THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1887.

The New Legislature.

ANYONE acquainted with the appearance of our Legislative Chambers can, on entering when the members are in their places, readily perceive any change which may have taken place either in the *personnel* of the Legislators or in the internal arrangements of the rooms which they occupy. In the new House of Assembly, just convened, a few changes in the members have taken place; but the old ones, by a large majority, on both sides, still remain.

Hon. John A. Macdonald, whose portly form has so long graced the Speaker's chair, to whose sonorous voice the ears of the older members are thoroughly attuned, and who, for the past eight years, has enforced the rules of debate and procedure with so much firmness, mildness and dignity, has again been unanimously chosen to preside over the deliberations of the new assembly. On the occasion of his re-election for the third consecutive term, he was highly complimented by the Leaders of the Government and Opposition, thus proving that he has in the past discharged his onerous duties to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

The members and supporters of the Government occupy, as usual, the seats on the southern or sunny side of the chamber, to Mr. Speaker's left; while those in the cool shades of opposition occupy, not inappropriately, the northern or *colder* side of the building. Only one change has taken place in the members of the Executive,—Hon. Mr. Bentley, the popular and energetic representative of the Fifth District of Prince County, holding the portfolio of Commissioner of Public Works in the place of Mr. Campbell. Hon. Mr Sullivan and his former associates, Hons. Messrs. Ferguson, Arsenault, Lefurgey, McDonald, Prowse and McLeod, occupy the same positions they did in the last Legislature.

The new members on the Government side are: Cyrus Shaw, Esq., of New Perth, a young man of culture and intellectual gifts of a high order, and a fluent and polished speaker. He will be quite an acquisition to the debating talent of the present House, and will, no doubt, prove himself a worthy representative of the solid yeomanry of the Third District of King's County. Hugh L. McDonald, Esq., of Cardigan Bridge, a widely-known, genial and popular man, who, we have every reason to believe, will be a faithful and painstaking member that will creditably acquit himself in the debates and general business of the Legislature. Lucius O. Kelly, Esq., of Fort Augustus, son of the late Hon. Francis Kelly, who, for so many years faithfully represented that District, is the youngest member in the House. He is a man of talent and good address, and will, without doubt, worthily fill the place occupied by his father in the Legislature of this Province. Mr. McLeod, of Murray Harbor, the colleague of Hon. S. Prowse, is an intelligent and prosperous farmer, and while legislating for the interests of the country at large, will be sure not to forget the requirements of the husbandman. John C. Underhay, the junior member for the Second District of King's, and colleague of Hon. Mr. Sullivan, is, we regret to say, confined to his home by a severe attack of illness, and has not, on that account, yet taken his seat. He is not, however, a stranger in the House, as he, in the Legislature before the last, represented the First District of King's, and is well known as a prudent and intelligent representative of the people.

The Opposition, also, have in their ranks a few members who now, for the first time, occupy seats inside the bar. They are: Messrs. John H. Bell, of Summerside, and James M. Sutherland, of Charlottetown, who sit for the Fifth District of Prince and the First of Queen's, respectively. They are both lawyers, and doubtless the best material available by their party. Mr. Joseph Wise sits for the Second District of Queen's. He is a farmer, and will likely manifest his *wisdom* by his silence. Mr. George Forbes, of Vernon River Bridge, is one of the representatives of the Belfast District. He is a successful merchant and trader.

The seat occupied by Mr. Perry of Tignish has not, thus far, been occupied this session.

No change has been made in the officers of the House of Assembly. Archibald McNeill, Esq., whose genial countenance is so familiar of late years to all visitors, has been re-appointed Clerk, and Mr. Donald McKenzie has again been made Sergeant-at-arms. The messengers and door-keepers are the same as last year.

In the Legislative Council, Hon. T. W. Dodd has been made President in the place of Mr. Balderston, and Hon. James Nicholson, a member of the Executive, is leader of the Government instead of Mr. Stewart Burns. Hon. Alexander Martin, who, in the last Legislature, sat in the House of Assembly, now occupies a seat in the Council chamber. A few other unimportant changes have taken place in this end of the building.

On the whole, there is no doubt the present Legislature is as representative of the wealth and intelligence of the community as such bodies generally are.

Incorrect Testimony.

NOTHING more fully brings out the inward feelings of individuals or associations than their writings. This being the case, the thoughts which have, of late, found expression in the newspaper press of the United States relative to the Fisheries dispute between that country and Canada must, for the most part, be accepted as a correct enunciation of the mental attitude of the American people towards us in this very important question. It is, however, satisfactory to observe, as we have before expressed, that a few of the high-toned, properly-conducted journals, have treated the question with a considerable degree of justice and candor.

A very large number of American newspapers have evidently given the subject no thought, or if they have, have allowed their judgments to be warped by national jealousies and availed themselves of this opportunity to give vent to a lot of bluster, no doubt, hoping thereby to divert the public mind from the real question at issue and thus gain sympathizers by creating false impressions. The very incorrect interpretations of international laws and usages to which American citizens have, through the press, given expression, are not such as we would expect from a people claiming to be in the van of enlightenment and statecraft. The words of the treaty, bearing on the question in dispute, are as clear as language can make them and are as follows:

"*Provided*, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors (Canadian) for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

In the face of this is it not extraordinary to find journals claiming to hold a high place in the estimation of the reading public, and who put themselves forward as authorities on grave and serious topics, laboring to prove that the American fishermen acted justly when they persistently violated this clause of the treaty. These same journals make use of such expressions as "Canada's Practice of Piracy." Any one who has given the question the least study will have no difficulty in determining who have been the pirates. If the American fishermen did not act in a piratical manner during the past year why were they so watchful and so much afraid of our vessels whenever they undertook to fish within the three-mile limit? If they did not know they were violating a solemn compact why did they constantly keep a man on the look-out and hoist sail and depart whenever they saw approaching any thing that looked like a Canadian cruiser? If these men were convinced they were acting within their rights they need have no fears of being captured by the ships of a nation so weak as they would wish to make the world believe Canada is.

Another point concerning which our neighbors make a great ado is the privilege of traffic, the purchase of bait and other supplies. Now, no one knows better, or should know better than our Republican neighbors that these are matters to which they have no right whatever. They, themselves, by their representatives at Halifax in 1871 declared so in the following words:

"Various incidental and reciprocal advantages of the treaty, such as the privileges of traffic, purchasing bait and other supplies, are not the subject of compensation, because the treaty of Washington confers no such rights on the inhabitants of the United States who now enjoy them merely by sufferance and who can at any moment be deprived of them."

Nothing brings out the unfair and unjust spirit by which these same journals are actuated than the declaration that the people of that country are unwilling to meet Sir John Macdonald's Government half-way and submit the matter to an international commission for settlement. If they have a just cause why refuse to submit it to arbitration? Is not this the manner in which questions of the most serious moment are, in our day, amicably adjusted? A great deal is heard about the rights of Americans. According to some of these opinions it is the right of Americans to trample on the rights of every one else. Not so fast, brother Jonathan. Canada's cause is just, and in the enforcement thereof she is backed up by the greatest empire the world has ever seen, whose flag waves over every quarter of the globe, and whose navy would in a very short time destroy Uncle Sam's few gunboats.

Canada and Australia.

THE Australian press has, of late, devoted a considerable amount of its space to the question of trade relations between Canada and that country. Among other things it points out that the exports from the United States of America to Australia amounted, in the year 1885, to £2,106,827, or about ten and a half million dollars; while Canada's exports thither, in the same period, amounted only to a little over a half million dollars. It is also shown by the same papers that the goods now obtained in the United States can very often be purchased cheaper in Canada. The journals which contained these statements rightfully say that, other things being equal, there should be a preference given to trade with their own fellow-subjects. Speaking of the wool trade, which is the staple product of Australia, they say that the United States shut out the Australian wool by duty, while Canada admits it free, and is willing to make any further concessions which the requirements of so valuable a trade might suggest. The article which contained these statements continues at some length, and enumerates the material advantages which would arise from closer trade relations between the two countries.

There can be no doubt that, in a short time, when the C. P. R. will establish its line of fast steamers between Vancouver and the far Eastern countries, a brisk and profitable trade will spring up between the Dominion and her sister colonies at the antipodes, and that the facilities thus afforded will open up previously unthought of branches of valuable and profitable commercial enterprise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE New Brunswick House of Assembly, this year, for the third time, passed the bill to abolish the Legislative Council. This time the bill contained a provision to pension the older members. But so tenaciously do these old fossils cling to place, that they again threw out the bill to abolish themselves.

THE French Government recently introduced a bill increasing the duty on wheat to about twenty-six cents a bushel. The bill created quite a lively discussion in the Chamber of Deputies between the free traders and protectionists; but was carried in favor of the latter by a majority of ninety votes. France is a prosperous country; and her action in this case shows she is bound to enhance her prosperity by protecting her own industries and the products of her soil.

THE debate on the Address in our Local Legislature, very properly, occupied less time than, perhaps, ever before. At the same time it is doubtful if ever more eloquence or debating talent were exhibited in the speeches of a mover and seconder than on the present occasion. The congratulations tendered them by the Leaders and Members on both sides of the House were well merited, and there can be very little doubt that both these gentlemen are destined to take a foremost place in the politics of our country.

AT the Imperial Conference to be held in London this month, all the colonies under responsible government will be represented,—twenty-five representatives in all being invited. The meetings of the Conference will be presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or one of the Parliamentary Undersecretaries. The matters to be discussed are: Defence, Postal and Telegraph facilities, and any other matter which may be deemed of paramount importance to the different colonies.

THOSE who attended the Lecture of Mr. Bain on the "Birds of P. E. Island" in the Literary and Scientific Institute Hall on Thursday night last, were regaled with a literary treat of rare excellence. Mr. Bain is most happy in the treatment of any subject which he undertakes to elucidate, but in depicting the qualities, peculiarities and usefulness of the feathered tribe he seems to surpass himself. Among other things he pointed out the advisability of preserving from destruction those birds which eat up the small worms which are so destructive of our crops. Altogether, those who attended, spent a most enjoyable evening.

THE probabilities are in favor of a large stream of emigration from Great Britain during the present year. The continued depression in trade and commerce and the want of a stimulus to agricultural pursuits render this inevitable. During the portion of the year already passed, the number of emigrants who have left the shores of the old country is greater than that in any previous corresponding period. These emigrants are a very desirable class of people to settle in a new country, being mostly laborers and small tenant farmers. Now that the Canada Pacific Railroad affords such facilities for those desirous of settling on the fertile lands of the Northwest, and that Canada has been so well advertised by means of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, there seems no good reason why the greater number of these people should not take up their abode in this Canada of ours.

ON Thursday last Sena or Howlan met the Members of the Legislature in the Library and submitted to them plans for constructing a Subway under the Hillsboro River, between Charlottetown and Southport. The company represented by the Senator agree to construct a tunnel with railroad tracks, carriage drives and foot paths, for the sum of $250,000 to be paid when the work is completed to the satisfaction of an engineer appointed by the Government. The manner of payment being debentures bearing interest at four per cent and payable in thirty years. Should this plan be realized it would be a great convenience to the people of both sides of the river, and would in a small way illustrate the great advantage that would result to the people of this Province from the construction of the Subway under the Straits of Northumberland, connecting this Island with the Mainland.

COUNTRY people say it is not expected that much farming will be done before the middle of May.

Legislative Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Speaker took the Chair at 4.45 p. m.

After prayers and reading of Journals,—

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON, chairman of Committee on Rules of Order and procedure, submitted the report of said committee, and moved it be read and committed to a committee of the whole House. The motion was carried, and Mr. Blake took the chair. After a short time the committee rose, the Speaker took the chair, and the chairman announced the report agreed without amendment.

Hon. Mr. PROWSE, Chairman of the Committee appointed to receive tenders for printing and binding the Journals and Debates, submitted a report regarding each of these. On recommendation of committee the tender of E. McMillan, for printing and binding Journals, was accepted; and that of J. H. Burns, for the Debates.

Mr. SHAW submitted the draft address in reply to His Honor's Speech, which was ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock on the following day.

THURSDAY, March 31.

House met at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. SHAW rose to move that the second order of the day—Address in reply to the Governor's Speech—be read a second time. He said:

Mr. SPEAKER,—In moving that the House do now go into the Order of the Day, I wish, as is customary, to offer a few remarks on the several paragraphs contained in the address in reply to the Speech.

The first clause is much in the usual form, and I feel confident that the pleasure manifested by His Honor in the speech by which he opened the present session is reciprocated by each member of this House, and whilst we may not see eye to eye on all matters brought under our consideration, we will, by every legitimate means, as representatives of the people, endeavor to promote their welfare.

The next paragraph relates to this being the jubilee year of our illustrious Sovereign, and I feel assured that the people of this Province join with their representatives around this Board in returning thanks to Divine Providence for the prosperity of the British Empire during the reign of our beloved Queen. This Province, called after Edward Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty, contains a people devoutly attached to the British throne, who hail with joy the 50th anniversary of her coronation. When we take a retrospective view of the fifty years of her reign, and consider the various reforms inaugurated therein, the expansion of trade, the development of resources, the extension of her rule, and the progress and advancement in the arts and sciences, it stands unrivalled and unexcelled by the reign of any monarch that has ever graced the British throne. When we view her extensive possessions at the Antipodes, which fifty years ago I might say were howling wildernesses, untrod by the foot of the white man, are now blossoming as the rose, yielding happy homes to millions of loyal and contented subjects. India has become one of the contributors to the greatness of our mother country, and during the past few years her protecting arm has been extended over the Land of the Pyramids and the home of the Pharoahs. Coming nearer home the first years of her rule found her possessions in North America isolated and disjointed, and that great expanse of country stretching from the shores of the Pacific to the confines of Ontario, traversed only I might say by the buffalo and the savage. Now, we see that same country opened up to civilization and improvement, and affording homes for the crowded centres of Europe and the surplus population of the Eastern Provinces. With a band of iron stretching from ocean to ocean, and bound together under one government, that vast territory, stretching from Vancouver Island to the Isle of Prince Edward, has been raised from a hitherto unknown and obscure position to become the most sparkling gem in the diadem of our beloved Queen. Time may come, in fleeting years, when, like the mighty nations that have preceded her, Britain, with all her greatness, may pass away, and civilization may take its abode in distant lands—when, to use the words of an eminent writer, a new Zealander may stand on one of the broken arches of London Bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's,—even then will the name of our beloved Sovereign Victoria stand prominently and conspicuously forward, unsullied by one reproach or undimmed by one cloud, whether viewed as a wife, mother or Queen, as being the most wise and virtuous Sovereign on whose brow the Royal Diadem of Britain has rested since the Saxon first set his foot on England down to the present time. And let us fondly hope that the crowning glory of her illustrious reign may be the striking off from the tenantry of the Mother Country, the galling shackles of Landlordism, the giving to the tillers of the soil the ownership of the land, with Local Legislatures, in the respective kingdoms, on a system similar to that enjoyed by the Provinces of the Dominion, maintaining the Parliament at Westminster to conduct Imperial affairs; that the agitation and dissension which has continued so long may cease, and that the various sections of the British Isles be bound in the indissoluble and enduring bonds of friendship and strength. The next paragraph referred to in the speech is that relating to agriculture. This is the most important calling in which our people are engaged, and owing to our geographical position and having a fertile soil, and a hardy and industrious population, agriculture must continue to be the main stay of the Province. The improvement in agriculture is apparent to the most casual observer. Some years ago, with the high prices for oats and the failure in the wheat crop, farmers raised a considerable quantity of oats in order to buy their flour. This had a tendency to exhaust our soil. From various causes the price of oats has declined, and for the last few years our wheat has been a fair crop, which has caused farmers to turn their attention to the raising of improved stock, believing that by returning to the soil the products of the soil, two blades of grass will grow where one had grown before. The duty of the Government is to stimulate them in their exertions by the importation of improved stock, and the placing of the Stock Farm in the greatest possible degree of efficiency in order that more animals may be sold throughout the Province. The Government has done a great deal for the encouragement of agriculture by building commodious and substantial buildings on the stock farm. The improvement of the exhibition grounds for the accommodation of stock for competition, contrasts very favorably with those departments on the assuming the reins of power by the present Administration. The conduct of the Government in responding in so praiseworthy a manner to the interests of the Province, by sending to the Dominion Exhibitions, when within reasonable distance, our exhibits, did more to advance the welfare of our farmers than any Government that preceded them. The interest and energy manifested in showing our capabilities at those Exhibitions redounded to the interests of our farmers by receiving yearly about $140,000 for horses alone.

The next paragraph refers to the fulfilment of the Terms of Union. This is a subject of great importance to the people of this Province. The maintenance of efficient steam communication between this Island and the mainland, summer and winter, was the great lever which caused our people to join the Dominion. The people of this Island realized the disadvantages under which we were laboring. Shut out from communication with the outer world for about five months of the year, and deprived of all those advantages which continuous communication would afford, they readily accepted the existing Terms of Union. We entered into the most solemn compact with the Dominion, and have fulfilled to the letter our part of the obligation. We have surrendered our customs, our excise, lighthouse and post office receipts. The Government of this Province adopted precisely the same course that British Columbia did in demanding that the Terms of Union between that Province and the Dominion should be carried into effect. They sent a delegation to London, and, as a result of that delegation, the Secretary for the Colonies forwarded to the Dominion Government a despatch setting forth the desirability of connecting by rail this Province with the railway system of the Dominion. In the meantime Senator Howlan, one of our Island's most worthy sons, conceived the plan of solving the problem by means of a Subway. He submitted his plans to the Dominion Government, and so favorably were they received that a survey of the Straits was made, an Engineer was sent down and bored the bottom thereof in order to test its composition, and ascertain the feasibility of constructing the Subway. We have the assurance of the desire of Sir John to fulfill the Terms of Union, in the House of Commons:—

"We have brought all the Provinces together by an iron band, with the exception of the little Island of Prince Edward, which we are about to bring in by legislation and subsidy."

We have the railway from our main trunk to Cape Traverse, and from Cape Tormentine to Sackville,—connecting with the railway system of the Dominion; and the only link that requires to be made is one accross the Straits.

Sir Charles Tupper at Amherst declared that he was strongly in favor of granting this claim, and we have the same assurance in Sir John's letter to Senator Howlan.

In view of these facts, I look forward with bright hopes to the consummation of that grand project, believing that the party who constructed the Intercolonial and pierced that sea of mountains with the Canadian Pacific is the party to afford us efficient and continuous communication summer and winter.

I have every respect for the gentlemen on the other side of the House. They are gentlemen having great stake in the country, and their interests should be identical with ours. No doubt they consider the fulfilment of the Terms of Union a matter of great importance, and I hope that they will express to this House their sentiments on the subject, and inform us of the policy of their party or expressions of their leaders. As the youngest member of this House, I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of congratulating you on the honorable position you now fill, and no greater evidence is required of the confidence and esteem in which you are held by the members of this House, than that shown in choosing you to fill the dignified position which you now occupy. The same confidence which this House has now reposed in you was extended to the Government by the people of this Province on the 30th June last, when they returned them to conduct its affairs for a third consecutive term. I have every assurance that the trust thus reposed has not been misplaced, and that they will pursue in the future that wise and prudent course which has characterized them in the past; and thus continue to enjoy the confidence of the people of this Province.

MR. KELLY (Fort Augustus), on rising to second the Address, said:—

Mr. Speaker,—I rise to second the motion that this House do now go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Draft Address in reply to the Speech with which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor opened the present Session. In doing so, I may make a few remarks on the matters therein referred to, tending as much as possible to brevity. The first paragraph touches on an event worthy of more than passing notice—an event which shall soon attract the attention of the civilized world. But of all the great families of men who inhabit the earth, none will hail with such joy and gladness the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty as those who owe true allegiance to the Throne of Great Britain. It is only given to them to appreciate how much the reign of Victoria has contributed to the marvellous advancement of all those great things which confer lasting glory on a nation. During, perhaps, no period in the world's history, has the grand march of civilization made such rapid strides as it has in the Victorian age. To be associated with the Government of such a nation as Great Britain for fifty continuous years is indeed something remarkable. When we look back over this period at all the great events that have transpired; see the list of great men who have, since the days of Lord Melbourne, served their country in the great affairs of State, and have passed from the scene of their labors,—it is wonderful to find that the central figure in that brilliant group still survives them all, and to all appearance is likely for many years to come to wield her gracious sceptre over her devoted subjects. I have no doubt but the event of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee will awaken the greatest enthusiasm in the breasts of her subjects throughout the great Empire; but by none will it be more loyally celebrated than by the inhabitants of this Province, as I believe fidelity to the Crown and allegiance to the Sovereign are leading characteristics in our people.

The next paragraph in His Honor's speech refers to the abundant harvest of last year and the progress made in agriculture and other industries as was well attested at the exhibitions of last Autumn and the success which attended the Island's competition at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. I believe the subject of abundant harvests has been referred to in previous speeches made here at the opening of parliament. Monotony may not be very pleasing to sensitive nerves, but this species of monotony I feel assured will always be most welcome, as it is a matter for congratulation when the husbandman reaps the just reward of his honest labor. It is gratifying to know that the Government has encouraged to a great extent our farmers in their efforts to improve their stock by the importation of fine breeds of cattle and sheep, which they have made from time to time from the old countries, and also from some of the best stock farms in Canada. It is also pleasing to find that the farmers of this Island fully appreciate the endeavors made by the Government in their behalf, as their exhibits of cattle and sheep of late so far exceed those of former years. It is to be hoped that the Government in future will continue as in the past to extend to the farmer that helping hand and fostering care which is so necessary, and which tends so much to put our farmers on an equal footing with those of the wealthier Provinces, both as tillers of the soil and as stock raisers.

Another paragraph in His Honor's address refers to the fulfilment of the Terms of Union. It is a matter of rejoicement to know that this question of importance—the fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation in regard to Interprovincial Steam Communication—is receiving the favorable consideration of the Federal Government. This matter has been a bone of contention since Confederation between the Federal Government and the Government of this Province, and if it can be now settled amicably, it is to be hoped our Province will receive ample justice.

The other matters mentioned in His Honor's speech will, I am sure, receive earnest attention; and I trust that the bills to be passed, and the alterations and improvements to be made in those already on the Statute Book, will be for the benefit of all concerned.

Mr. YEO congratulated the mover and seconder of the address. He fully agreed with the paragraph relative to Her Majesty's Jubilee, and thought any reasonable expense which the Legislature might think fit to make in order to celebrate the same, would not be complained of by the people of the country. The benefits of the Stock Farm, he thought, were confined to the vicinity of Charlottetown; if larger prizes were given to the County exhibitors, more general results would be produced. He complained that information had not been given by the Government concerning the progress made regarding the settlement of the terms of Union in the winter communication.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN highly congratulated the mover and seconder of the address. Notwithstanding the fact that the Opposition predicted the certain doom of the Government when about to appeal to the country last summer, not only had they been sustained, but several new members of acknowledged ability, some of whom had already addressed the House, had been elected to support them. The Leader of the Opposition was, of course, dissatisfied with the Speech, and thought it was a want of courtesy on the part of the Government not to have all the measures which they intended to bring forward mentioned in the Lieutenant Governor's speech. A few of the important bills to be brought before the Legislature were foreshadowed in the Speech, which is about all that is done now-a-days in the opening of Legislatures throughout the Dominion, and even in the case of the Parliament of Great Britain. Great improvements had been made by the present Government in the Stock Farm, and the amount of money now given in prizes at the County Exhibitions was about four times as large as that given by the Government of which Mr. Yeo had been a member. Much fault had been found by the Leader of the Opposition because the present Government had not obtained the fulfilment of the terms of Confederation relative to winter communication; but when that gentleman occupied a seat on this side of the House he never once raised his voice to impress upon the Dominion authorities the necessity of carrying out the terms. The present Administration, on the contrary, had given the matter a great deal of attention, and the Federal Government were now giving it their serious consideration. The proposal to construct a subway, submitted by prominent gentlemen, has been discouraged rather than encouraged by the Opposition. All the important documents relative to this matter would, he said, in due time, be submitted to the House, and ample opportunity would be given for their consideration.

Mr. SINCLAIR thought the Speech contained very little; but the Leader of the Government had just said that was the manner in which other Legislatures were opened. The mover and seconder of the address deserved great credit, and when they had sat in the House as long as some other honorable members, they would be ornaments to the Legislature. He thought the Speech would have promised that the correspondence on the question of winter communication would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. GORDON said we should feel a high degree of pride in the speeches which have been delivered by the mover and seconder of the address. They are young men who never appeared in the Legislature before, and they deserve great credit for the able manner in which they have acquitted themselves. Mr. Gordon briefly and eloquently reviewed the great improvements made during the reign of Her Majesty, whose jubilee we are about to celebrate; and eulogized in fitting terms the character and life of Victoria. Comparing her with the great Queens of History, he said she was incomparably the greatest and the noblest. He spoke as one who had himself lived fifty years under the benificent sway of Her Majesty; and he thought the jubilee a subject for glorification throughout Her Majesty's wide Dominion. As to agriculture, the great trouble with our farmers seems to be that there is little demand abroad for their surplus productions; and as to winter communication with the mainland he had no doubt that at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament it will be practically dealt with; if not, our people will be greatly disappointed. He had, however, full confidence that justice will be done this Province.

After a few remarks from Mr. Farquharson, who complimented the mover and seconder of the address, the House went into Committee, Dr. Gillis in the chair. After some time in committee the Speaker took the chair, the chairman reported progress, and the House took a recess.

During the evening session the debate on the address was continued in committee.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, in answer to Mr. Sinclair, said the Government proposed to bring in an amendment to the election law, which would permit a member of the House to resign at any time.

Mr. BLAKE spoke at considerable length on the different matters contained in the speech. He was followed by Mr. Bell, who spoke for some time on the subjects referred to, and what was not referred to in the address.

Hon. Mr. PROWSE thought it was well the Speech did not contain a reference to all the business to be taken up by the House. In that case it would likely be the order of the day for months. He referred briefly to the different paragraphs of the address, particularly to the one relating to Her Majesty's jubilee.

The Speaker then took the chair, the address was reported agreed to without amendment. The House then adjourned till three o'clock on the following day.

FRIDAY, April 1.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 3.15.

The House waited upon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the Legislative Library, and presented their reply to the speech delivered at the opening of the session.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the Bill respecting appeals to the Supreme Court. He explained that the Bill provided for appeals from decisions in the County Court in which five dollars and upwards are involved.

Mr. SUTHERLAND contended that the right of appeal should be given to every man, no matter how small the sum in dispute.

House in Committee, Dr. Gillis in the chair, agreed to the Bill.

Mr. BLAKE submitted a Bill to incorporate the Lorne Hotel Company. Read a first time.

SATURDAY, April 2.

House met at 11 a. m.

Hon. Mr. MCLEOD presented a bill to enable the Diocesan Church Society of the Province to avail themselves of the interest in an endowment fund. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted a bill respecting chattel mortgages. The chief requirement of the bill is an endorsement, from time to time, of the amount which remains due on any bill of sale remaining on fyle in the Prothonotary's office. It was read a first time.

House adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday.

In the Legislalive Council on Thursday, 31st March, the address in answer to the speech was moved by Hon. Alex. Martin and seconded by Hon. James Clow. Mr. Martin referred in glowing language to the vast extent of the British Empire and the progress it had made, not only in the acquisition of territory, but also in the arts and sciences, during the reign of Queen Victoria. It was, at present, he said, the most extensive Empire the world had ever seen, embracing an area of 9,000,000 square miles.

Mr. Clow referred briefly to the different paragraphs of the address. Regarding Her Majesty's jubilee, he thought that nowhere in the great British Empire would more loyalty be manifested than in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

A general debate followed, after which the address was passed without amendment. The Council then adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th inst.

In Working Order.

"My husband was troubled with dyspepsia for more than four years. Two experienced physicians did him no good. We got discouraged, until we read of Burdock Blood Bitters; he took only two bottles and now is as well as ever, and being heavy work all the time." Mrs. Richard Rowe, of Bayley, Ont. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured the worst cases of chronic dyspepsia.

A credulous English paper gravely asserts that western grasshoppers are put up in this country for French sardines.

One of Many.

Mrs. Agnes Blask, of Orton, Ont., says, "For five years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion. I tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and was getting better; I then bought three more and it has cured me."

General News.

SNOW STORMS.

The snow storms this winter have proved very costly affairs for the railroads. It has cost the New Brunswick railway close upon $20,000 to keep their road open, almost the whole of this money being expended on the northern section. From the first of March about 950 men have been employed shovelling, etc., and their pay will foot up $17,000 at least. The cost of fighting the snow has also been very great on the Intercolonial, a small army of shovellers having been employed almost continually for a month past.

BORING FOR WATER.

The Chatham *World* says: The new artesian well on the Pulp Mill premises is now about 500 feet deep, and the indications for a sufficient water supply are said to be good. The drill has just pierced about fifty feet of shale, and entered what the contractor, Mr. D. Sinclair of Petrolia, calls sand rock. It looks under the microscope like pulverized quartz, as it is brought up by the pump, and the drill makes slow progress through it. A steam engine and three men are doing the drilling. The process of taking up the drill, which now requires the unjointing of the rod thirteen times, and letting it down again, is very interesting to one who has never seen it before, as the men and the machine work together with great rapidity and smoothness.

GRAND-DAUGHTER OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The death has just occurred near St. John's, Newfoundland, of Mrs. Marianne Andrews, widow of George Andrews, a Newfoundland sea captain, widely known in his time, and a grand-daughter of the Irish liberator, Daniel O'Connell. She was a daughter of Daniel O'Connell, merchant, of Cork, whose father was the famous Irishman. She resided in Boston for four or five years, but since the death of her husband, which occurred some time ago, she had lived in Newfoundland. She was 64 years of age.

A TRAIN FALLS NINETY FEET.

A few days ago a heavy mixed train on the Marietta Railroad, twelve miles from Parkersburg, W. Virginia, went off a trestle ninety feet high, and plunged into an abyss. One man's head was cut off, while the body of another was cut in two. Three others are hurt so they will probably die. The train had been divided, in order to pass the trestle, and the engine was returning for the passenger coaches. When the highest point of the trestle was reached the engine gave a sudden jerk and plunged straight down to the abyss below, carrying all on board with it.

UNENVIABLE RECORD.

It appears that Steele, the man who attempted to rob the bank at Antigonish, N. S., a few days ago, has an unenviable record in the United States. The City Marshal of Halifax has received a letter from the deputy marshal at Boston, in which it was stated that the writer had seen an account of the attempted murder of a bank cashier in Nova Scotia, and informed the city marshal that Steele was a resident of Salem, Mass., where his parents reside. He is an escaped prisoner from that district. He had been in the employ of Brown & White, brokers, in Boston, and robbed their safe. After being accused he made restitution. He afterwards got a key to the post office box in the Boston post office, and systematically and continually robbed the mail. For this he was arrested, and, while being conveyed to jail, broke away from the officer and made good his escape. The next heard of him was in Maine, where he was arrested for horse stealing, and there he escaped from the officers to the woods. The letter concludes: "This is his record here, and he is entitled to no leniency from your people. It is well he is finally secured, and if we can be of any use to you please command us."

SHIPWRECK.

The schooner *Flora B.*, Capt. Bentley, of Parrsboro, with potatoes from Kingsport, went ashore at Port George, on March 26. An eye witness describes the scene as follows: "Early on Saturday morning we saw a vessel in the direction of St. John, and supposed her to be the *Bessie Curson*, which is expected here. When we first saw her she had only a small piece of her mainsail and jib set, and we thought she was delaying the time till the tide would come up, so as to allow her to make the wharf. A gale was blowing at the time and sea running mountains high. About 9 o'clock the place was all alive with excitement, and as she kept nearing the shore but making no attempt to enter the harbor, fears were entertained that she had lost her rudder. She kept drifting towards the shore till midday, when the people on the shore were praying for the safety of the seamen. The men could be seen in the rigging. She struck just above Dunn's rock, and was soon buried in foam, and the sea running over her mast heads. A line, with a sinker attached, was thrown from shore, and the captain catching it made it fast around two seamen who were almost exhausted, and they were drawn to land; the other two men were taken ashore in the same way, but the captain stuck to his ship till the tide went out. They had nothing to eat since the morning before, and no fire, and were in a very exhausted state when rescued. They were taken to the house of Mr. Hamilton, and kindly cared for. When the tide left a good deal of stuff was saved. The vessel is high on the coast and fast going to pieces. After the men left the wreck a gang of thieves from Handley mountain with teams came down at midnight and broke open the hatches and took about forty bags of potatoes and other stuff. Their names are known, and they will likely be prosecuted. The vessel is only three years old; mostly owned by the captain, and is uninsured.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The *Monetary Times* says: "Three Cunard steamers, the *Parthia*, the *Bataria* and the *Abyssinia*, have been chartered by the Canada Pacific Railway Company to run between Vancouver, B. C., and Hong Kong. These steamers have lately been provided with new triple expansion engines, which will ensure a good speed. Each vessel is capable of carrying sixty passengers with comfort, and 2,000 tons of freight. The line is to be in operation next summer, beginning with a monthly service and increasing as the needs of the traffic may require. The British Government is to aid the enterprise by a vote of £10,000 a year."

DREADFUL SQUALL.

Capt. Pye, of the brigantine *Daisy*, which arrived at Halifax recently from Jamaica, reports March 17th in lat. 29.18, lon. 70, saw a barque supposed to be 800 tons register, heading N. E. by E., with all sail set. The weather was very squally, and the *Daisy* was under reduced canvass at the time. At 3.30, p. m., she was hove to, under a main staysail, in a heavy squall which lasted nearly fifteen minutes. When the squall abated nothing could be seen of the barque. It is supposed she capsized and sank. She was carrying both royal sails before the squall, and her crew had not time to get the canvas off her. Capt. Pye remarked to his mate that the stranger was carrying too much sail for such weather. He sent men aloft, but nothing could be seen of the barque after the squall.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS DAMAGES.

In the Superior Civil Court in Lawrence, Mass., on March 25th, the case of Rosanna Costello *vs.* James McEvoy was completed. This was a suit for $2,000 brought by plaintiff under the civil damage act. The plaintiff alleged that by reason of the defendant selling liquor to her mother, the latter became dissolute and drunken, and that thereby the plaintiff was deprived of the ease which she would otherwise have received in her childhood, and that, further, she received from her mother while the latter was intoxicated, personal injuries by being beaten and flogged. The defence was a general denial. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff in $800.

West's Pain King, a speedy cure for colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery and all bowel difficulties. 25c. All druggists.

Easter Cattle Show.

The Easter Cattle Show yesterday was not as large as on former occasions, but the quality was very good indeed. Blake Bros' exhibit was, as usual, first-class. Worthy of special mention was their steer, under four years old, which weighed 1,760 lbs., and their cow, 1,250 lbs. The steer and heifer fed by Mr. John Dewar, Lot 48, were in prime order, and were much admired, as was also the Mollee heifer under three years, which tipped the scales at 1,320 lbs. The ox fed by Benjamin Bunting, Rustico, and the Stock Farm cow were also greatly admired. Messrs. Saunders & Campbell's contingent looked well; the cow fed by Horace Beer and the oxen fed by Alex. McKinlay, North River, being especially admired. Mr. Drake's cow, fed by Benjamin Wright, was good and heavy and occasioned favorable comment. A. L. Bridges & Co. showed a fine fat cow fed by Charles Palmer, Esq. Some of the other cattle exhibited were also much admired. Following is the list of weights, for which we are indebted to the Manager of the City Weigh scales, Mr. Henry Sellers:

BLAKE BROS.

Ox, 1760 lbs., cow, 1,320 lbs.; cow, 1,127 lbs.; cow, 1,360 lbs.; cow, 1,115 lbs.; cow, 1,020 lbs.; cow, 980 lbs.; ox, 1,060 lbs.; cow, 1010 lbs., fed by Blake Bros.; ox, 1,505 lbs.; heifer, 1,077 lbs., fed by John Dewar; ox, 1,420 lbs., fed by P. Duffy; cow, 1,665 lbs., fed by F. Gates; ox, 1,330 lbs., fed by B. Bunting; cow, 1,020 lbs., fed by Stock Farm.

SAUNDERS & CAMPBELL.

Ox, 1,460 lbs., fed by Mrs. G. Lewis; ox, 1,317 lbs., fed by Hugh McMillan; ox, 1,045 lbs., fed by Mr. Orr; cow, 1,035 lbs., fed by Saunders & Campbell; ox, 1,325 lbs.; ox, 1,240 lbs.; ox, 1,297 lbs., fed by Daniel McKinlay; cow, 1,312 lbs., fed by Mr. Proctor; cow, 1,360 lbs., fed by Horace Beer.

JOHN DRAKE.

Cow, 1,647 lbs., fed by B. Wright; heifer, 1,222 lbs.; heifer, 1,045 lbs., fed by S. Wheatley; cow, 1,180 lbs., fed by S. Drake.

A. L. BRIDGES.

Cow, 975 lbs., fed by G. Lewis; c