of this Dominion, will receive the most hearty and enthusiastic support in my power to give you, and I believe the Dominion Government have done only their duty in voting a sum of money for the purpose of investigating the great question to which Senator Howlan has devoted so much time and ability. I do not think the promoters of this scheme proposed by Senator Howlan, are too sanguine in expecting that, if successful, it will result in vastly benefitting this Province; and I believe it will also be a matter of vast importance to the rest of the Dominion, that this Island should be brought into closer communication therewith, at any reasonable cost. I can only thank you for the enthusiastic reception you have given me for my humble services; and although grateful for what you have done, I shall be still more grateful for what you will yet do. I am speaking to this great concourse of people to whom the interests of this country have been committed, and you can understand that you will be doing only justice to yourselves and to the world by taking advantage of the present opportunity, and giving such an advertisement to your resources as can be given in no other way. I do not believe that the advantages arising from the great Exhibition alluded to can be over-estimated. I do not believe it is possible to overate the means by which you shall show the progress you are making; and there are no means by which you can give so complete an advertisement to your almost unrivalled productions as by sending to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition such specimens of those productions as you have here to-day. It is impossible to see the sheep, the cattle, the pigs, the improved breeds of horses and other animals, and the splendid roots and cereals and fruit, without coming to the conclusion that Prince Edward Island is abreast of the age. I must not detain you on this occasion, but I cannot forego the pleasure it gives me to

CONTRAST THE POSITION CANADA

occupies to-day with that of twenty years ago. I would remind you of the great changes that have taken place by the federation of these Provinces. It would be impossible, with my means of judging, to over-rate the enormous advances and the progress our country has made. Twenty years ago, these Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were isolated and separated and knew nothing and cared nothing about each other. There was no bond of union to bind us, as a people, together. What is our condition to-day? Howe, Johnston and Young, the greatest men whom Canada has, perhaps, seen in the Lower Provinces, spent thirty years of effort to secure the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, to connect Halifax with Quebec, and spent that labor in vain, for nothing was accomplished. Under the Union of the Provinces what has been done? The Intercolonial Railway has been constructed, and has opened up and developed the country as nothing else could have done. This has produced millions of traffic. The Government of this great country, taking up the idea of Intercolonial communication, has been able to give the people railway accommodation until it has struck the shores of the Pacific. The Pacific Railway is

THE GREATEST WORK OF THE KIND,

not only of the Dominion, but of the entire world, in so short a period. "Oh," says one, "that is a great national work, and has made a nation of those scattered and uninfluential colonies, but did we not pay well for it out of our own pockets?" In reply to this I say no; for the burden of debt per capita is only a bare shade above what it was in 1879, before the work was undertaken. If a great national work has been accomplished without any appreciable increase of taxation of the country, we may say that all this has been done without costing the country anything. It was said that the undertaking of that work would strain the commerce of the country; but it has not done so. At that time, our 3½ per cent securities were selling at about 90 per cent; to-day they are selling at 99 per cent. This has caused the world to know something about what Canada really is. The capitalists of the Mother Country would now be glad to get 3 per cent. for any amount of money Canada chose to ask for. There is no reason why the people of this country should not feel that all they have got to do is to

BE TRUE TO THEMSELVES,

and to take advantage of their opportunity to open up this great country, and to lay the foundation of one of the greatest British communities which the world has ever seen. Not only has the great Pacific Railway been constructed, but the Parliament of Canada has provided the means for a Short Line Railway from the Upper Provinces down to St. John and Halifax without going into a foreign country for a sea-port. These are some of the evidences of the prosperity of our country. When I came to this Exhibition to-day I saw no traces of "hard times." Although people talk much about the "hard times," you do not find much of them here to-day. In fact, the people I hear complaining are those who have money to lend. They say that the farmers are getting so well off that they don't want to borrow any money. (A voice—"That's true.") Well, that is about the best evidence of the great prosperity of the country. In 1866 we suddenly lost

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

with the United States, but the union of the Provinces was accomplished just in time to take the matter up, and the Dominion Government was enabled to obtain twelve additional years of the treaty. Since the expiration of the latter term we have shown our American neighbors that we intend to stand up for our rights and interests. By adopting that policy we shall obtain a commercial treaty with the Americans at no very distant day. I think there is reason to hope that within two years we shall have such a treaty. There is not a man in this country with a head on his shoulders who would protest against the Dominion Government standing firm for our rights and saying to our neighbors: "If you want our fish you must not take them without the right to do so." Not only has the Government been enabled to defend our rights but everybody knows that it has protected the shipping interests of this country. It has been the policy of the Dominion Government for many years past to hand back the duties upon articles used in the construction of ships. The lights were also made free. Did this injure the ships? No. The construction of iron ships has also been encouraged by the policy of the Government. In making this statement I refer to no particular party. Looking at all these facts, it must be acknowledged that we owe our present position to the union of what were formerly scattered and isolated Provinces. One of the greatest losses to the trade of this country was the loss of the West India trade, but that was not due to Confederation With the manufacture of beet sugar in Germany and France, the sugar industries of this country and Great Britain were struck down. But I am now in a position to tell you that the British Minister at Madrid has been enabled to negotiate a treaty with Spain that will be of immense benefit to this country. Her Majesty's Government gave me power to say to Spain, when they asked us to negotiate a treaty, that we were prepared to act with the British Minister at Madrid in the interests of the people of Canada. This was a power never before given to a Minister of a Canadian Government. The proposed treaty between the United States and Spain was rejected by the former, and Canada obtained, through the British Minister, the most favored nation's treatment. I am proud to be able to tell you that the treaty has been concluded, and that fish, vegetables and grain sent from Canada to Cuba and Porto Rico will go in under terms never before granted. All the productions of this country will go into Spain and the Spanish Antilles under the same conditions as if Canadian vessels were flying the Spanish flag. This gives us the third column instead of the fourth, and will enable us to send our productions there with great advantage. This is an announcement which all parties will receive with unfeigned satisfaction, as another evidence of the progress which Canada is making. I will not detain you longer than to say that there are no people in the world who have a brighter and more magnificent future before them than the people of this great Dominion. All you have to do is to be true to yourselves and to your country, and from this Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, away to Vancouver Island in the Pacific, this country will develop its vast resources, until, at no distant day, it will become the envy of the world. I thank you for the very kind attention which you have given to my remarks.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mayor Haviland proposed three cheers and a tiger for Sir Charles, which were heartily responded to.

Shooting Affray.

A REPORT current in the city last Thursday morning that Michael Power, truckman, had been shot and seriously injured about midnight, was confirmed upon inquiry. The wounded man, the whole day, lay between life and death, and accordingly his deposition was taken before a Magistrate. Nathaniel DeCourcay, a colored truckman and his son, George, a young fellow with one leg, were arrested upon suspicion. An examination held before the Stipendiary Magistrate on Monday morning developed testimony to the following effect:—

Michael McCarthy, truckman, deposed that about 12.30 on Thursday morning, in company with Power, Joseph Doiron, a man named McManus, and another from St. John, (name unknown) he was going up Pownal Street. When near corner of Mr. R. T. Weeks' residence they heard a row and ran over to ascertain the cause. A crowd came out of a lane, DeCourcey, senior, following flourishing a revolver out of which he fired two shots in quick succession, the second striking Power. McCarthy was only a yard from Power and four or five yards from DeCourcey when shots were fired—Power told him he was shot. McCarthy then clinched DeCourcey, knocked him down and tried to get revolver from him when George DeCourcey struck McCarthy on the head with a crutch and knocked him senseless. When McCarthy recovered DeCourcey was gone and he failed to secure the revolver, although he had hold of it.

From what we can learn it appears evident that some fellows had been annoying DeCourcey that night, but it is equally certain that neither Power nor his comrades were among the party. DeCourcey, senior, has been remanded until next Monday, the young fellow being discharged; meantime Power, who is an able man, with a wife and family dependent upon him, is, we are glad to say, doing well and the chances are that he will recover. The bullet entered the abdominal cavity, penetrated through the lower border of the liver, and lodged in the back.

Stock Notes.

Mr. H. M. McLeod, of Dunstaffnage, has sold his prize Barrister foal to Mr. Sharp, of Windsor, N. S., for $100.

Mr. John Scott McLeod has sold his prize Barrister foal to Mr. Ross, of Pictou, N. S., for $70.

Conductor Hibbett has disposed of his fine black horse to Mr. J. T. Steeves, Superintendent of the New Brunswick Insane Asylum, for a handsome figure.

A Barrister colt, 2½ years old, purchased last spring by Mr. Keegan from Mr. Robertson, of North River, captured first prize at the Lewiston, Maine, Exhibition, and second prize at the Bangor Exhibition.

Mr. Richard Hearts, of this city, sold to Mr. M. H. Fitzpatrick, of River John, N. S., two Holstein calves, aged respectively, four and five months, for $300.

The Premier of the Province Interviewed.

THE following report of an interview between a representative of the Montreal *Herald* and the Hon. Mr. Sullivan will, doubtless, prove of interest to our readers:—

The Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of Prince Edward Island, was in the city yesterday *en route* for the Island. Finding him at the Windsor, a representative of the *Herald* asked him how he and his colleague, Mr. Donald Ferguson, had got on in Ottawa.

"Very well, indeed," was Mr Sullivan's reply.

"Did you find the Government in an accommodating mood?"

"We did our business with the members of the Cabinet whom we went to see, in a manner quite satisfactory to us."

"Does that mean that large concessions will be made to the Island Province?"

"I am not sure that I said anything about concessions."

"I hear that you went to Ottawa to get a refund of money advanced by your Province for railroad purposes. Is that true?"

"I hear a great deal about home when I go abroad that is news to me. It seems that you have heard all about my mission to Ottawa, and can enlighten me on the subject."

"So then your business is a state secret, and you are bound not to let the public know anything about it?"

"My dear sir, there are some things that a member of a Government cannot divulge even to a journalist, however high his esteem may be for the profession, and however much he may respect the influence of the press."

"Well, I suppose you won't tell me whether your business with the Government has any reference to the Subway scheme, about which so much has been said and written lately."

"The Subway scheme is, I can assure you, a live enterprise. It is not a theory of mere visionaries, as many people here and elsewhere seem to think. It has been pronounced feasible by practical engineers, Mr. Walter Shanly among others."

"Is anything being done to give it a practical shape?"

"Oh yes. The Strait has been sounded and borings have been made. All the conditions for laying the Subway have been found to be favorable, so that if the scheme is in other respects practicable, there are few difficulties in the way."

"Under whose authority are these soundings and borings being made?"

"Under the authority and at the cost of the Dominion Government."

"What is the estimated cost of the road at the bottom of the sea?"

"There are different estimates. They range between two and five millions."

"Do the Island people expect the Dominion Government to spend four or five millions of dollars in giving their Province communication with the Mainland?"

"The people of the Island expect the Dominion Government to carry out the terms of Confederation in good faith. One of those terms is to provide for the Island continuous steam communication for mails and passengers with the mainland, winter and summer. If to do this is within the range of possibility it ought to be done."

"You and Mr. Ferguson went to London to seek the intervention of the Imperial Government in the matter, did you not?"

"Yes. The Imperial Government being a party to the Confederation compact, the Legislature of the Island considered that it should use its influence with the Dominion Government to have the terms of Confederation carried out with respect to continuous steam communication with the Mainland."

"How were the Island Delegation received at Downing Street?"

"With every consideration. We met Lord Granville several times. He listened attentively to our representations, and his Lordship promised to direct the attention of the Dominion Government to the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation with the Island, and to request to have them carried out as far as possible. Lord Granville also said that the Subway was worthy of the consideration of the Dominion Government as a means to that end. In our communications with the Colonial Office it was a great advantage to have the High Commissioner on the spot to represent the Dominion Government."

"Has anything come of your mission to London?"

"I think there has. The preliminary surveys and soundings and borings that I have spoken of are so much towards carrying out the recommendation of the Imperial Government."

"How are times on the Island?"

"Better than they have been. The crops have been very good, particularly the wheat crop More of that grain has, I think, been raised on the Island than is required for its own use. There is a fine crop of potatoes and a good average yield of oats. Hay has been light. Agriculture you know is our mainstay."

"How are politics?"

"Dull just now. The only thing going on is the Legislative Council Election, and not a great deal of interest is taken in it."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FOSTER'S TACK FACTORY and Pender's Nail factory in St. John are running over time; the Yarmouth Woolen Mill has received a large order for their manufactures from England. Depressing intelligence for the Grits.

THE Moncton *Transcript*, one of the most unscrupulous Grit sheets published in the Lower Provinces, sneers at Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, the Minister of Justice, as the "illustrious convert from Methodism to Roman Catholicism."

THE hypocrisy of the Grits is unbounded. It is the general belief that the ballot system ensures the secrecy of voting as completely as it is possible to do, yet it has recently come to light that the Grits, while posing as the "party of purity," and professing to elevate the standard of Reform, have a way of sounding the depths of the ballot box. In Ontario, where they have things their own way, every man's name on the voters' lists has a number attached to it, and when he presents himself at the hustings, the ballot paper handed him bears a similar number. By this means, interested parties can easily discover for whom every voter casts his ballot.

IT is scarcely ever safe to cite the *Patriot* as an authority, but we trust that full reliance may be placed upon the following statistics which we quote from its columns, and which our contemporary seems to have gone to some trouble to procure. It says that the output of the Island lobster factories for 1886 falls