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The Charlottetown Herald.



NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1883.

VOL. XII-NO. 26

Among the visitors just arrived in Rome are Prince Thurn and Taxis; Lord Chief Justice May; Colonel Chambers, and the Rev. E. L. Deleruc, of the

By special Apostolic Brief, the Holy Father has nominated Messrs. John Schanassy, of Victoria, Australia; Anthony Brownless, Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University; and Nicholas Fitzgerald, of Melbourne, to Commander

The first of a series of receptions by the French Ambassador to the Holy See, was held on the 3rd of April in the Colonna Palace, and was well attended. Among those present were Cardinals Jacobini and Howard, and a number of clates and distinguished Catholic laity

Nothing now is talked of in Rome but the great tournament, which is to be the chief spectacle in the festivities in honor of the marriage of the Duke of honor of the marriage of the Duke of Genoa and the Princess Isabella of Bav-Nearly two hundred officers have come to Rome to practice. The dresses fourteenth century. Prince Borghese has lent his villa for the occasion.

The Princess Blanche D'Orleans, daughter of the Duke di Nemours. visited the other day the Chapel of St. Benedict Joseph Labre, in the house of Mgr. Virili, Postulator in the cause of Mgr. Virili, Postulator in the cause of the saint. The young princess remained a long time in the chapel, and was much interested on seeing the articles which used to belong to the saint, and in the exlanations given by Mgr. Virili, who last year spent several months in France, England, and the north of Spain, collecting alms to buy the house in which the saint died, in the Via Serpenti.

The Holy Father has received, in The Holy Father has received, in private audiences, the three newly-consecrated Bishops, namely. Mgrs. Caputo, Bishop of Monopoli; Donato Velluti-Zate, Bishop of Pistoia and Prato; and Macaire Sorini, Bishop of Fabriano and Metellica. After the priate audiences, the Holy Father allowed the Bishops to present a numerous deputation from their respective dioeses, who thanked the Holy Father for the nominations he had made. His Holiness lso received, in farewell audience, Mgr de Hautoeur, Rector of Catholic Facul-ties at Lille, whom he minutely ques-tioned as to the details of his work.

Among the Church festivals held dur ing the past week were St. Joseph, transferred from the 19th March; St. Franresco di Paolo, founder of the Order of Minimes; St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville; and of St. Vincent Ferreri, Spanish Dominican, who died at Vannes in 1448. He had preached with great success in various countries, especially in England, and was canonized in 1455 by Pius II. In the pictures of the saint he is repreted with wings, and holding a trun pet, because his sermons were generally on the Last Judgment; he is also shown as one of the angels of the Apocalypse, resuscitating a dead man in testimouy of his assertions; and with a flame of fire on his head to show the prophetic in-spiration with which he was filled.

The centenary services in honor of St. posing, and are to be held in the Church of the Holy Apostles, the Church of St. Maria di Menti, where the body of the saint lies, being too small. The sersaint lies, being too small. vices began on Monday, April 9th, and terminated on the 16th; every day there was a Pontifical Mass; the first, fourth and last days Cardinals Bilio, Nina and Parocchi officiated; in the afternoon a sermon was preached, followed by Pontifical Verseau, on the lest evening a sermon was preached, followed by Fon-tifical Vespers; on the last evening a solemn *Te Deum* was sung, and the Papal Blessing given. Other services were held in the Church of St. Maria di Monti towards the end of the month The church was magnificently illuminated with some thousands of lights, and the music was under the direction

The annual Requiem Mass, which the Church of St. Lorenzo in Damaso but which was put off on account of the Lenten sermons, was said on Thursday, 5th April. The church, which was draped in black, was crowded in every part. The Mass, by a special privilege, in the absence of the Cardinal of the Canadlesia, was sure, by one of the in the absence of the Cardinal of the Cancelleria, was sung by one of the Canons of the Basilica, the Absolutions being given by Cardinal Di Pietro, Dean of the Sacred College. In the tribunes, seats were placed for the Cardinals wishing to be present, of whom there were Cardinals Randi, Howard, DeLuca, Billio and Di Pietro; several Bishops, and Prelates, including Mgrs. Sanninistelli, Vannutelli, and Stonor, Around the tomb seats were placed for the representatives of the late civil and military household of Pius IX., and for members of the Roman nobility. The music was conducted by the Cav. Mosiconi, who composed several pieces for this occasion. While on the subject of the late Pontiff, it may be stated that the popular subscription of five sous, originated by Duke Salviati, has now reached nearly 40,000 lire, so that the restoration of the Crypt of St. Law-subscript has Walla will be comrence-Without-the-Walls on how many further subscriptions come in. A considerable sum has been re-

Greatness is often eclipsed by self-conceit and egotism, an incubus on greatness, as sure as gravitation; while deference and a heedful care of that deference and a heedful care of that which is least, is as sure to carry one up to a just estimation of true worth as the ascent of flame. All cannot be great in the sense in which the world esteems greatness, but all can greatly do the little duties and obligations which contribute to the happiness of our fellow-beings.

ceived from America for this purpose.

Provincial Legislature. SUMMARY DEBATES.

MONDAY, April 16.

Mr Speaker took the Chair at 12 30 o'clock. Mr. Sallivan, as a member of the Executive C uncil, presented the petitions of the inhabitants of Montague Bridge and vicinity asking a subsidy of \$750,00 a year for five years, for the establishment of Steam Communication on the Montague and

other Rivers.
Mr. Martin asked leave to present the petition of certain inhabitants of Pinette, Belle Crook, Flat River, Wood Islands, Garfield, Cullodon Ponds, Little Sands, Murray Harbor, Point Prim and others, praying that the Government will make such arrangements as will give them necessary Steam Communication with Charlottetown.

Mr. Sullivan said the proper course for the hon. member to pursue was to send the petition to the Govern-

and had been informed by members of the Government that they should Mr. Sullivan-He had never heard of the petition till about an hour ago; and if the hon, member desired to render the petitioners a service he would band the petition to the Government. The petition could not, under the rule which provides that the initiation of money votes shall lie

Mr. Martin said he handed a du licate of the petition to the Com-missioner of Public Works about three weeks ago, and he thought the petition should at least be presented to the House. But as he was not allowed to do so, he would ask the Leader of the Government if the Government have received a petition from the inhabi-tants of Pinette, Belle Creek, and other places, praying that the Gov... ernment will make such arrangements as will give them necessary steam tion with Charlottetown on said petition, and, whether it is the the prayer of said petition.

Sullivan said he was not aware till now that such a petition had been sent in to the Government. Mr. Campbell said that he had received the petition and had sent it

with others to the Clerk of the Execu tive Council. There had, in the meantime, been no meeting of the Council. and it had not therefore, been brought to the notice of the Government. As soon as there is a reeting, the prayer of the petition

Mr. Sullivan, as a member of the Government, presented copies of correspondence with the Dominion Government respecting the case of Holman vs. Green. Received and

titled "An Act to enable the trustees of the Baptist Church of Charlotte-

1883" He explained the various provisions of the Bill.

the Bill was reported agreed to with-out any amendment. Mr. Prowse as Chairman of the Committee on private Bills submitted a report respecting the Bill entitled "An Act to enable the Trustees of the Baptist Church of Charlottetown to sell certain lands recommending

Mr. Sullivan. as a member of the Executive Council, sub.ritted a statement of the expenses of Messrs. Pope. Haviland and Howlan, while on a delegation to Ottawa in 1873, and also a statement of the expenses of Messrs. Haythorne and Laird, while on a

delegation to Ottawa in the same Aller rocess,—

Air, Sullivan meved the Honse into Committee on deapatches respecting the maintenance of the First of the Frovince by the Dominion Government, He said: Shortly after the present Government came into power in 1875, the necessity of some repairs to the wharf at Cape Traverse was brought to their notice. Their attention having thus been brought to the subject, they discovered that the wharf or pier in question and all the other public wharves of the Province, belonged to the Dominion Government. The 108th section of the British North America Act, provides that "the Public Works and property of each Province enumerated in the third Schedule of this Act shall be the property of Canada;" and turning to the third Schedule referred to, we find that, included in the public Property transferred to Canada by the Act were "Public Harbora," "Piere" and "River Improvementa," Now the harbors of the Province are all "public," The Terms of Union entered into between the Island and the Dominion, set forth that "the Dominion Government shall assume and defray all the charge for the following services, . . . "And mech other charges as may be incident to, and connected with, the services which by the British North America Act, 1867," apperians to the tigeneral Government, and as and on may as allowed to run orunn provinces.

And,—

"That the Provisions of the "British and the Provisions of the "British British Atter recess,-

And,—
'That the Provisions of the "British North America Act, 1067," shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made or by reasonable intendeient, may be held to be especially applicable to, and only to affect one and not the whole of the Provision now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by those resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward Island in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of Prince Edward Island had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act."

On these grounds the present Government of this province fits entitled that it was no part of their duty to construct and maintain any of the public wharves or piece are in public harbors or navigable rivers, and are used, for purpose of trade and navigation; and all became, when we entered the Confederation, the property of the Dominion Government. And,—
"That the Provisions of the " British

So that not only was the maintenance of the wharves a charge upon that twovernment, but we had a legal and an equitable claim upon the Dominion Government for all the

upon the Dominion Government for all the moneys expended upon them from the date of Confederation. Here it may be remarked that had the Government acted in accord with a certain resolution lately parsed by the Legislative Council, to the effect that we should have affirmed the right of this Province to the value of all piers or wharves constructed prior to and existing at the time of Confederation, they would have thrown away the whole case For if the property in the wharves did not pass to the Dominion at the time of Confederation, we have no claim at all; and it is only upon the assumpnion that the Parliament of Canada.' time of Confederation, we have no claim a all; and it is only upon the assumption tha the Dominion Government were bound to maintain its piers, that the Province has an

maintain its piers, that the Province has any claim whatever to an indemnity. The resolution passed by the Courell is so absurd as to be positively astounding; and it is direct opposition to the interests of the province. In 1881, the attention of the Government was called to the case of Holman re. Green, which was then progressing in the Supreme Court of Canada. The Government were asked whether or not they would intervene in the case. After some consideration the Government decided not to intervene; for had they done so their contention must have

express unqualified words of the enactment become vested in the Dominion as part and

The Chief Justice also said that:

'The exclusive legislative authority over
the regulation of trade and commerce
navigation and shipping is vested in the Parliament of Canada':

And referring to the clauses in the British North American Act, before quoted, His
Lordship aid;

'As therefore, this clause relating to pubits backers is all to constrain to all the

had been one of the Provinces originally united by the British North American Act to 1867, and therefore the Executive Government and Legislature ceased to lands between high and low water Mr. Justice Strong expressed him-

self in this way :therefore narrowed to this :-

" Did the 108th section of the British North America Act transfer the property in the soil or bed of this harbor to the Crown in right of the

osite the town of Summerside and orms part of the foreshore or the land between ordinary high and low water-marks of Bedeque or Summerside har bor—a harbor of which the public have the common right of use, and which in that sense at least is therefore a public harbor. It does not appear that any public works have been erected, or any public money granted for the improvement of, or in any way in connection with this harbor either by the reading of the "Appeal in Equity Act.

1883" He explained the various bors which the public have the right Provisions of the Bill.

House in Committee, Mr. J. R.

McLean in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and the Bill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and the Bill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and the Bill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and the World Speaker from those words it must arise from the context or from a speaker. of the Act conflicting with what thus appears to be the prima facie construction of the terms in question."

"Next arises the question—Does the description "Public Harbors" include the bed or soil of the harbor? And if so, is the foreshore also comprised in it? I am of opinion that there is even less doubt on this head than on the first point. By the attribution of the harbors to the Dominion it never mere franchise to the Dominion Government—that is to the Crown in right of the Dominion—leaving the property in the soil vested in the Crown in the right of the province. Such a construction would be so arbitrary, unnatural and improbable, as to be totally inadmissable. Who ever heard of such an anomaly as the Crown, as a body politic representing one Government having a franchive in the property of the Crown itself as a body ot such an anomaly as the Crown, as a body politic representing one Government having a franchive in the property of the Crown itself as a body politic representing a distinct Government? Then the object of vesting the harbors in the Dominion was doubtless with the object of enabling that Government to earry out with more facility auch measures as it might, under the power granted to it to legislate on the subject of navigamight, under the power granted to it to legislate on the subject of navigation and shipping, from time to time think fit to enact. And for this purpose it was material that the right of property in the soil of harbors should be under the control of the Dominion, a result which would not be attained by conterring a mere franchise or the by conterring a mere franchise or the police power of regulating harbors and taking tolls in them. Further, the taking of tolls or harbor dues would have implied the duty of conservancy, which could not have been properly performed, if the bed of the harbor had been vested in a different proprietor. Then there would have been no necessity for this special provision of the 108th section vesting harbors in the Dominion, unless it was intended to vest the property in the barbors in the Dominion, unless it was intended to vest the property in the beds of harbors, for under the grant of legislative power relating to navigation and shipping, Parliament might have assumed all suot powers as would have been comprised in the 108th section, if it were to be consumed as a most section of tempolics. beds of harbors, for under the grant of legislative power relating to navigation and shipping. Parliament might have assumed all such powers as would have been comprised in the 108th section, if it were to be constructed as a more grant of tranchise, or police, or conservancy power, or of all these together. The fair interence is therefore that it was intended to transfer the harbors in the widest sense of the word, including all pro-

Her Majosty remained seized of these harbors and of the land covered with the water thereof, jure regio for the public purposes of the Dominion and subject to the exclusive control of

These judgments as before remarke ery materially furthered the claim of tion, in which it was involved beyon-

the expression "Public Harbor. private harbors, as distinguished from "public harbors." Even so important a harbor as the harbor of St. John, N. B, was, in one sense, a private bar having been granted by the Crown in 1785 to the Corporation of the City in 1785 to the Corporation of the City of St. John. Last year it was vested in Harbor Commissioners appointed by the Corporation, the Board Trade and the Dominion Government; and the Dominion Government granted \$500 000 for the purchase of the Corporate rights of the City, and the construction of whaves and appliances. truction of wharves and appliance cessary to the trade of the port. The harbors of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, and nearly all others in Canada are under the control of Harbor Commissioners. There are no private harbors on this Island, and ably we had the right to ask the Dominion Government to make good our claim But we fortified ourselves still further. The terms state that in respect to harbors, etc., the Island shall be treated as the other Provinces: and on looking into the public ac-

that the Lominion Government have een constructing and maintaining just such public works as the piers of E. Island, A: Fort Darlington Oshawa, Whitby, Coburg River Blanche, and many other places throughout the Dominion, the Dominion Government have, year after year, made large expenditure on works precisely similar to our piers ;—and these facts also gave strength to our

facts and arguments, proceeded to (htaws. The case was so clear that the Dominion Government were from the first, obliged to admit that it could not be set aside. They referred it to a Committee of the Privy Council. who gave it a great deal of considera tion and treated the deputation with every courtesy. But before coming to a definite decision about the matter, and taking charge of the piers, they desired not unnaturally, that there should be an official examination
The Dominion Government represen the people of Canada; and are reapons ible to the people's representatives in Parliament; and they are obliged to give an account of all their expenditures, together with the reasons for making them. It is very wonderful, Dominion Government since, or by the Provincial Government before or since Confederation. I can, however, an examination and report should first be made by their own officers? The to this proposal. They, however, suggested that the Collector of Customs, who has the best information as to the trade carried on at the various wharves, should be a member of the

Now, we are told that no good has resulted from the deputation. We resulted from the deputation. We shall see. Deducting the wharfage received by the Local Government from the amount expended by them upon wharves since we entered the Confederation, the balance remaining would be about \$120,000. That is about the sum to which we have a legal and equitable claim. When the Dominion Government pay the principal, they will no doubt pay interest as well; so that there need be no fault found with the delegation on mere franchise to the Dominion Gov-ernment—that is to the Crown in right of the Dominion Government

They acknowledge that they have a right to the property of the foreshores; and if they have a right to that, they have a right to all the public works thereon, and so, in making this offer, the Dominion Government have con ceded the whole case, and have admitted the justice of our claim be-yond any question. But the Dominion Government say further:— "That the Canadian Government

will cause an immediate examination of the harbors and piers enumerated of the narrors and pers onumerated in the first above mentioned memorandum, in order to ascertain whether any and how many of said harbors and piers may be considered of such general public importance as to warrent them to be improved or projectioned by the Canadian (heart

It is really surprising that gentlemen of the Opposition should make charges against the Government respecting this claim. Why, they and their friends were in power for years—Mr. Davies in the Local Government and Messre ment, and Mesers. McKenzie and Blake in the Dominion-and did nothing whatever towards advancing this claim of the Province. Mr. Sinclair was five years at Ottawa a representative of the Province, and he never once raised his voice about the maintenance of our piers by the Dominion Government. But now they have the hardihood to blame the delegates be-

cause they did not put in a demand for interest. Ihen, with an amazing admixture of inconsistency and ignorance they turn round and belittle the claim of the Island, saying that our piers are all wharves, and that we have no claim at all. In the fullest discussion of the subject the Government have nothing to fear; and even the Opposition will hardly dare to say that they have left any-

thing undone which might forward this just claim of the Province. Mr. Sinclair contended that a demand for payment for the piers would have been reasonable, and should have been pressed, and censured the delegates because they did not press for interest, as they should have done. The delegates, however, say that they they have made will be met. In view of the results of former assurances of the Province, he would like to see more money obtained than the de-legates had claimed. But the claim had not been admitted, even inferentially, by the Dominion Govern-ment. It is said that the Dominion Government will cause an immediate examination of the wharves to be made in order to see whether or not they are of sufficient public importance to justify the Dominion Government in taking charge of them; but the wording of their Minuto shows that they did not believe that the claim preferred is a good one. The delegates tell us that the Dominion Government thought the amount of the claim a small one. But they have not obtained a hold on the Dominion Government for one dollar gross omissions. They have not attempted to make a stipulation as to men, or as to the rights of persons in he same position as Mr. Holman These are omissions which no deoutation which had the interests of

nittee, Mr. McLaren in the Chair. Mr. Campbell thought that as this was a very important question, it should have been fully discussed while the speaker was in the Chair. The Leader of the Government had preseated the case in a very clear and forcible way, and the reply of Mr. Sinclair was singularly weak. Terms of Confederation-even the said by the Opposition to be sufficient for the requirements of the Province for the next twenty years. But the better terms were obtained; and not-withstanding the better terms, they themselves resorted to direct taxation at the expiration of five years, while the Province was precipitated into a sea of financial difficulties. The pre-sent Government restored order and took off all the taxes; and now they are looking after the rights and interests of the Province, seeking to relieve it of an expense which it should not bear, and to secure an indem-nity to which it is justly entitled. But if we do not concede that the wharves and fisheries of the Province became at the time of Confederation

the property of the Dominion, we had Mr. Sullivan submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved. That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Dominion Government under the Terms of Confederation to construct and maintain

piers in the harbors and navigable action of the Government of this Province in presenting a claim in this regard to the Dominion Government eets with the entire approval of this House.
Carried unanimously. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the resolution was reported agreed to. House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 17. Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at 12.30 m.
The Bill intituled "An Act to enable the

marks would be brief, as discussion had been had thereon upon more than one occasion. The Dominion Government undertook, at our entry into Confederation, to maintain efficient steam service, and continuous communication with the mainland and the railiway system of Canada. Up to the present time they have failed to carry out these sterms satisfactorily. In 1881, an address of both branches of the Legislature was forwarded to the Governor General, directing the attention of the Dominion Government to the non-fulfilment, on their part, of the Terms of Union in this respect, and the Local Government have ever since continued to urge upon them the necessity of doing so. In February last a deputation visited Ottawa for this purpose. The result of their mission is, to some extent, before the House. They had had several interviews with the Cabinet, who expressed themselves as anxious to fulfil their share of the compact, but seemed to be at a loss to know in what direction this can be done. The subject is at present receiving their earnest consideration. A Committee of the Commons has been enquiring as to the best means of overcoming the difficulties of winter communication. They have not yet Commons has been enquiring as to the best means of overcoming the difficulties of winter communication. They have not yet reported, and until they do so, it is unlikely that the Dominion Government will take any action. It was expected that the report would be made yesterday. It is the duty of this Province to urge the matter upon the attention of the Dominion Government. The halief that continuous communications. could be obtained was a great inducement to us to enter Confederation. Previous arrangements in that line had been very defective. The deputation were assured that nothing would be left undone, on the part of the Government, to satisfy the Island in this respect. A grant has been made for the construction of a Branch Railway to Cape Traverse, and they were assured that the work will be commenced this spring, and will be finished in the autumn. The deputation felt it to be neither their duty, nor the duty of the Government, to point out to the Dominion Government the manner in which the Terms of Union, in this respect, should be fulfilled. Probably there is no person on the Island with sufficient experience to justify him in pointing out the best way of maintaining a ferry with the mainland. Our duty is to continue to urge upon the General Government the necessity, and their obligation, of fulfilling

urge upon the General Government the necessity, and their obligation, of fulfilling the Terms of Union.

Mr. Sinclair said, we have been treated in a way in which we should not have been. Our commerce and trade have suffered in consequence. The agreement with the Dominion was for passenger and mail service, and if that were regelarly kept up, we would be ben fited in other ways. The only attempt made has been the construction of the Northern Light. Her performances have clearly shown the practicability of the winter navigation of the Gulf. She is too small, however, and not powerful enough in heavy ice, but has done remarkably well. There should be two steamers on the route. The better way is not to advise the Dominion Government as to the proper mode, but interest them there are their near of the Government as to the proper mode, but in-sist upon them carrying out their part of the agreement. The people of British Columbia had no more hold on the Dominion Government than we have, and look at the millions that are being spent to carry out the agreement with that Province. This year the Dominion Government have neglected their duty more seriously than in any previous year. We might have had regular communication, at least once a week, all winter. The Provincial Government should frame a minute as strong and truthful as possible without exaggeration, and press our claim upon the General Government for compensation for the loss we have sustained by reason of the non-fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation in this respect. Let us show ment than we have, and look at the millions reason of the non-fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation in this respect. Let us show them that the people of this Province are alive to their interests, that we have been deprived of our rights which were stipulated when we entered into the treaty of Contederation, and that it is their duty to fulfil those stipulations or compensate us therefor.

Mr. Prowse said the question under considerations are some one by the said.

sideration was not a new one, but was of such importance that it should not be hastily passed over. The more it is talked of here and discussed, the more will the people think passed over. The more it is talked of here and discussed, the more will the people think about it, and urge upon their representatives to press for their just rights. When we entered the Confederation upon certain specified terms, each party was bound to fulfil its sacred obligations. These Terms did not become law by the legislation of the Dominion and this Province only, but were made effectual by order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council. For many years this Island was not anxious for Union, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that no Terms could be offered which the Island would accept—at last, her public men saw that to keep out of the Union was an impossibility, and it became a race between political parties as to which would have the inside track. Messrs. Haythorne and Laird went to Ottawa, and negotiated certain Terms, and it was upon these, modified and amended by the subsequent dejegation of Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howlan, that we were admitted, but the clause guaranteeing efficient steam service was agreed to Mesers. Pope, Haviland and Howlan, that we were admitted, but the clause guaranteeing efficient steam service was agreed to with Mesers. Haythorne and Laird. It had been a question with him whether the gentlemen who negotiated the Terms really understood that we were to have what was guaranteed. At the time there was a good deal of confidence among public men that this communication could be kept up; but it appears from the text of the clause, that our delegates were not so very certain, and they so worded it that, if their hopes failed to obtain uninterrupted communication by navigation, it would be secured in some other way. This communication, to be efficient, must be equal to the wants and requirements of the Province. Upon the exports of the products of our agriculture and fisheries we must depend, to a very large extent. We have no mince, minerals, nor extensive forests; and this service, to be efficient, must take all our surplus produce, at such times as best suit

and it was not decided whether the road it also be one posses.

Mr. Campell replied that the matter hab been brought under his notice when in that locality. No action had yet been taken, and it was not decided whether the road will be opened or not.

"The Appeal in Equity Act, 1883," was read a third time and passed.

At 'p. m. the House adjourned for one hour.

"The Rapeal in Equity Act, 1883," was read at third time and passed.

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"The Campella in the time and passed."

"The Double the person to the the delay and the rich and the received will be connected." If the people had been to the House of the mouse of the production will be connected. If the people had been to the House, we have the provincial Secretary, during the last four years.

"The Journal of the Terms and the provincial Secretary, during the last four years.

"The Journal of the House and passed." It is the the provincial

attention of the Dominion Government. The belief that continuous communication could be obtained was a great inducement to us to enter Confederation. Previous arrangements in that line had been very defective. The deputation were assured that nothing would be left undone, on the part of the Government, to satisfy the Island in this respect. A grant has been made for the construction of a Branch Railway to Cape Traverse, and they were assured that the work will be commenced this spring, and will be finished in the autumn. The deputation felt it to be neither their duty, nor the duty of the Government, to point out to the Dominion Government to many the duty of the Government, to point out to the Dominion Government. When we entered that the tariff is would not exceed 15 per cent... and also that every effort would be states. Instead, however, we have not efficient steam communication, the tariff is very much higher, and instead of Re-uprocity, we have a policy, the best saited for the Dominion as a whole, but not calculated to benefit us as much as the other Prothe Dominion as a whole, but not calculated to benefit us as much as the other Provinces. Until we have efficient communication, we cannot participate in the blessings conferred by the National Policy. There is nothing to prevent this Island becoming a seat for manufactures as well as the other Provinces. The Lower Provinces are destined to become the manufacturing centre of the Dominion. He trusted that the Opposition in the House, and in the press, will not make this a party question, but will lend their influence to any Government which will insist upon the literal fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation.

Mr. MCFADYEN said the question is one

Mr. McFadyen said the question is one of the greatest importance; how is the Dominion to do justice to us and carry out the contract? It is better for the Government to suggest a way by which the terms can be fulfilled. The Northern Light has been a partial success, but there is a difference of opinion in this respect. He quoted Senator Carvell's wridage before the Committee of the House of Commons Experienced men, who have been on board of her, say she is not a suitable model. The Government Mr. McFadyen said the question is one Mr. FARQUHARSON would throw no ob

cibly, without exaggeration. A great deal may be done if attempted in a business-like an undertaking as one under the Straits.

If we cannot get the Terms carried out better and more honestly, we should rebel against fulfilling our part of the agreement.

Mr. BEER considered that actions speak louder than words, and this is true of the bis telegram, has not yet come to hand.
We have no guarantee that the Cape Traverse Railway will be built this year. He
would support a resolution to go to the
Queen, and ask that, if the Dominion Govwould support a resolution to go to the Queen, and ask that, if the Dominion Government are not prepared to carry out the Terms of Union, we should be granted our liberty. The Northern Light has been a great benefit, for which we may thank Mr. Mackenzie's Government. She could not run last season as she might, in the face of the instructions received from Ottawa. He trusted that a resolution would be submitted, claiming indemnification for loss incurred in our traffic on account of the lack of accommodation. The best way is to assert our rights, and call upon the Dominion Government to carry out the terms by tunnel or any other way possible. The Pacific Railway was calculated to open up the country, which would not be the case with a tunnel. The cases are dissimilar. He moved adjournment of debate, which was carried.

Mr. SPEAKER read a letter which be had received, inviting the House to attend a public temperance meeting.

received, inviting the House to attend a public temperance meeting on Wednesday evening, and to occupy seats on the plat-form.

At 6 p. m. the House adjourned for one

Mr. Spraker took the Chair at IU p. m., when the debate was resumed.

Mr. Blake was of opinion that the literal fulfilment of the Terms of Union in this respect is not feasible. He would not give away our claim for compensation for non-fulfilment of the Terms; yet an expression of opinion as to the best means of keeping up communication would not weaken our claim. The question cannot be settled all at once. When the Northern Light was placed on the route, it took considerable