# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

OUR readers will not forget that we are now located in our new offices in the building occupied as a store by the late Owen Connolly, Esq., where we are prepared to execute with the greatest despatch all kinds of Job Printing. We will be pleased to have our friends call and inspect our new premises.

OUR agent, Mr. Landrigan, will next visit Cornwall, New Haven, Lot 30, Emy Vale, Kelly's Cross and vicinities in the interests of the HERALD. Any courtesies extended to him in these places will be appreciated at this office.

## OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE Third Session of the Thirtieth General Assembly of this Province was opened, with the usual formalities, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald. Shortly before three the Guard of Honor, preceded by the Band of the 82nd Battalion, marched to their places in front of the Provincial Building. The usual salute was fired from Fort Edward. His Honor having arrived at the Building, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Irving, A. D. C., and Æneas Macdonald, Private Secretary, was ushered into the Legislative Council Chamber, which was filled with spectators. Having taken his seat on the throne, and the members of the House of Assembly, headed by the Speaker, having come to the bar, His Honor was pleased to open the session with the following

SPEECH.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

In opening this, the Third Session of the present General Assembly, I have to offer you my sincere congratulations on the substantial prosperity of the Province.

Although the excessive rains of the past summer very seriously affected some of the products of the Island, the general result, I am happy to say, was not so detrimental as at one time was feared, and we have reason to recognize, with great thankfulness, the degree of comfort which Divine Providence has granted to us.

The present mode of conducting our annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions can scarcely be characterized as satisfactory, and it will devolve upon you to adopt such measures as are necessary to meet the growing requirements of the Province in this respect.

The accommodation for patients in the Hospital for the Insane has, for some time past, been found too limited for the needs of the Province, and your attention will be asked to the consideration of means for increasing the facilities requisite to give proper aid and comfort to those poor people whose unhappy afflictions render them unable to provide for themselves.

The Commissioners engaged in the revision and consolidation of the Statutes of the Province, although pursuing their labors with the utmost diligence, have not yet been enabled to report the completion of the trust assigned to them; but a large portion of the undertaking has been accomplished, and it is expected that at a very early period a draft of the entire work will be ready for the printers.

Bills relating to the law of Evidence, to Procedure in the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery and the County Courts, as well as other measures of importance, will be submitted for your consideration.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

The Accounts for the past year will be placed before you.

The Estimates of Expenditure for the current year will also be submitted to you at an early day. They have been prepared with an anxious desire to provide for the efficient maintenance of all branches of the public service.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

To the various subjects I have brought to your notice, and to all others that may demand your attention, I invite your most careful consideration, in the fullest confidence that your deliberations will tend to promote the interests of the Province.

The Opposition, of course, complain that the speech is short; but they should remember that it is not customary, nowadays, to foreshadow in the opening speech a great amount of legislation. It is noticeable that the Dominion, and even the Imperial Parliaments have, of late years, been opened with short speeches. This being so, there is all the greater reason why the speech at the opening of our Local Legislature should not indicate all the measures that may be legislated upon during the Session.

It is better that whatever is promised should receive the immediate attention of the Legislature, than that a great deal should be promised and little performed, as was the wont of the Opposition when in power in this Province.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY falling, this year, on Sunday, the Benevolent Irish Society of this city did not have the usual parade. In the afternoon, however, a very interesting meeting of the Society and its friends was held in the Lyceum, when over an hour was agreeably spent in the delivery of appropriate addresses, etc. The celebration of the feast was brought to an appropriate close by a grand Concert in the Lyceum on Monday evening. An excellent programme had been prepared, and it was excellently carried out. There was a full house.

Professor H. A. Tanton was musical director, and without doubt did his part in a most creditable manner. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was well rendered. The lady vocalists who took part were Mrs. Byrne and Miss Stramberg; and the gentlemen were Messrs. Tanton, Williams, McDougall, McNally, and the St. Dunstan's College Glee Club. The instrumental portion of the programme was well carried out by Professor Tanton, Mr. Gallant, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dixon, and Miss Hyndman, who, in turn, performed on the piano; Master Hyndman, Mrs. Dixon, and Miss McDonald, violinists; Mr. Fletcher, who played several selections on the cornet; and Miss Benoit, who presided at the harp.

Where all did so well distinctions should not be made; but it is an undeniable fact that the singing of Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Williams and Mr. McDougall elicited rapturous applause. All the singers were heartily encored. The concert was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the Queen."

AT SOURIS.

The Benevolent Irish Society of Souris celebrated the Feast by marching in a body to St. Mary's Church on Sunday, where High Mass was sung and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Walker, of Rollo Bay. On Monday evening a grand Musical and Literary Entertainment was held in the Court House. An important feature of the entertainment was an instructive and interesting address by R. R. FitzGerald, Esq., of this city, who spoke of some of the early missionary work recorded in Canadian History.

The musical portion of the programme was well carried out by local talent, assisted by Mr. McQuillan, of Charlottetown. Mr. Warburton, of this city, who was present, being called upon towards the close of the entertainment, made some appropriate remarks. The Feast was also appropriately celebrated at Emerald and other places.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, March 14.

The members of the House of Assembly having returned from attendance on His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, in the Legislative Council Chamber, Hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a Bill to amend the "Distress Act," which was read a first time.

Mr. Speaker then read the Speech with which the Lieutenant Governor had opened the Session. On motion Messrs. Isaac Crenham and George F. Owen were appointed reporters to the House, during the Session. The usual Special and Standing Committees were then appointed and the House adjourned till the following day.

FRIDAY, March 15.

After routine, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Chairman of the Committee, on tenders for printing the Journals and Debates of the House for the present Session, presented the reports of said Committee, which recommended the acceptance of the tenders of G. W. Gardiner for the work specified, they being the lowest. Reports agreed to.

Mr. Underhay, Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed to prepare an address in answer to the Speech of His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, presented the following, which was received and read:—

DRAFT ADDRESS

*To His Honor the Honorable Andrew Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island:—*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, desire to convey to Your Honor an expression of our thanks for the Speech with which you opened the present session of the General Assembly.

We feel that we have great reason for thankfulness to Divine Providence that Your Honor can, with sincerity and truth, congratulate us on the substantial prosperity of the Province.

We fully agree with Your Honor that we have great reason to be thankful that notwithstanding the gloomy apprehensions at one time generally entertained on account of the unusually wet and cold season, there was sufficient crop matured to leave an abundance for the use of the Province—after the usual exportation.

Realizing the importance of encouraging agriculture and other home industries, we assure Your Honor that any measure calculated to make our agricultural and industrial exhibitions more satisfactory and useful to all parts of the Province will receive our most earnest consideration.

We regret to learn that so soon after the very large outlay in proportion to the resources of the Province for the accommodation of that most unfortunate portion of our community, the insane, it is found necessary to call upon the people of this Province to make further provision for their accommodation; but fully realize our obligation to do all in our power to promote the comfort and lighten the burdens of the most afflicted portion of our fellow-creatures.

It is gratifying to learn from Your Honor that the work of consolidating the statues is progressing favorably—feeling that its completion must be anxiously awaited by every one having anything to do with administering the laws of this Province.

The several bills promised to be submitted will receive our careful consideration.

We thank Your Honor for the promise to submit to us the accounts of the past year, and in deliberating upon the amounts asked for the service of the current year, we will do so with the full conviction that the amounts granted for the various departments of the public service will be expended to the best advantage in the interests of the Province.

We thank Your Honor for the confidence expressed in the result of our deliberations and trust that we may be enabled to arrive at such decisions on the various matters claiming our attention as to give Your Honor no reason to feel that that confidence has been misplaced.

On motion of Mr. Underhay, it was ordered that the draft address be committed to a Committee of the whole House on the following day. The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 16.

After the usual routine, Mr. Underhay rose to move that the House go into committee of the whole on the draft address. Before the Speaker left the chair he wished to make some remarks. Referring to the first paragraph in the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, he said: although it may be said that the Province has not been very prosperous during the past year, yet he thought we had good reason to be very thankful. Any one who carries his recollection back for a number of years must come to the conclusion that very substantial progress has been made. Contrast the position of this Province fifty or sixty years ago with what it is at the present time, and every one must allow that our people are prosperous and enjoy advantages that a former generation were deprived of. He could remember the time when there was scarcely a road in his own district; people had to go to St. Peter's Bay to get their letters which only came once a week. Now every section has at least a tri-weekly mail, and in many settlements the mail is received daily. Referring to the statement that many farms are now mortgaged he pointed out that a mortgage was not always injurious. Many men have more land than they can work with profit with the amount of capital at their command, and he knew of instances where a small loan had been beneficial. The value of farm property in many districts had increased 500 per cent., which is one of the best evidences of the substantial and increased prosperity of the Province. Referring to the exhibitions, he heard some complaints that parties entitled to prizes had not received them. He understood that when the matter was brought to the notice of the Government they were promply paid. Complaints are also heard of the decisions of the Judges at exhibitions. Others who are far from the railway contend that they receive no benefit from these institutions—that the exhibitions are not located in the most central and suitable place. Although Georgetown where the King's County Exhibition is held, is not near the centre of the County, it is admitted that suitable buildings are not available any other place. He thought Cardigan or St. Peter's Bay would be more convenient for the people from the eastern and northern section of the County. He thought the Government should make an arrangement whereby the surplus well-bred animals raised by persons who have been obtaining the benefit of the Stock Farm should be purchased and sent to the outlaying districts for the benefit of the farmers who had not ready access to the Farm. This could be done at a small expense, and would be of great benefit to those districts where encouragement was most needed. He said it was a matter of regret that additional outlay is necessary for the Hospital for the Insane. His impression was in former years, and is yet, that an addition to the old Asylum could have been built for one-tenth the cost of the present building that would have afforded accommodation for many years to come. It will, however, be the duty of the Legislature to provide shelter for those unfortunate members of the community. Referring to the condition of the wharves, he thought the Local Government should keep the wharves that have not been taken over by the Dominion Government in repair, while at the same time urging the Dominion Government for a settlement of the amounts expended on them. He believed it better to abandon all claim for amounts expended on the wharves than to have the people suffering for want of wharf accommodation. He also referred to the rates charged on the Island Railway, which he said were too high.

MR. MCLEOD (Murray Harbor) in seconding the Address, referred to the wet, cold season last year, and said that although it was thought at one time many farmers would suffer heavy loss, he was thankful to say that no very serious injury was sustained. Farmers who take proper care of their grain, even in a wet season like last year, do not suffer much loss. He considered farmers are making substantial progress. He thought a good deal of the dissatisfaction with respect to our Exhibitions was caused by the manner in which the people acted at them. Beer shanties are allowed outside the grounds, where drinks of every kind are sold, and a great deal of the disorderly conduct is caused thereby. He thought that the people would not attend these Exhibitions if better order was not kept. He never had the privilege of visiting the Hospital for the Insane, but knew there had been a great outlay on that building, and was surprised that more accommodation is now required. As, however, it appears that the accommodation for patients in the Insane Asylum has been found too limited for the needs of the Province, no objection could be made for any expenditure for that purpose. The consolidation of the statutes was a very necessary work, and he had no doubt that the lawyers would be well pleased to have this work completed, as it tended to lighten their labors.

In the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Farquharson spoke.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN.—I must congratulate the mover and seconder of the Address on the manner in which they acquitted themselves in addressing the House. I have also to congratulate the hon. member for West River, who has just resumed his seat, on the comparative moderation of the speech which he has just delivered. He has intimated that he is not going to prove himself such an obstructionist as in previous sessions. In this there is cause for gratitude. In the course of his remarks he rambled all over the world, and declared that there is a poor prospect for this Province with respect to the market for farm produce. He stated that the United States had, last year, one of the best crops of potatoes they ever gathered in; but that he thought it a pity we could not send our export of potatoes to that country, already, according to him, over stocked with that article. The obstacle which prevented our doing so, he charged against the Government of this Province, which he well knew, or ought to know, had nothing whatever to do with it. When we entered confederation on the first of July, 1873, all matters relating to trade and commerce were handed over to the Dominion Parliament. No matter whether the statutes passed by the latter be good or bad, we are not responsible for them, and cannot affect them. No matter what the complexion of the Government of this Province may be, they are not responsible for the policy of the general Government of the country, as every one knows. I personally approve of the policy of the Government of the Dominion; it is a good and a wise policy; but whether, at any time, it is good or bad, the Government of this Province are not responsible for the acts passed by the Dominion Parliament. The hon. member for West River, however, thinks we, as a Government, should be held responsible for the trade policy of the Dominion Government, and that we should use our influence with them to have it changed. Well, there is no reason why the Provincial Government should make a laughing stock of themselves by doing any such ridiculous thing. What reason have we to approach the Dominion Government and to suggest alterations in their trade policy? The hon. member also says that with respect to the fares and charges upon the P. E. I. Railway, the Provincial Government should approach the Government of the Dominion. What have we to do with that matter? The hon. gentleman thought proper to remark that with respect to the piers of this Island, we have been greatly to blame, and declared that we had a good claim for the sum of $139,000, but took as payment in full the sum of $77,000. Every hon. member knows well that this charge is absolutely false, and that proof to the contrary has been produced again and again on the floor of this House.

MR. FARQUHARSON.—The hon. gentleman says that proof to the contrary has been produced on the floor of this House. The only thing the House had before it to consult in reference to this matter is the blue book of the Dominion Government.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN.—Proof has been produced many times to the effect that the Government of this Province did not accept $77,000 as payment in full of our claims on account of the piers, and that the Dominion Government does not so regard it. In country districts there is a great misapprehension of the facts respecting this question, and it is not surprising that such is the case when some hon. members of this House make statements such as those just made by the hon. member for West River. What are the facts? In 1873 all the piers passed into the hands of the Dominion Government, just as the lighthouses, post offices, shore fronts, etc., passed over. We had no right, after the first of July of that year, to charge one cent of wharfage, or to construct a single wharf. It is true that some few wharves were improved since that time, as, unfortunately, a change took place in the Dominion Government in the fall of 1873, and the party that came into power utterly neglected this Province. Had the piers been taken over by the Federal Government at the proper time, the matter might have been settled without further trouble. But the present Provincial Government called attention to the fact that the Dominion Government, and they alone, had charge of the piers. The latter admitted at once that such was the case, and acknowledged that it was their duty to take charge of them and to put them in repair. They therefore agreed to take over and take charge of the wharves of this Province, and to pay the Provincial Government the sum which the latter had expended on them since confederation; but they stated that there were certain of those piers which were unnecessary. The Provincial Government declined to have anything to do with making provision for piers, as they did not belong to us, and gave the general Government notice that they would take no further responsibility regarding the maintenance of any of the wharves, as it was their duty to provide for the piers as well as for the lighthouses of this Province. We considered that it would be highly improper for us to vote money for the maintenance of any public works that belonged to the Dominion Government, and that we had just as good a right to erect and maintain lighthouses and post offices as to take charge of the piers. If all the wharves are necessary for the accomodation of the people, it is certainly the duty of the general Government to look after them. It is not, however, the Dominion Government that should be blamed in this matter, but our representatives in the Federal Parliament. What are our six representatives in the House of Commons and our four Senators doing? Have they nothing to do but march to Ottawa, draw their sessional allowance and come home again? Hon. members of this House are sent here to attend to the public business, and to the requirements of the people. In a precisely similar manner it is the duty of our representatives in the Dominion Parliament to look after the interests of this Province, such as the maintenance of its public works, etc. It is their especial duty to look after those works. If these gentlemen neglect their duty let the people call them to account, and not attempt to throw the responsibility upon hon. members of this House. We are not responsible for the maintenance of the wharves, and we refuse to assume it, as we have no right to do so. One of the representatives of this Province in the House of Commons the other day asked if any correspondence had passed between the Minister of Public Works and any member of the Government of P. E. Island, as to whether a wharf should be erected at Mount Stewart. Now, it was the duty of that gentleman, instead of asking such a silly question, to have himself attended to that very matter. Instead of doing so, however, he wanted to know whether any member of the Government of this Province had looked after it. Now, if our representatives in the Dominion Parliament are going to neglect their duties in that way, and draw their thousand a year such as sessional allowance without doing anything for this Province, we should know it. No hon. member of this House is responsible for matters that should be attended to by our six representatives in the Dominion House of Commons, and no hon. member of the Opposition has any right to call the Provincial Government to account for work left unperformed by those representatives. The Provincial Government are not responsible, and refuse to become responsible, for the condition of the piers. Those who want additional piers must look to their representatives in the Dominion Parliament. But, I am sorry to say, our representatives in the House of Commons are of no earthly use to us. P. E. Island might as well have no representation at all as that which we now have. Our present representation is totally and absolutely useless and worse than useless. I hope that the hon. gentleman who has just sat down will in future, when dealing with the piers, address the gentlemen whose duty it is to attend to that matter. It is clearly not ours, and we shall leave it upon the shoulders of the proper parties. A wharf is wanted at Mount Stewart, and a delegation waited upon the Provincial Government with reference to it; but we stated that they must look to their representatives in the Dominion Parliament for action thereon. If we were to repair the wharves at the expense of this Province we could not collect the wharfage fees. Is it to be supposed that we would make those repairs and leave the general Government to collect the wharfage? Surely not. We could not collect a single cent of it, as we have no legal power to do so. It is true that for a short time, after 1873, we received some moneys as wharfage when people chose to pay it; but we could not enforce payment by law. We could not detain a vessel refusing to pay wharfage. We had no authority either over the wharves or the waters around them, as they are under the control of the Dominion Government. Does the hon. member for West River think we should attempt to collect wharfage fees where we have no power to do so? The hon. gentleman asks what the Government are going to do for the poor people of this Province. Well, we have done a great deal for them; we have saved them from direct taxation to the extent of upwards of $100,000 per year, since we had control of public affairs. When our predecessors were in power they levied direct taxes upon the people to the extent of upwards of $40,000 per year. Since that time the expenditure for education has been increased to the extent of $50,000 per year. These two items alone make upwards of $90,000 per year, which, multiplied by ten years, would make a total of upwards of $900,000 saved to the people by the present Government. We would not have had the $20,000 per year from Ottawa, nor the money received for the piers had the hon. gentlemen opposite remained in power. With regard to the question of exhibitions the hon member is very anxious indeed; he is anxious to get the Government into difficulties, and would be satisfied, no matter what turns up, provided this could be accomplished. This question, as well as some others to which the hon. member has alluded, will be more profitably and intelligently discussed when the proper time arrives. With respect to the $200,000 to which allusion has also been made, the same remark will apply. This matter will be discussed at the proper time, when all the facts relating thereto which the House requires will be laid before it. The Government have nothing to fear in reference to that question, either from the House or the country. When the whole matter has been thoroughly discussed and understood, I have no doubt that the country will be thoroughly satisfied, and that the people will do, at the next General Election, what they have already done on three similar occasions. The hon. member also referred to the Hospital for the Insane, and seemed to take considerable comfort from the representations made in the Speech respecting it. He said that this showed that the Davies' Government were correct in the course they pursued in reference to the Building for the Insane, and that they showed much foresight in constructing so large an edifice. Well, there is nothing in the Governor's Speech which can be quoted as any justification for the Davies' Government in reference to that matter. The Building is, perhaps, sufficiently large for our requirements, but the Government did not find fault in that regard. Their charge was in respect to its internal arrangements; that too little space was allotted for the accommodation of patients and too much for that of the officials. Even when the patients were first transferred thereto, the space for their accommodation was inadequate. It now becomes necessary for the Government to diminish the space for the officers and attendants, and to increase the space for the use of the patients. It is not intended, at present, to increase the size of the Building. A portion of the interior work will have to be pulled down and re-arranged, at a considerable expense to the country, which might have been saved had the work been done at first. So that the late Government, so far from deserving credit for the work were deserving of censure. The hon. member has also made some allusion to the consolidation of the Laws, and stated that he thought the work was progressing too slowly. Well, the Government will see to it that the amount charged for that work is not larger than it should be. It is a very important undertaking, and was allowed to remain unperformed for too long a period; but perhaps one Government was not more to blame than another, in that respect. A revision of our Laws should take place much more frequently than in the past. We have now Laws passed upwards of a century ago, mixed up in every conceivable shape and form, so that three or four persons are required to go through the work, in order that it may be done in a proper manner. Every sentence requires to be read and revised. When the work is completed, it will prove of very great service and satisfaction to the country. As soon as this is done, the several Laws will be brought down and placed before the House, when they can be amended where necessary. It is intended that they shall come down in printed form, and not in writing. Some reference was made by the hon. member to matters which do not concern the Government. To these I need not allude. The proposed changes in the Asylum Building and the consolidation of the Laws can be more fully and satisfactorily discussed at a later period.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 11th instant Hon. John Haggart introduced a bill to amend the Civil Service Act. He explained the amendment, which includes a reduction of the salaries of the Civil Service examiners, exempts from the operation of the Civil Service Act Post Office inspectors, and provides for the payment of mileage for the chief mail clerks when travelling.

Mr. Kenny moved for copies of the agreement of December 14th, 1885, for the construction of a line of railway from the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, at or near Caughnawaga, to the harbors of St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax, via Sherbrooke, Moosehead Lake, Mattawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton, and through the township of Salisbury to Moncton. He considered that the Maritime Provinces had been neglected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the matter of the Short Line, necessary to give it access to the winter ports of Canada, and that having paid their share towards the construction of the C. P. R. in the west, the Maritime Provinces were entitled to consideration now.

After routine on the 12th Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. The amendment provides that where a judge of the Supreme Court has given judgment in a law case on appeal before the Supreme Court, the quorum to hear such case shall be four of the remaining judges in place of five.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill to amend the Civil Service Act so as to provide that only persons who have been five years residents of Canada shall be eligible for employment in the Civil Service.

The debate on the budget was resumed by Dr. Ferguson of Welland. In their advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity the Opposition were, he thought, further away from their duty to their country than ever they had been before.

Mr. Colter argued in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. He drew a dismal picture of the condition of the Canadian farmer, and declared that the manufacturers were being dishonestly enriched at the expense of the great majority of the people.

Mr. Landry expressed his surprise that Mr. Colter in making his maiden speech in the House had not been able to advance a single argument not already elaborated by the Opposition in the House. It was serious to note the varying statements made year by year by the Opposition concerning the manufacturers of this country. For a long time these were told that they had been deceived by the delusive promises of the Government and that the prosperity promised them was not forthcoming. Now, however, when the manufacturers had become prosperous their former sympathizers of the Opposition turned upon them and declared that they were being enriched dishonestly at the expense of the mass of the people. He showed how the dissemination of such statements as those made on the other side of the House, concerning the position of the country were calculated to discourage the people and to help on the exodus to the land to the south which was so constantly extolled.

Mr. Ives' motion respecting the appointment of a committee to enquire into the extent of Canadian traffic through the United States being called, Sir John Macdonald asked that it should again be allowed to stand.

After the usual routine business on the 14th, the debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. Wood of Westmoreland, N. B., who made an able speech and exposed the fallacies of the Opposition.

On the 15th Sir John Macdonald moved that for the rest of the session Government business have precedence on Wednesdays. He said if the members wished for prorogation before Easter they would have to make short speeches, consent to long sittings, and be animated with a sincere desire to return to their families.

Hon. Mr. Laurier objected to the Government taking this extra day when so much business promoted by private members remained to be done. Only Mondays would be left for other than Government business, and he thought one day a week would not be sufficient for this. Much as he liked to see prorogation before Easter, he thought the business should not be allowed to suffer.

Sir John Macdonald agreed with Mr. Laurier that important business should not be left undone to secure an early adjournment. If the House wished to sit after Easter the Ministry would be quite satisfied, as the inconvenience would be to the private members rather than to the Ministers. In view of the opposition offered, he amended his motion so as to leave next Wednesday for private members, and to appropriate for Government measure the subsequent Wednesday. Agreed to. The bill to make further provision respecting the speedy trials act was read a third time and passed. The bill amending the act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships was read a third time and passed. The bill to amend the winding up act was read a second time and adopted in committee. The House then went into committee on the resolution providing for the assimilating and amending of the laws relating to the inspection, culling and measuring of timber.

## HORSE TOPICS.

BY TACKHAMMER.

Physician is one of the latest additions to the imported trotting horse stock of the Province. He is a bright bay horse, with black points, owned by Mr. John Richards, Bideford. Physician is standard and registered, and he is a horse whose conformation gives evidence of great power and substance. He carries a large percentage of running blood in his veins, but it is of the strains that have produced trotters when mingled with trotting blood that is potent in its effects. Physician was sired by Edward Everett, he by Hambletonian 10, and out of a daughter of imported Margrave, thoroughbred. Physician's dam was by imported Eclipse, thoroughbred grandam, dam by Abdallah 1. The Margrave blood in Edward Everett did not prevent this prepotent son of the "old hero of Chester" from siring extreme speed. He is the sire of Judge Fullerton, 2.18, whose dam was of unknown breeding, with 104 heats to his credit in 2.30 or better; Electric, 2.20; Sheridan, 2.20¼; Young Fullerton and Mountain Boy, 2.20¾; Hambrino, 2.21¼, and seven others with records inside of 2.30, one of which latter, Eclipse, 2.23, is a full brother to Physician. The blood of Edward Everett is training on, for seven of his sons have already produced fourteen 2.30 trotters, one of these Hambletonian Tranby, whose dam was by a thoroughbred, having sired five performers, most of them from dams of unknown breeding. This is strong evidence of the prepotency of the blood which flows in the veins of Physician. But this is not all. Daughters of Edward Everett have put eight representatives in the 2.30 list, one of which, Sweetness, 2.21¼, mated with Santa Claus, 2.17¼, produced the pacer Sidney, 2.19¾, a young sire whose progeny are developing early and extreme speed. The success which Edward Everett and his progeny have achieved as producers of turf performers, tends to strengthen the opinion entertained by many that a strong dash of thoroughbred blood, of a strain that is found to "nick" well with that of the trotter, is not detrimental to the production of the highest order of speed. Physician has never had any training for the track, but it is said that he has a good gait. In the class of imported horses for trotting purposes, he was awarded first prize at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. He is a horse that should sire an excellent class of speedy road horses.

Apothecary, 6465, is the property of Mr. Geo. E. Hughes, the popular proprietor of Apothecaries Hall. Apothecary was sired by Hernando, dam Morena, by Almont Mambrino 761, he by Almont 33. He is, therefore, a grandson of Almont through his sire, and a great-grandson on his dam's side. It will thus be seen that Apothecary is strong in the blood of the great Almont, mingled with which is that of the Clay and Morgan families. Of Hernando, Apothecary's sire, I have already spoken, and need not here add to what I have written in commendation of this grand young horse. Apothecary traces back three times to Hambletonian 10 through Abdallah 15—the very best channel—twice to Pilot jr. 12, and five times to Mambrino Chief 11. He is a rich bay, with black points, standing 15¾ hands high, and weighing 1100 lbs. Apothecary is three years old, and is bred in a way that should bring him to the front on the turf. Mr. Hughes is also the owner and possessor of several fine specimens of young trotting bred horses which he keeps on his farm in the vicinity of Hunter River. One of these, Chemist, foaled in 1887, is standard and registered. He is by Hernando, dam by All Right.

McRae & Robins, Bedeque, are the owners of a very fine stallion, John E. Rysdyke, jr., imported by them from Ontario a few years ago; a horse which, though non-standard, is bred in trotting lines. He is a rangy and stylish horse, and even if he should not produce speed he should sire a class of horses that would be desirable for driving purposes.

The remarkable advance made in the speed of trotting horses is shown in the appended record of the best time made in mile races. In 1806 the trotting horse Yankee did what was then considered an unprecedented feat in trotting a mile in 2m. 59s. In 1843 Lady Suffolk beat all previous records by trotting a mile in 2.28, and the next year beat her own record with 2.26½. From that time the figures were lowered as follows:

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|---|---|
| 1852—Tacony (saddle) | 2.26 |
| 1853—Tacony (saddle) | 2.25½ |
| 1856—Flora Temple | 2.24½ |
| 1859—Flora Temple | 2.19½ |
| 1865—Dexter | 2.18½ |
| 1866—Dexter | 2.18 |
| 1867—Dexter | 2.17½ |
| 1871—Goldsmith Maid | 2.17 |
| 1872—Goldsmith Maid | 2.16¾ |
| 1874—Goldsmith Maid | 2.14 |
| 1878—Rarus | 2.13½ |
| 1879—St. Julien | 2.11½ |
| 1880—Maud S | 2.10¾ |
| 1881—Maud S | 2.10½ |
| 1884—Jay Eye See | 2.10 |
| 1884—Maud S | 2.09¾ |
| 1884—Maud S | 2.09½ |
| 1885—Maud S | 2.08¾ |

Maud S.'s time has not since been beaten. The lowest record made last season was 2.12, made by Guy, the sensational but unsteady son of Kentucky Prince.

Turf journals announce the sale of the stallion Stamboul, 2.14¾, by Mr. L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, Cal., for $50,000. He remains in California, the purchaser being a Mr. Hobart, of San Francisco.

The Californian stallion Anteeo, 2.16¼, recently taken to Kentucky, has been purchased by S. A. Brown, Kalamoozo, Michigan, for $30,000. Anteeo is by Electioneer, dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond, second dam Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland, thoroughbred.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

St. James' Hall was crowded with people on the evening of the 13th inst. to hear Parnell's speech. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes. On shamrock entwined flag staffs was a picture representing Britannia with her left arm encircling Erin's waist, and an angel overhead bearing the motto, "Peace and Good Will towards all Men." Among the prominent men present were A. J. Mundella, Shaw Lefevre, H. H. Fowler, James Stansfield, H. H. Asquith, W. B. Rowlands, Arnold Morley. In opening the meeting John Morley said he would not refuse when asked to preside, because the meeting was of such a remarkable character. The resolutions our committee framed express the deliberate judgment, deep feeling, stern resolution, deliberate purpose of the great party which has not yet taken up a case without carrying it through. (Cheers.) May be the Tories will carry Home Rule. (Laughter.) I do not want to understand Parnell's presence to-night as binding him, friends and countrymen, to our party. It is a case of alliance rather than fusion. Parnell's first duty is to Ireland. Whatever form Home Rule may take, it must rest, if it is to rest upon a rock, upon the foundation of mutual respect, good will, good understanding, good faith and good intention between the English and the Irish. (Cheers.) Lord Derby said yesterday the incident of the forged letters cannot affect the issue of self-government for Ireland. He said it was a personal incident. (Laughter.) They did not call it a personal incident when they produced these shameless forgeries. (Cries of hear, hear.) On the very morning the Coercion Bill was introduced it was a great political argument. (Laughter.) Morley severely censured the conduct of Attorney General Webster, and denounced the assistance given by the Government to the *Times*. He said he could not, however, help protesting against the *Times* bearing the whole fury of the storm of the denunciations. It was denounced not because it had published this most gigantic and infamous lie of the century, but because it failed to prove the charges true. The *Times* knew the dainty taste of its customers, and had pampered it. The Home Rule controversy turns upon the question whether the wealthy classes, represented by the *Times'* customers, so greedy and ferocious for calumnies against Ireland, are fitted to make laws for Ireland. It was monstrous that the House of Lords should have a decisive voice in such a matter, and Parnell no voice at all.

Parnell was unable to speak for several minutes, owing to the volleys, cheers, singing, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He said: Such an evening will do more for the union than twenty centuries of the firm government (laughter) of Salisbury and Balfour—this great meeting assembled to protest against the petty and malignant meanness of Balfour's Government in Ireland. It is legitimate to inquire whether or not something is rotten in the system of government which compels ostracism from the affairs of your empire of 86 of 103 Irish members. That is one of the first results of seven centuries of firm government, much firmer than we are ever likely to see again. (Cheers.) If we violated the pledges upon which alone we obtained the trust of our constituencies, namely, that we should refuse to accept a place for ourselves or others from an English Government long as the just rights of Ireland are not conceded, we should fail to find a single constituency to re-elect us. Is it not a matter for inquiry why Balfour cannot govern Ireland two years without imprisoning twenty-four Irish members of Parliament as common felons for offences unknown to the law in England, mainly for speaking and writing in newspapers. (Cries of shame.) When was the command first given to the forger and perjurer to obtain or invent evidence which would result in putting us on trial on criminal charges, the punishment for which is servitude for life? It was at the very moment when Lord Carnarvon was inviting us to confer with him on the future government of Ireland, as to the new constitution which was to be given to Ireland, establishing her Parliament. Remember this that no single matter substantiated by the *Times* was unknown to Lord Carnarvon and Lord Salisbury when they entered into these negotiations with us. Why did not the Government, instead of fighting behind the petticoats of the *Times*, say boldly: "We think these matters worthy of clearing up, and will ourselves appoint a tribunal for the purpose?" They pretended they had established a commission to enable me to disprove the letters. They so carefully framed the terms of the act that the *Times* was enabled to compel us to appear in court for fifty-two actual sitting days of the commission, while every charge, every allegation devisable by the cupidity and ingenuity of informers and jail birds against everybody else but ourselves was brought forward and investigated.

YESTERDAY being the Feast of St. Joseph, the day was celebrated with unusual solemnity in the Convent of that name in this city. Besides being the patronal feast of that institution, it was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of St. Joseph's School. In the morning masses were said in the Convent Chapel by Revd. Fathers McIntyre and McLean, and by His Lordship the Bishop, who preached a beautiful and appropriate sermon. In the evening Father McLean preached. He sketched the history of St. Joseph's, and pointed out the great good done by the institution during the last quarter of a century. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, given by Revd. A. J. McDonald, Fort Augustus, assisted by Fathers McIntyre and McLean. The altars were beautifully decorated for the occasion and the music was grand.

## MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, by Rev. W. D. McKinnon, Bernard Macdonald and Elodie C. Bernal, both of San Francisco.

## DIED.

On Thursday, Feb. 28th, at Cardigan Bridge, Louisa Catherine, youngest daughter of Hugh L. Macdonald, aged 4 years and 2 months.

At Kinkora, on the 4th inst., after a short but painful illness of inflammation of the bowels, Katie Loretta, youngest and beloved daughter of John O'Ronaghan, Esq., aged four years and eight months. "Suffer little children to come to Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At Souris, on the 12th inst., Gertie F., the daughter of William and Margaret Ledwell, aged 12 days.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Bridget Goodenough, aged 74 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At his residence, Morell, March 6th, after a short illness which he bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, Michael Rice, in the 83rd year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

## CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES, MARCH 19.

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| Beef (quarter) per lb. | $0.05 to $0.06 |
| Beef (small) per lb. | 0.08 to 0.10 |
| Mutton, per lb. | 0.05 to 0.07 |
| Pork (small) | 0.08 to 0.10 |
| Pork, by the carcass | 0.5½ to 0.6½ |
| Ham, per lb. | 0.14 to 0.15 |
| Fowls, per pair | 0.50 to 0.65 |
| Butter (fresh) | 0.22 to 0.25 |
| Butter (tub) | 0.22 to 0.60 |
| Oats (black) per bushel | 0.29 to 0.32 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 0 12 to 0.14 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 0.25 to 0.35 |
| Ducks, per pair | 0.50 to 0.60 |
| Geese | 0.55 to 0.60 |
| Flour, per cwt. | 2.80 to 3.00 |
| Oatmeal, per cwt. | 2.40 to 2.50 |
| Hides | 0.03 to 0.5½ |
| Calf skins (trimmed) | 0.05 to 0.6½ |
| Sheep pelts | 0.60 to 0.65 |
| Lamb skins | 0.25 to 0.30 |
| Cabbage, per head | 0.05 to 0.06 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs. | 0.45 to 0.50 |
| Straw, per load | 1.00 to 2.00 |

Spring Boots and Shoes, just received, ex-*S. S. Stanley*, by Goff Bros.

Worse than tooth-ache—boots that hurt. If you want comfort select from the many styles and sizes of Boots always in stock, at Goff