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y 3, 1883.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 22.

Roman Intelligence.

The celebrated *fresco* of Fra Angelico, "Christ on the Cross," in the refractory of the Convent of St. Domenico, at Fiscole, has been sold to the museum of the Louvre at Paris, whilst Prince Sergius, of Russia, has paid 46,000 francs for the other large *fresco* by the same author in this Convent.

Among the churches where the Lenten Stations have been held is Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme, founded by St. Helena, mother of Constantine, on the site of the gardens of Heliogabalus, where afterwards stood the palace of the Empress, known as the Palatium Sessorianum, whence the name of "Sessorian," sometimes given to this basilica.

A priest, against whom a lawsuit had been entered, because he had obeyed his Bishop in recommending his parishioners not to vote at the late elections, has gained his case. The verdict is important, as it will affect other cases of the same kind, in which, at the late elections, parish priests announced publicly that the Pope desired Catholics to abstain from voting.

The Pope has authorized Cardinal Nina to preside at the festival of Our Lady known under the title of "Maria S.Sma del Divino Amore," and, at the same time, to crown the picture. The little church is situated in the open country about nine miles beyond the gate of St. Sebastian, and, since 1740, has been visited by the faithful of all classes to thank the Blessed Virgin for favors received, or to pray for her help and patronage.

The Count de la Tour, Italian Minister to the Brazils, has presented to the Prehistoric Museum of the Roman College a collection of arms, armaments, and natural curiosities of Brazil, and also relics of the Brazilian prehistoric stations called "*Sambaqui*," which will be seen in Europe for the first time. The Count has also given several ethnological publications on the Brazils, including the complete series of the "Archivos do Museu Nacional do Rio Janeiro."

The festival of St. Francesca Romana was observed on the 9th ult. in her church, and at the Convent of the Oblates at the Tor de Specchi, where the relics of the saint may be venerated. St. Francesca is buried in the church now dedicated to her, but formerly known as St. Maria Antica, in the Roman Forum, founded by St. Sylvester on the site of the temple of Venus. It contains an ancient picture of Our Lady, attributed to St. Luke, brought from Troy in 1100. This was the only object saved when the church was destroyed by fire in 1216. In 1440 the church was rededicated to Sta. Francesca, foundress of the Order of Oblates.

The Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas was celebrated with great solemnity this year, in the Church of Sta. Maria sopra Minerva, and was preceded by a *Triduo*, the Benediction on the last two days being given by Cardinals Parocchi and Zigliara, O. P. On the feast itself Low Masses were said from an early hour, High Mass being sung by Mgr. Pampirio, O. P., Bishop of Alba, in the presence of Cardinals Bartolini and Zigliara, O. P., and the pupils of the various colleges and schools. The panegyric was preached by Father Mazzanti, O. P., in the afternoon, after which solemn Benediction was given by Cardinal Alimonda, assisted by the students of the College of St. Thomas. On Sunday, the 11th, the students of the Roman College gave a grand Accademia in honor of the saint in the large hall of their college.

On Sunday, the 4th ult., the Holy Father celebrated Mass in his private chapel, to which he admitted several Catholic families of different nations, to whom he administered Holy Communion. After a Mass of Thanksgiving had been said by one of his private chaplains, the Holy Father received them in audience. Among them were some pilgrims from the diocese of Nancy, who offered a considerable sum as Peter Pence, saved by them from the expenses of the journey to Rome, they having practised great economy and self-denial. The Bishop of Nancy is expected shortly at the head of a large pilgrimage, those received being only the advance guard. During the week, His Holiness received in private audiences the various Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Holy See, who offered to His Holiness their homage and wishes on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his coronation. Private audience was also granted for the same purpose to the Prince Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta; Mr. Errington, M. P.; and the Duke of San Martino di Montalbo. Among the special offerings of Peter Pence, on the occasion of this fifth anniversary, were 1500 lire, offered by Mgr. Schiaffino in the name of the Bishop and clergy of Arezzo; and a large sum in gold from the diocese of Bergamo, collected by the Confraternity of St. Peter. Mgr. Celestino Del Frate, Bishop of Imeria, and Apostolic Delegate to Chili, has arrived in Rome.

It has been said that all ways lead to Rome. The religious intellect is one ultimately, and a certain Catholic tendency is discernible sometimes in quarters where it would least be looked for. Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's, who is also Professor of Poetry at Oxford, by no means approves of secularist instruction alone, and he speaks with strong sympathy for the Catholic ideal. Writing on the earliest Scottish University (that of St. Andrew's, founded by Pope Benedict in 1411), he says, "Even after the Reformation, the Reformers still preserved, for several generations, the old Catholic idea of education, as distinguished from mere instruction. Thought, life and worship should go hand in hand, and they cannot be severed without grievous loss to young souls." And again, "The intellect itself is impoverished or dwarfed when cut off from the spirit—the fountain-light of all our seeing."

Provincial Legislature

SUMMARY DEBATES.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Debate on the Draft Address Continued.

Mr. YEO said that no Parliament was ever opened with such a meagre speech. There was nothing in it. The junior member for Charlottetown had given a great deal of information for which he was much obliged. The experience of his section of the country was that the harvest was not abundant, but rather the reverse; the oat crop was very small. We should be thankful for such a favorable winter, otherwise there would have been much distress. The season had been a good one for lumbering, of which the people took advantage. He was sorry to admit that the country was not prosperous; the past year had been hard on the small farmers. The price for horses, cattle, and sheep had been fair, but was low in some parts. The Government certainly had not much to do with the prosperity. He did not agree with the idea of having only one Central Exhibition. The prizes offered are so small that the Prince County Exhibitions are falling off. The outlying districts receive no benefit from the Stock Farm. He regretted the Government had not enlightened the House as to their policy. In the matter of Winter Communication, very little good had resulted from the first delegation to Ottawa. He trusted that the Government have watched our interests. It is not for us to say in what way the terms shall be carried out, we should insist upon their fulfilment without offering suggestions. Our part of the compact has been carried out, we have a right to require the same from the Dominion; the people will be satisfied with nothing else. As to the wharves and piers, he trusted that in the negotiations the public interest had been properly guarded, a matter quite as important as any amount we would receive. He was glad to learn that no assessment was going to be levied. At the present rate there would be an end to our capital before long; then heavy taxation must ensue, and the country cannot stand it. He presumed that the question of the Fishery Award was still pending, though no allusion had been made to it in the Speech. The Opposition had taken no advantage of the Government in the general elections. They had been sprung upon the people, and there was nothing to justify such an action. The Speech, this year, contained no paragraph of congratulation that the revenue was in excess of the expenditure; its absence was very significant. He presumed, therefore, that there had been a deficit; but he trusted that the Leader of the Government would promptly inform the House.

Mr. SULLIVAN, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address, expressed his surprise that the Leader of the Opposition should expect the policy of the Government to be defined before the Speech had been answered. The member from Tignish had given his views on the Land Question, and expressed his anxiety to have taxes imposed; that it was impossible to carry on the business without taxation. This Province occupied a position such as none other in the Dominion; with the exception of Charlottetown, it was free from taxation of all kinds. In 1880, when the member for Tignish had just been returned, he considered that all amounts due the Land Office should be collected, that the staff in the office was insufficient, and charged the Government with being afraid to put the law in force. At the last Dominion election that gentleman was a candidate for the House of Commons, and was defeated. He is a constitutionalist, and must certainly have resigned his seat in this House before nomination day. The Leader of the Opposition should produce the resignation; it is his duty; he knows the law. But the hon. member is here with us, and he was glad of it; but for him we should not have had this debate. He has complained that the Legislature was called late. The House met last Tuesday, Good Friday intervened, and at the request of the Leader of the Opposition, the debate had been postponed until to-day. For this act of courtesy the Government is now charged with having wasted a week. The Government is accused with having abandoned the claim against the Fishery Award. We—the question is not yet settled. But what arrangement did the first Confederation Delegation make when in Ottawa, but to agree that in the disposal of the Fishery Award we should be treated the same as the other Provinces, if not settled before union. All the Provinces have been treated alike, and the Award has been declared to belong to the whole Dominion. According to the terms made by Messrs. Haythorne and Laird, the Island has nothing to complain of. These gentlemen had no right to make such an agreement, and the Island has a good claim. The members for Tignish and Strathalbyn had sat in the House of Commons for five sessions; did they ever bring the matter up, and seek for justice? No; but in this House it is expedient to talk about it. Before the last Dominion election we were assured that the question belonged to the House of Commons, and that if Mr. Davies were elected, he would bring it up. He has been elected, but he has not brought it up for his own reasons. Members in the House and parties outside have been seeking to decry the credit of the Province—that the people are leaving. The people are as well off as for many years past; they read of making large fortunes in new countries, and without much consideration, go away, but we hear nothing of those who return. In the matter of the wharves and piers, it had been said that we have made a bad bargain. Hon. members should wait until the papers are before the House. The delegation had not given away the rights of the people—they had no power to do so—but the question was the construction of the Terms of Union. The Opposition had complained of the manner in which the elections had been brought on. The notice required by law had been given, and we came back with a majority. We accomplished what had been done only once before in the history of the Province since Responsible Government—we secured power for a second term. Our majority is not so large; that could not be expected. During the reign of the Opposition they had so mismanaged affairs, and the people were so thoroughly aroused, that the verdict against them was almost unanimous. They received a condemnation never before experienced by any party during the 100 years we have been a separate Government. In a small Province such as this, the people are much more liable to change their opinions; they become dissatisfied, and for no sufficient reason turn against the Government. Although having a reduced majority, the present administration is prepared to carry on the business for four years, and for four more after that. The numbers stand 17 to 12, and we hope to secure another seat. If we chose, we could vacate some of the Opposition seats, but we can afford to be magnanimous, and the matter can be taken up at any time as one of privilege. The member for Tignish had made the charge that we have taken off the taxes, but who ever heard of a government being hurled from power for reducing the burdens of the people? When we entered Confederation, it was generally allowed that $250,000 per annum ought to provide for our local wants. The expenditure is now reduced to about that figure. What have we got to complain of? Roads are good, bridges good, wharves will all soon be in good repair. The Government are prepared to carry out all their engagements, and the financial affairs will be found satisfactory.

Mr. FARQUHARSON certainly had expected some information from the Leader of the Government, as the Speech afforded none. They had to thank the junior member for Charlottetown for what they had got, and he had noticed that the Government were very uneasy while he was speaking. He did not consider that we had had an abundant harvest, nor good prices. We have too much oats in our home markets, and cannot sell them in England. He regretted to say that the people are not as prosperous as they ought to be, and have been heretofore; the great majority are getting poorer. When he ran his election he told the people that he intended to tax them, and they returned him by a large majority. He believed in taxing a man directly and not his goods—give us free trade and direct taxation. We do not spend half enough in the encouragement of agriculture; the government have been penurious. If we have a good Stock Farm we may thank the Davies Government, who bought the Carey Farm adjoining. The commissioners sold the imported horse, which they should never have done. There are a few rich farmers around Charlottetown who enjoy the benefits of the farm at the expense of the poor ones. It was the Opposition party who first introduced the improvement of the exhibition grounds, and the accommodation for cattle. We do not spend enough yet on the exhibitions—we should give $10,000—tax the people for it. The country say they want taxation, because they think it cannot be avoided. If we receive $125,000 for the wharves, we should divide it and draw the interest. If we now have a Legislative Council we may thank the present Government for it, for the people are very suspicious of them, and desire to keep a check upon them. He trusted the recent delegation had settled the question of winter communication. He was surprised that any person could be found to seriously advocate a tunnel. We pay our taxes to the Dominion, and they should perform their part of the bargain. He trusted we should receive the money for the wharves and piers, but hoped that our rights would not be surrendered; we give away a good deal when we give them our wharves. The absence of any reference to the Fishery Award made quite a blank in the Speech. The people do not expect that it is dead, and he trusted it had not been abandoned. He criticised the action of the member from Murray Harbor in remaining in the Cabinet after he was defeated at the election, and doubted if he had any right to hold his seat in the House at the present time. The land question is going to be troublesome; the people are not able to pay compound interest. If he were a member of the Government he would define his policy on that point.

Mr. PROWSE said we had reason to be thankful. He was defeated at the election last May, but thanks to the stupidity and greed of his opponents, was here to-day. After his defeat he resigned his seat in the Executive Council, but it was not considered prudent at the time to accept it. Dr. Robertson having made room for him, he was returned by a large majority. He criticized the present position of the member for Tignish in connection with his candidature at the last Dominion Election. He did not expect a settlement of winter communication when the delegation went up, and had no hope of seeing a settlement for years to come. He had not receded from his former statements. He would not accept any expenditure by the Dominion Government, which would lead them to believe that we relieved them from their obligation to provide continuous communication. He believed there was no other solution of the question but a tunnel. Mr. L. H. Davies had said that we should insist upon the fulfilment of the terms, and then said that to ask for their literal fulfilment was unreasonable and silly. If we admit this, we will receive something else; and what has been proposed? Additional steamers, which will run a few days later in the fall and earlier in the spring. If we ever expect to receive our rights, we must keep to the terms as we find them. Until the people are united, we need never expect to get the terms fulfilled, and we are in danger of having our rights sacrificed by our leading politicians. Mr. L. H. Davies' main object was in the interest of the Steam Navigation Co., and of Charlottetown, where his property is situate. Mr. Davies is reported to have said that he had received resolutions which had been passed at public meetings on the Island, asking for the impossible. Where are they? Abide by the terms of union. Leading politicians have advocated improvements in the Capes route, additional accommodation at Summerside, at Charlottetown, and in King's County; but the only way by which the terms can be carried out is by a tunnel. In the matter of the Fishery Award, no compromise had been effected. The Dominion Government have admitted the claim of the Lower Provinces so far as giving the fishermen the interest on the Award as a bounty. This much has been gained, but it would have been more acceptable if the interest had been allowed to the several Provinces. He was surprised to hear the member for Tignish advocating the introduction of the old Land Tax. The greatest disappointment of the Opposition is to find that the delegation has been successful, and that their prophecies have exploded. Now they are afraid that we are getting more than we are entitled to, but nothing will satisfy them. If we had no home market for our produce, our oats would have to go to England, and sell for what they would fetch; if we had good communication, we could get 60 cts. for them all winter, as they are bringing that now in St. John. The Government are just as anxious for Free Trade as the Opposition.

Mr. SINCLAIR said that the harvest last year was not so bountiful as in some previous years, yet we should be thankful. Agriculture should be encouraged. By the operation of the National Policy we have lost the direct steam communication which we had with Great Britain. The withdrawal of the *Prince Edward* was a great blow. He was pleased to hear of the importation of stock. One of our chief industries should be cheese making, and care should be taken to select animals suitable for dairy purposes. These would bring in more money than stall feeding cattle. The Island should be well represented at the St. John Exhibition. We should not abandon our rights in the matter of steam communication. When we went into Confederation, there was a distinct understanding, although not in writing, that the customs' duties should not exceed 15 per cent. The Dominion have increased them till they now average from 25 to 29 per cent. If we were to refuse to pay that amount, they would reply, "You must, for by the Terms of Union you are compelled to." Why should we not say the same to them, the bargain has been broken There are now $100,000 worth of goods at Pictou awaiting shipment to the Island, and more than that amount here waiting to be shipped. The loss thus sustained is very large. He trusted that the delegation had represented this matter clearly, for we have a large claim on that account. According to the judgment of the Supreme Court, it seems clear that the piers belong to the Dominion Government, but we should be in possession of more information.

The debate was adjourned, and the House rose at 12.15 a. m. on Wednesday, and adjourned until 3 p. m. D.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Mr. SPEAKER took the chair at 3.45.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL continued the debate on the Draft Address. He congratulated the young members who had spoken on their maiden efforts, and explained that a certain advertisement, to which attention had been directed, and which lately appeared in the *New Era*, signed with his name, had been placed there,—for what reason he knew not—without his knowledge or consent. As a member of the community he was glad to be able to forward the interests of the Province in any way he could; but any such service he might perform would not necessarily commit the Government to it. The statements of gentlemen of the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, it was quite evident that the Province enjoyed a large measure of prosperity, for which we ought to be duly thankful. As a result of the encouragement afforded by the Government, our agriculture is steadily improving. The Government imported improved stock and put up new and good buildings for their accommodation, and acted wisely in having a general exhibition in Charlottetown open to the competition of the whole Island. He had been taunted because he was not one of the delegation which went to Ottawa. Circumstances made it necessary that the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary should be on the delegation; and to urge the fulfilment of the Terms of Union with respect to communication with the Mainland, who is more capable than the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Prowse)? Had he also gone, there would have been four delegates; and, having found fault because there were three, what a grand chorus of indignation would have arisen from the Grit ranks had four delegates been sent! However, the result is satisfactory; for we are told that with reference to our piers the Island is to receive equal justice with the other Provinces of the Dominion, and that, with reference to improved Communication with the Mainland, immediate action is to be taken. But we have no right to dictate what action shall be taken—though it is evident that besides improved means of Winter Communication, we require increased facilities for the transport of passengers and freight during summer. The efforts made by the Opposition to belittle the Province, and to make the people of Canada believe that we are going to ruin headlong, may be met by the facts of the census which show that the population of the Island has increased at a greater rate than that of any other Province in the Dominion; and the charge that in raising the tariff above what it was when we entered the Union the party now in power have done a great wrong to the Province, is met by the fact that the Mackenzie Party were the first to raise the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent. Fault had been found with the Government for not setting their policy forth more clearly in the Speech from the Throne. To husband the resources of the Province, is the chief plank in policy of the Government, and this is sufficiently well known. The Opposition cannot show that we have wasted the public money. All they can to do against the Government is to try to arouse the suspicions and prejudices of the people. But these tactics have, on the whole, been unsuccessful on the past; and at the end of the next four years, when people see that there was no ground for suspicions, they will recoil with ten-fold force upon their authors.

Mr. MCFADYEN said that he felt thankful for the blessings bestowed by Providence; but no benefits at all have been obtained from the present Government. In respect to agriculture he had only to say that King's County did not receive justice; for the stock imported have been kept in or about Charlottetown, and the outlying districts have been neglected. As to Communication between the Island and the Mainland, he thought it quite possible to fulfil to the letter the Terms of Union. A steamer three times the size of the "Northern Light" should be put on and should, during the winter season, run between Souris and Georgetown and Cape George. The present Government at Ottawa have not done a single thing towards fulfilling the Terms of Union in this respect; and all the satisfaction the delegation received from them was that they have the matter under their serious consideration. We should let the Government know what we want. We should give them no excuse for further delay. The people of Ontario know little or nothing about us. The question requires to be agitated. A tunnel might be demanded if for no other purpose then as a lever to induce the Government to put on steamers such as are required. At any rate the people should unite in demanding a fulfilment of the terms of union. It is notable that the speech says nothing about the amendment of the school law, though the abrogation of the supplementry clause is demanded by the people; and we hear nothing now about taking off the double interest charged at the Land office. This is one of the causes why poor farmers are leaving the Province. They cannot pay the charges of the Land office, and so they are compelled to leave. Much has been said about the prosperity of the country; but he saw none of it. The people are leaving by hundreds every day, and many who remain are growing poorer every day. Referring to the piers question, he had serious doubt whether the assumption by the Dominion Government of a right to all property below high water mark, would on the whole be beneficial to the people of this Island.

Mr. MCDONALD felt grateful to Providence for the blessings which have been bestowed upon the people at large. No one can deny that the country has made very great progress since we entered the Confederation. We see improvement everywhere. The wealth of the people as a whole is largely enhanced. We have no cause to regret that we entered the Dominion. It is stated that people are leaving the Island every day in hundreds. But the truth is, that comparatively few are now leaving the Island; and numbers have come back. With reference to improved communication with the mainland, which is so much required, we should know our wants and make them known to the Dominion Government. We should agitate in a practical way for the fulfilment of the bargain, and, instead of being half-hearted and dis-united, we should be energetic and united. On the part of the Dominion Government there was, from the first, much procrastination. But, after several years, the steamer "Albert" was tried. She was partially successful; and then the "Northern Light" was put on. The "Northern Light" only wants freight capacity to be a success; and she would do better by running to Georgetown than to Souris or any other port, though there are, occasionally, times when she would do better to run to Souris. At any rate, the present system of crossing must be very much improved. As to the compound interest question, it would be very unjust to those who had already paid, and to the great majority of the Island if it were taken off, while it would at the same time, be a questionable advantage even to the poor people who would be forced to pay up their instalments promptly, or to leave their farms.

Mr. MCMILLAN agreed that we should all be thankful to Providence. But in his part of the country the oat crop was a failure, and in his opinion, the harvest of the Province as a whole, was not very abundant. If the reports that the delegation to Ottawa had obtained $125,000 for our piers be true, he hoped the money would be well spent. The repeal of the Supplementary Clause of the Education Act is demanded, and an improvement is required in the means of crossing Hillsborough Ferry. Let us have a free bridge. Our section of the country, does not receive any benefit from the Stock Farm. The people do not receive advantages from the importation of improved stock. Imported horses should be kept at the Stock Farm, and should travel in each of the Counties. Improved seeds should also be distributed from the Government Farm. The roads, bridges and wharves of the Belfast district are out of repair, and should be attended to; and as to the payment of compound interest on account of land, he thought it should not be exacted.

Hon. Mr. LEFURGEY said there were at least two important paragraphs in the address: first, that relating to agriculture, and second, that which referred to improved steam communication. Regarding the first, he thought it would be admitted that considering the limited resources of the Government, they had given a good deal of encouragement to agriculture. They imported some excellent stock, and took care that the Island was well represented at the Exhibitions. The Exhibition at St. John next year should be well attended; and the County Exhibitions well maintained. As to the improved communication required by the Province, he questioned whether it was wise for us to say how the Terms of Union should be carried out. This country requires facilities at more points than one. The Island is long and narrow, and should not be limited in the fall of the year to but one outport for produce. Owing to the increase of trade, better boats than those now owned by the Steam Navigation Company are required. But if the improved boats are kept plying between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, Souris, Georgetown and Summerside ports, we have cause to complain. For his part he had doubts whether a winter boat could be successfully worked at the Capes. At any rate we should not yield an inch of the bargain made with the Dominion Government. In his opinion, the Government of Hon. Mr. Sullivan deserved credit for their action respecting the piers. If the Province were relieved of their maintenance, some $15,000 or $18,000 a year would be saved.

Mr. HOOPER thought that not supporters of the Government only should be appointed Commissioners for the County and Provincial Exhibitions; that good horses should be imported and fairly distributed over the several Counties; that the terms of service should not be so high that poor people could not avail themselves of them; and that improved seeds should be imported and tested at the Stock Farm. With reference to the question of Communication between the Island and the Mainland, he thought it should not be made a party question.

Mr. MCKAY said there a much in the state of the Province to be thankful for. Our people are growing opulent. The evidences of prosperity are general. Exhibitions are certainly promoting the agricultural interests; and if the Government had more means they might well give still further encouragement in this way. But considering our limited resources, and the heavy outlays we have to make for Education, etc., the expenditures of the Government to encourage agriculture have been liberal. Still he would like to see means afforded for a wider competition. The Dominion Exhibitions served to bring into notice the productions of the Island, while the importations of improved stock, which the Government have made, have been very superior. He approved of the method adopted in the distribution of this stock. As to communication with the Mainland, he contended that, seeing how we are divided in opinion, we should not try to suggest or dictate to the Dominion Government any scheme, but should require a literal fulfilment of terms. He was glad to hear that the Dominion Government have admitted their responsibility for the maintenance of piers or wharves. The Government certainly deserve credit for their action with respect to this matter. With referrence to the exaction of compound interest by the Land Office, he thought it should not be made; but, on the other hand, he thought the payment of every instalment due should be required.

Mr. HOLLAND congratulated the junior members on their able speeches in moving and seconding the address, and said that, in view of the immunity of the Province from disasters and evils experienced in other countries, we have great cause for thankfulness to Almighty God. The National Policy has stimulated, to some extent, the manufacturing industries of the Province; and the encouragment given by the Local Government to high-class farming has been productive of good results. He had no very great confidence in the statement of the hon. junior member for Murray Harbor (Mr. McFadyen), that the Terms of Confederation can be carried out by means of a big steamer; and argued that the true policy to pursue was to contend for the fulfilment of those terms, and not to suggest or decide any method of doing so. With reference to the charging of compound interest, it was, no doubt, hard on the poor tenant; but the difficulty was discriminate between the poor and the rich. He complained that small estates in his district had not been purchased by the Government, and that, notwithstanding the petition presented last session, and the promise of the Government to take the matter into consideration, nothing had yet been done. The Government were to be congratulated upon their action with regard to the Pier question.

Mr. MARTIN said that, in his opinion, the country is not prosperous. Where is the shipping which used to be at our wharves? If, as we have a right to infer, there is a deficit in the Treasury, that is a sign that there is no prosperity in the Province. The falling off in the receipts of the Land Office, the precepts issued by the Land Commissioner, the young men who have left our shores—none of these things are signs of prosperity. He thought compound interest ought not to be charged by the Land Office; for it had, as a rule, to be paid by the poorest farmers, and it should not be exacted. He hoped the Fishery Award question is not dead; but if it be dead, the members of the Government have caused its death. The Government do not deserve any credit for what they did respecting the piers. They are unable to give any definite information about the matter; and they were a long time finding out that the piers should be maintained by the Dominion Government.

Mr. BENTLEY fully concurred in the sentiment of thankfulness expressed in the address. No doubt the crops have been as good as we deserved. Our exhibitions have improved within the last few years, and agriculture has received a decided impetus. The Government certainly deserve credit for the encouragement they have given this most important interest. But they cannot do too much to encourage agriculture. The season for shipping our produce might be prolonged if the steamers were better managed, and proper steamers were put on. What we want are steamers to break up the thin ice which forms, early in the winter, and closes our principal harbors—other steamers and vessels might then ply much later in the year. There are steamers in Newfoundland, and other places which could do this work. In this matter of Communication with the Mainland, we ought to combine. We should unite in demanding that the terms of Confederation be carried out. The people gave the Government credit for managing the affairs of the Province economically and well, though their suspicions were, previous to the election, aroused by the Opposition. Among the useful measures to be brought forward, he hoped there would be one to enable the Government to free the tenants of small estates, and he trusted that, if possible, some means would be taken by the Government to prevent the introduction of the Potato Bug. With reference to the emigration from the Island, is it not usual for people to flock from the older Provinces and States to the newer ones, where railways are being built and the country is being opened up? The Government undoubtedly deserve great credit for their action respecting the piers of this Island; it is fortunate that their deputation did not go to Ottawa before the late election; for, if they had, the Opposition would have raised another hue and cry about an election dodge.

Hon. Mr. ARSENEAUX said, that while the Opposition were in power, they got no "windfalls," and, when the present Government came into power, there were quite a number of "windfalls" to be cleared away. Year after year, they have been getting them, and the last "windfall" obtained by the Government will be a great boon to the country. It has been said that the improved stock imported has not been of equal advantage to all the Counties, and this is, perhaps, to some extent true; but enterprising farmers in all parts of the Province have not been debarred from the use of this stock. With respect to charges of compound interest by the Land Office, it was, of course, desirable that the poor should be treated as well as possible; but it is impossible to make a distinction between those who are well able to pay and those who are not.

Motion carried.

House in Committee. Mr. McKay in the Chair.

Mr. BEER objected to the wording of the first clause of the Address and complained that the Speech contained no policy. With respect to the Exhibitions, it is to be regretted that a smaller number of good men of both parties are not appointed to manage them; and while it is well that permanent Exhibition buildings have been erected, there are other improvements yet to be made—notably sheds for the sheep. The sheep imported last year were excellent, and the gentlemen who purchased them deserves credit. But it is hardly creditable to the Government that not a single horse to send to the country is in their possession. He would like to see on the Stock Farm (besides some well bred stud horses, especially those of the Percheron breed) better breeds of pigs, and also Jersey and Alderney cattle. The country is waking up to the fact that well bred stock pays, and such stock should be provided. Respecting the new buildings on the Stock Farm, he was still of the opinion that they were not suitable, and not in accordance with the specifications. A good deal has been said with reference to Steam Communication with the Mainland. In his opinion the Government had slept upon their rights, and it was no sufficient answer to say that their predecessors had also done so. Nor do the Government deserve great credit for what they have done with respect to the piers, of the Island. When the papers are laid upon the table we shall probably find that they have not accomplished so much as some people imagine. If they get the money which it is expected they have secured, only the interest of it should be drawn and used in the public service, and a moderate tax put on for the maintenance of roads, bridges and wharves. The public works of the Province are not well looked after. Why the rain comes right through the roof over this chamber. In the House of Lords, in the other end of the building, they are in a still worse plight than we are, and in the library, all the pots and kettles in the building have to be used to catch the water which comes through the roof. If at the very seat of Government, the Public Works are in such a bad state, what are they like in the country? The bridges at Johnston's, West and Seal Rivers, are reported to be likely to be swept away by the freshets of the spring—all because we have not a Civil Engineer to look after the Public Works. He thought the stone crusher should be kept at work all the time, instead of being allowed to rust away, on the side of the Malpeque Road to the imminent danger of pedestrians. No action has been taken towards giving increased accommodation on the Hillsborough Ferry. It would be no harm to have a survey of the river and estimate of the cost of a bridge over the Hillsborough. In 1873 there was a survey with respect to the extention of the wharf on the south side to the channel which ought to be still available. After reviewing at some length the speech made by the junior member for Charlottetown (Mr. Blake) he expressed the hope that measures would be taken for warding off the calamity of the potato bug, for the better care of the poor, for the relief of tenants still under the control of landlords, and for to biennial sessions of the Legislature. If the latter suggestion were adopted, as much money would be saved as if the Legislative Council were abolished. He thought a small appropriation might be made for the purpose of ascertaing whether or not there are available coal measures in the Province.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON said it was not customary in a debate on the address, for hon. members of the House to give, as his hon. colleague had done, their views with respect to everything connected with the Province. Perhaps the flimsy and weak charges made by the Opposition, are not so much their fault as their misfortune. But their statement that the Province is in a state of ruin, are calculated seriously to damage the country. Sitting in the gallery of the House of Commons a few weeks ago, he heard with surprise and deep regret, one of our representatives in that House declaring that the Island is being ruined and that whole settlements were leaving the place. He could not too strongly condemn such injurious statements. The Opposition have been contending that the surpluses of the Dominion Government are not an indication of the prosperity of the country; but the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Martin) a member of the Opposition says that the report that there is a deficit in the Provincial Treasury is also an indication that the Province is not prosperous. This does not look consistent; and it is about as absurd as the other evidences of the ruin abroad in the country which were adduced by the hon. gentleman. There can be no doubt that one of the first duties of a Government is to promote the agricultural interests of the Province. He felt that what had been done by the present administration was well worthy of commendation. The charge that the new Stock Farm Buildings were badly constructed has been proved to be untrue by the evidence of disinterested, intelligent farmers who have examined them. There is nothing whatever, in real life, in the story of the holes in the roof and the astronomical cows which was told, during the election contest, by certain very imaginative politicians! With respect to the question of improved winter communication, he had heard, with wonder, while at Ottawa, one of our representatives in the House of Commons state from his place that the "Northern Light" was a great success. He could not help thinking, that if the Upper Province members gave credence to this statement, it would be very difficult for the Island to obtain the additional and improved facilities which are so greatly needed. On the Pier Question also, the Opposition, or at least their organ, have taken a position, diametrically opposed to the interests of the Province. Instead, giving expression to baseless fears that the interests of the people will suffer if the Dominion Government take possession of our wharves, instead of suggesting senseless reasons why the Province should continue to be saddled with the cost of their maintenance, the Opposition, and their organ, should endeavor to strengthen the hands of the Government, in order that an equitable and a satisfactory arrangement with the Dominion authorities may be arrived at. For the fears of his hon. colleague, respecting certain of the bridges, there were, perhaps, some grounds. But the danger does not proceed in any way from the fact that we have no Civil Engineer. West River Bridge was constructed when the late Mr. Bailey was in office; Seal River Bridge was built under the inspection of Mr. Bailey; and the other bridge to which reference was made was built years ago. The trouble arises, not from the want of a Civil Engineer, but from the shifting sands. Then as to the Hillsborough Ferry, it is well known that when the present Government came into power, the ferry wharves on both sides of the river were in a wretched state, and had to undergo extensive repairs. The question of the Hillsborough Ferry is an important one, and it has been and is still receiving the attention and consideration of the Government. Mr. Ferguson referred at length to the attitude of Messrs. McKenzie and Blake respecting Communication between the Island and the Mainland and other questions affecting the interests of the Island.

Several clauses of the Address were agreed to, and

Mr. YEO moved that the following be added to the sixth clause:—

"The right of this Province to its just share of the Fishery Award is of great importance to the people of this Island, and we regret that Your Honor has not furnished any information to this House which would lead to the hope that we are likely to obtain any pecuniary advantage from the said Award. We earnestly trust that your Government will not relinquish our rights to a proportionate share of the same."

Hon. Messrs. SULLIVAN, PROWSE, FERGUSON and others opposed the motion, on the ground that it was uncalled for inasmuch as the information the Government have can be obtained in the usual way, that it was a motion of want of confidence in the Government, and that it was insulting to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Messrs. YEO, PERRY, BEER and others contended no such insult was conveyed by the motion.

The Fishery Award Question was discussed from both sides of the House.

The motion was then put and lost.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair; and the Address was reported agreed to clause by clause.

Dr. GILLIS moved that the report of the Committee be received, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. YEO moved, in amendment, that the report be referred back to Committee for the purpose of inserting after the sixth clause the following words:—

"The right of this Province to its just share of the Fishery Award is of great importance to the people of this Island, and we regret that Your Honor has not furnished any information to this House which would lead to the hope that we are likely to obtain any pecuniary advantage from the said award. We earnestly trust that your Government will not relinquish our rights to a proportionate share of the same."

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved in amendment that the hon. member have leave to withdraw his motion.

House divided on the amendment.

YEAS—Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, Prowse, Arsenault, Campbell, McLeod, Lefurgey; Messrs. McKay, Holland, Bentley, Blake, McDonald, McLean, (John) McDougall, Gillis.—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Yeo, Perry, Farquharson, Beer, Sinclair, Martin, McLean, (J. R.), Hooper, McLaren, McMillan, McFadyen.—11.

The Address was then agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

House adjourned at 4.10 a. m. C.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at 4 p. m.

Mr. GILLIS reported that the Lieutenant Governor would receive the answer to the Speech at 4.15 p. m.

Mr. PERRY complained of the unfair way in which he had been reported. He had quoted from the Journals, and considered he had made a good point to show that the Government had been derelict in their duty in the matter of Winter Communication; but that part of his report had been left out. If he was to be misrepresented, he did not wish to be reported at all.

Mr. SULLIVAN considered that the member for Tignish had nothing to complain of. A better report had never been made—it was faithful and extremely creditable. He had received more than justice; for he was fully reported and not summarized. Although an experienced and able speaker, he (Mr. P.) was difficult to report. The speech was much better reported than it had been expressed. The reports are admirably got up—the words are appropriate and properly put, which was a new feature in the Debates of this House. If anything, the reporting was a little too full, and might be further summarized.

A petition from Richard Walsh, J. B. Macdonald, Maurice Blake and Adrien Doiron, praying for an Act of incorporation for the "Herald Printing Company," was read, and referred to a Committee to bring in a Bill, which was done, and the Bill read a first time, and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

The House attended His Honor the Lieut. Governor in the Legislative Library, and presented the Address in answer to the Speech, to which His Honor replied as follows:—

"I thank you for the Address which you have just presented to me, and I trust that your deliberations will successfully promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of this Province."

A petition was read from George Tweedy, of Charlottetown, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, asking for the passing of an Act to authorise his admission to the Bar of this Province. It having been referred to a Special Committee, they reported a Bill which was read a first time and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, that the