THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1886.

The Legislative Council.

To-day we publish, for the information of our readers, the Bill passed by the House of Assembly last Session, intituled "The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act." A perusal thereof will show what is the policy of the present Government regarding the abolition of the Legislative Council and the reduction of the expenses of Legislation. This question has been prominently before the people for the past nine years, and it may not be out of place to give a brief history of the steps which have been taken in regard thereto.

In 1878, while Mr. L. H. Davies was Premier, the Lieutenant Governor in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Session, used the following words:—

"The necessity for reducing the expenditure to the lowest possible amount, consistent with the proper administration of the public business of the Province has, with our fixed and limited revenue, become vitally important. It will be for you to consider the desirability of making such alterations in the constitution of our Legislature as will bring its expense more in harmony with our present resources."

Accordingly the Government of that day introduced resolutions setting forth the expediency of abolishing the Legislative Council and of creating one House of thirty members. It was provided also that the House of Assembly voters should all retain their franchise, and that persons qualified to vote for Legislative Councillors should have an extra vote, thus giving property-holders two votes. But in view of the fact that an Election for seven members of the Council would be held in the following autumn, it was provided that no further action should be taken upon the matter until the Council electors had an opportunity of expressing their opinions thereon. These resolutions were passed on division, two supporters of the Government voting with the full Opposition strength against them.

The Council Elections were held in November, 1878, when the whole seven members were returned in favor of abolition of the Upper Chamber in some shape or form.

Mr. Davies met the Legislature in 1879, and in the Lieutenant Governor's Speech the following paragraph is found:

"A Bill will be submitted to you, altering the constitution of the Legislature and providing one Legislative Chamber for the Province, in lieu of the existing Legislative Council and House of Assembly. To this important constitutional change, I invite your earnest attention."

Mr. Davies' Administration was overthrown before the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech was answered, and in the General Election which ensued, and at which the abolition of the Council was a prominent question, Mr. Sullivan's Government was triumphantly sustained, being returned with a majority of twenty-two.

When Mr. Sullivan met the Legislature in April, 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech contained the following paragraph:

"The cost of Elections and Legislation has become a heavy drain upon the limited resources of the Province, and your attention will be directed to the adoption of measures for its reduction. A Bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council will be introduced."

Accordingly, the Government introduced a Bill with that object which was passed in the Lower House by a vote of twenty-three to four. The Legislative Council amended it radically, leaving scarcely one of its clauses intact, and then ordered that, so amended, it be printed and its further consideration deferred until the next Session.

During the recess between the Sessions of 1879 and 1880, two partial Elections were held for the House of Assembly, and Messrs. S. F. Perry and Duncan Crawford were returned to fill vacancies. An opportunity was thus afforded two of the largest and most intelligent Districts in the Province—Tignish and Belfast—to pronounce upon the Government's policy. Both gentlemen were returned to support the abolition of the Council, and both voted in 1880 for the Bill introduced by the Government which was similar to that of 1879. This Bill was passed in the House of Assembly by a vote of twenty-two to three—Messrs. Perry, Hooper and Donald Allan McDonald of Mount Stewart, voting for it—it was, however, lost in the Upper House by the casting vote of the President.

During this same Session, the Council introduced a Bill, reducing the Lower House to fifteen members and the Upper House to seven, thus retaining both Chambers. The principle of this Bill being in direct opposition to the policy of the Government, it was thrown out by the House of Assembly.

In 1881, the question again came up, and being anxious to meet the wishes of the Council to some extent, the measure introduced by the Government was of a different nature. In introducing it to the notice of the House, Mr. Sullivan thus explained its provisions:

"It is now proposed to abolish both branches, so that both branches shall be placed on terms of equality. It is proposed that the Legislature to be constituted and to take the place of the present Legislature shall be composed of twenty-two members. It is proposed to elect fifteen members in the several districts which now return members for this House, and it is proposed to elect seven members for the respective districts now represented in the Legislative Council. The qualification of all the members is, under the Bill, to be equalized, on the basis now existing for members of this House. All members shall have a property qualification. Electors are also all to have the same qualification; and the qualification is to be that which entitles an elector to vote for members of this House. Thus all the members will have a uniform qualification, and all the electors will have a uniform qualification. The resolution will also contain a provision that persons coming here from abroad shall be required to live a certain specified time in the Province, and also for a certain specified time in the polling division, before being permitted to exercise the right of the franchise, so that there need be no fears concerning the undue influence of a moving population. It is still further proposed by the Bill, which will be introduced, to reduce the members of the Executive Council."

The Bill was passed in the House of Assembly by a vote of eighteen to five—Messrs. Hooper and Donald Allan McDonald of Mount Stewart voting for it, but it was rejected by the Council.

After its fate had been made known, and before the Session was over, the Government introduced another Bill providing that, at the next election for Legislative Councillors to be held in the autumn of 1882, there should be a general election for the thirteen members of the Council. The Upper House claiming to be anxious for the verdict of the people upon the question of abolition, and the Lower House being equally desirous, the Bill provided for an appeal to the country by all the members of both branches at the first dissolution of the House of Assembly. After some discussion, and being challenged thereto by the Opposition, the Government amended the Bill so that after prorogation and during the recess, both Council and Assembly should be dissolved and a general election take place for all the members of both Houses. But the Council would have none of it, and passed a resolution deferring further consideration of the Bill until the next session.

In 1882, the Government again introduced a Bill similar to that of last Session, which was passed by the House of Assembly by a vote of twenty-one to four, Messrs. Perry, Hooper and Donald Allan McDonald voting for it. In the Council, however, the Bill met with a similar fate to its predecessors. It is unfortunate that during this Session one of the Government supporters in the Upper House, Mr. Wightman, was incapacited by illness from taking his seat, otherwise there is good reason to believe that the result would have been different.

A General Election for the House of Assembly took place in May, 1882, resulting in Mr. Sullivan's Administration being sustained, but at the Council Election, in the autumn of that year, some changes took place in the *personnel* of the Council, which lessened the Government's majority in that Chamber. Consequently no further action was taken upon the question of abolition until last session, when as a General Election was in immediate prospect, the Government propounded their platform as enunciated in the Bill published to-day. This measure was passed in the Lower House by a vote of seventeen to nine—Messrs. Perry and Hooper, for reasons of their own, voting against the Bill which they had previously supported. Again, however, the Council rejected the Bill, passing a resolution deferring its consideration until 1887.

We have thus traced the history of the various measures introduced by the present Administration to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls at various times during the past eight years. We have shown that the Davies Government contemplated the abolition of the Upper House. While professing to oppose the measure of protection afforded to property-holders by the Bill introduced by the present Government, it is plainly evident that the majority of the Upper House have set their faces against the adoption of any scheme that owes its paternity to Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues. They have evinced every determination to listen to neither reason nor common sense—they have repelled every overture made them, and it is patent that in their course of action, they are influenced more by a spirit of obstruction than of regard for the welfare of their constituents. While pretending to be anxious to carry out the wishes of the people, they have persistently refused to agree to the only plan whereby the will of their constituents could be ascertained. Of the wilfulness and perversity of such men as Messrs. Dodd, Rogers and McKenzie, the people are the best judges—let the electors be true to themselves and return these gentlemen behind their respective counters.

St. Joseph's Bazaar.

On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the ladies of St. Joseph's Society intend holding another Bazaar this year to enable Mdme. St. Angelina to properly equip the new buildings recently erected on Pownal Street. Last year the Herald recommended the Bazaar then about to be held in aid of St. Joseph's Convent to the charity of its readers. This year we can do nothing less than to ask them again to contribute their share to the same worthy object. All classes of the community are well acquainted with the work this Institution has been doing in the past and all should welcome the opportunity of extending its sphere of usefulness for the future. For upwards of twenty-five years the Good Sisters have been teaching crowded classes in the cramped and badly ventilated apartments of the old Convent. Three years ago the new School Buildings were commenced with a view to securing proper accommodation for the army of little girls daily attending these excellent Schools. The addition built has cost upwards of $7,000, and of this amount $4,000 has been paid off from moneys raised by Bazaars or other charitable collections. Three thousand dollars remain yet unpaid, and it is to clear off this debt that Mdme. St. Angelina and the charitable ladies of St. Joseph's Society intend holding the Bazaar advertised for the week, commencing November 8th. We hope then that recognizing the excellent services of the Good Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent the whole community will extend their charity towards them again this year, as has been done in the past. A small contribution from everyone would ensure the success of the Bazaar and relieve them from the necessity of again appealing to the public for some time to come. We feel sure that all will respond generously to this last call in aid of one of our most deserving charities, and thus without inconveniencing themselves perform an act of charity meritorious of the reward a hundred fold.

A special meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held in their Hall on Friday evening, 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock, to consider a question of great importance which received attention at the meeting on Monday night last.

By order of President.

John Hennessy, Secretary.

All Things to All Men.

The Grits are prepared to be all things to all men if, by so doing, they can attain to place and power. Without a distinctive policy of their own, they have been content to oppose every measure initiated by the Liberal-Conservatives for the advancement of the Dominion, and which, successfully executed by Sir John Macdonald and his party, has placed Canada in the proud position which she occupies to day. Had the Grits remained in power where would the Canada Pacific Railway be, and what would be our chances of ever enjoying the immense trade which that great national work is only just opening up over three thousand miles of British territory? Where would be our manufactures which, fostered by a judicious protective policy, have so rapidly developed and now afford employment to thousands of Canadians who otherwise would have become citizens of a neighboring State? The immigrants who have swarmed, and are still flocking to Manitoba and the North-West, each one adding to the wealth of the country, would have taken Mr. Blake's advice and made their way to Kansas. Where would be the exhibits which, at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, have surprised the civilized world, and opened the eyes of the British people to the boundless capabilities of Britain's great dependency? These are questions which reasonable persons should consider well before they decide to exchange rulers.

What better are Mr. Blake and his party prepared to do for Canada if they are entrusted with the reins of Government? Will they revoke the National Policy? Not at all—their own organs scout the idea. They are not so blind as to be unobservant of the great benefits it has achieved, although in their perversity they will not acknowledge them; indeed, among those who have invested their capital in enterprises protected by the present tariff, wealthy Grits occupy foremost positions. It is not at all probable that Mr. Blake and his party would be anxious to return to a policy which resulted only in annual deficits; for their own credit they would hesitate before doing so. Very likely they would promise us a Reciprocity Treaty, but any one of common sense knows that it takes two to make a bargain, and that without the consent of the United States, an angel from Heaven could not procure it for us. To judge by the tone of the American press it is easy to conclude that all that our cousins over the border desire is the return of the Grits to power, for then they expect to get everything their own way—they would have our fish for the catching and our markets for all their surplus stock. But Sir John Macdonald is a man of different material—he is not pliant enough to be twisted around Brother Jonathan's finger. However far off we may be from Reciprocity at present, with Blake and his crowd in power, our opportunity of revelling in that enchantment which, it is popularly conceded distance lends to the view, would be greatly improved. The Canada Pacific Railway is now, happily, a fixture—it has come to stay, and is therefore withdrawn from the arena of active political warfare.

It must be confessed, however, that the Grits are fighting hard. Edward Blake rode into office in Ontario upon the dead body of Thomas Scott, whom Riel so foully murdered, and by offering a reward of $5,000 for Riel's capture. Now, notwithstanding his declaration to the contrary, his war-cry is that Riel is a martyr to the brutality and ruffianism of Sir John Macdonald and his Government. The very man for whose head he offered $5,000 and who, for a repetition of his crimes, met his justly deserved doom upon the scaffold, he is parading as a hero for his country, and canonizing as a martyr for his faith; and with his blood is endeavoring to cement his disorganized party and attract thereto the irresolute and the weak. True, Mr. Blake does not appear as the chief actor in this drama—he occupies a convenient place behind the scenes—he is the prompter and, at his word, his lieutenants accept their cues and perform their several parts. The result of last week's election in the Province of Quebec, though yet uncertain, is already hailed by the Grits as a great victory for their party, but how was that result obtained? By adopting a platform which Mr. Davies, who announces himself as Mr. Blake's mouthpiece and lieutenant, dare not raise in Prince Edward Island. No one knows this better than Mr. Davies himself, otherwise he would have supported Mr. Blake, in his Rielite programme, last session of Parliament. But Mr. Davies knew that he need not come back to his constituency with any maudlin sympathy for Riel or Rebellion—it would not go down; expediency dictated his course, and although he grudged to vote with the Government as he would grudge to lose his bad tongue, he swallowed the bitter pill, and opposed Mr. Blake, rather than risk his popularity. "All things for all men." When the Dominion Elections come on Mr. Davies and his gang will have numberless side issues and manifold charges of extravagance, corruption and incapacity, but the Riel banner will never be flung to the breeze in this Province.

Three or four years ago, Mr. Blake tried to curry favor with the Catholics by vigorously opposing in Parliament the Orange Incorporation Bill, although it is notorious that he and his family are the most narrow-minded, fanatical and obnoxious of Protestants. It was from no love for the Catholics, nor from any dislike for the Orange institution that Mr. Blake took the course he did—it was done for a purpose, and that purpose was to obtain Catholic support. Mr. Davies, who boasts that he is Mr. Blake's lieutenant and mouthpiece, again took sides against his leader and voted for the passage of the Bill. It would never do for Mr. Davies to come back to Queen's County and to receive the congratulations of Sir Joseph Wise, Sir John Maloney, Sir John Evans and Sir A. B. McKenzie, red-handed with the blood of that measure. But "all things to all men" for the sake of the party.

Last session Mr. Blake endeavored to catch the Irish vote by his Home Rule resolutions. Among his most zealous followers is one Mr. McMullen, M. P. for North Wellington, Ont. This gentleman was highly indignant at the attitude of Mr. Costigan and his Conservative friends upon the Irish Question. Even Mr. Blake's resolution of sympathy was not strong enough for this O'Donovan Rossa; he must needs prepare dynamite of his own, and in a speech in the Commons, which was afterwards printed in pamphlet form and extensively circulated in Catholic constituencies, he expressed himself as follows: "I believe if years ago Ireland had got Home Rule we would to-day have more Irishmen living in Canada. If Ireland got Home Rule she would use it cautiously and carefully. I believe the Catholic majority would deal out to the Protestant minority an ample share of fair treatment, and that the latter would not suffer in the slightest. There is not a man in the House who will deny that poor unfortunate Ireland has suffered for want of that measure. Holding that feeling, and being desirous as an Irishman to do everything in my power to aid the efforts being put forth by Mr. Gladstone in favor of Home Rule, I beg to move." And Mr. McMullen wound up by moving a resolution that "the true interests of Ireland and the rest of the Empire would be served in the highest degree by the granting of Home Rule to Ireland." The outcry that was raised against the Liberal-Conservative party because they voted down both Mr. Blake's and Mr. McMullen's resolutions has not been forgotten. The Grits knew the value of the weapon which they held, and with the assistance of the Montreal *Post* and *True Witness* they used it for all it was worth. The sincerity of Mr. McMullen's professions has recently been put to the test, when his hypocrisy was made patent to the world. "All things to all men," as usual. Mr. McMullen attended an Orange pic-nic in his constituency not very long ago, but it would not suit for him to avow, in such an assemblage, the sentiments he expressed in Parliament. He made a speech, in which he took backwater most ingloriously. The fire-eating Irishman—the exuberant Home Ruler—the man who loved to honor the Green Isle of his fathers—where was he? He had vanished—he was a dissolving view; and in his place stood Mr. McMullen, the subservient tool of Edward Blake, the man who was prepared at all times to be "all things to all men." And what did this typical Grit say when he addressed his Orange constituents? According to a local paper which gave a lengthy account of the day's proceedings, "Mr. McMullen delivered a fine and eloquent address on Home Rule, *showing how detrimental* it would be if such a measure was passed." We are not informed that this speech has received any extensive circulation in Catholic districts. It is not probable that, after his action upon the Orange Incorporation Bill, Mr. Blake would be a welcome guest at an Orange gathering, but it is notorious that he belongs to an ecclesiastical party in Ontario that, in their annual Synod last summer, endeavored to pass a resolution condemnatory of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure. A man is known by the company he keeps, and Mr. Blake can no more clear himself of the charge of hypocrisy and double-dealing in connection with his Home Rule actions, than he can of complicity with his lieutenants, Laurier, Mercier and David in their raising the Riel cry in Quebec.

The Shooting Case.

The examination of Nathaniel DeCourcey (colored), charged with shooting Michael Power, was continued before the Stipendiary Magistrate on Monday morning, when additional evidence was taken.

John Johnston, plasterer, who lives on the corner of Euston and Pownal Streets, deposed to being awakened on the morning of the shooting by a noise on the street. He put his head out of the window and saw DeCourcey at the mouth of the lane, and heard him ask a party of men who were standing at Weeks' corner, "What they wanted; the night robbers" He called this out several times, and said that he was prepared for them if they came back While calling out to the crowd DeCourcey fired the shots, but he (witness) thought at the time they were only fired to let the crowd know that he had a revolver. When the second shot had been fired the crowd rushed in on him and knocked him down When DeCourcey was down his wife came along and commenced calling out "Murder! Murder!" The next thing he saw was DeCourcey pulling himself together and followed by his wife, running in the direction of home. Witness did not recognize any of the crowd. He saw DeCourcey passing his place next morning and in the course of conversation asked him how many barrels his revolver had and he said it had seven. Half an hour later DeCourcey again passed witness's house and told him that a man named Power had been shot and that he was blamed for it, but he said that he could not have done it as he had no revolver.

George Wilson, who lives at the mouth of the lane, where the shooting took place, said that on the morning in question he was awakened by the noise of revolver shots and scuffling He looked out of the window and saw DeCourcey down and a man on top of him. The top man was apparently searching for something. While the struggle was going on he saw DeCourcey's daughter come along and attempt to pull the man off her father. He did not hear that a man had been shot until next morning, and did not know that DeCourcey had a revolver.

DeCourcey was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Writs for the election of seven members to serve in the Legislative Council of this Province, were issued to-day. Nomination on 4th November and Election on 11th November.

A Grit journal, with more ingenuousness than wit, having ventured the assertion that Hon. Alexander McKenzie "was and is the most honest man in Canadian public life," a wicked Tory paper remarks that this is the only reason that has ever been assigned for deposing Mr. McKenzie from the leadership of the party

Mr. George Washington Stephens and Mr. James McShane were Grit candidates at last week's election for the Western and Central divisions of Montreal respectively. Both these gentlemen profess to be "elevators of the standard," and both are acknowledged by the party as champions of political purity. Both are likewise Aldermen of Montreal, but it would seem that they do not always pull on the same end of the rope in municipal matters—the reason for this may be inferred from the following certificate of character which Mr. Stephens not long since gave Mr. McShane. George Washington (not the father of his country) addressing Mr. McShane's constituency said "Alderman McShane was totally unfit for the place he occupied in the Council; *he had not the least idea of honesty* People might say that they were all alike after they got in the Council. This was partially true, but it was for them to say if the candidate, who was now confessing his sins, was to get absolution from them; if he did, St. Ann's Ward was the most stupid constituency. It was evident the Ward should rally and put 'Boss Tweed' out. For his part he had never cheated a coal carter." "Boss Tweed" gained his election, while George Washington, who probably followed the example of his illustrious prototype, and did not resort to "ways that are dark" was badly left.

The Grit press, including, of course, the *Patriot*, raised a great cry last week about an attempt that they alleged had been made by the corrupt Tories to bribe Mr. Girouard, the Rielite candidate in one of the Quebec constituencies, to withdraw from the contest in favor of Mr. Church, Conservative. They professed to have day, date, witnesses and locality all ready to hand, but it would seem as though there had been one little mistake. No one offered to bribe Mr Girouard—it was that high-minded individual who expressed his willingness to retire for a slight consideration. The gentleman whom the Grits accused of the infamous attempt—Mr. Gagnon—comes promptly to the front and makes a solemn declaration, after the statutory form, which not only stamps the charges as slanderous and false, but shows the base tactics to which the organized hypocrisy—the party of purity—the Grits—resort in their extremities. Here is Mr. Gagnon's declaration:—

I, Achille Gagnon, do solemnly declare, that on the first day of October instant, Joseph Ena Girouard, candidate at the present election for Drummond and Arthabaskaville, came to me in the village of Arthabaskaville, and stated to me that he did not desire to be a candidate at the approaching election, that his wife was in tears, and that his father-in-law did not wish him to come forward as a candidate

M. Girouard then stated to me, that if he had a few thousand dollars he would return to Kingsey, and would fall sick there, so as not to be present on nomination day at Drummondville.

I also declare that I was in no way authorized by M. Charles Church, or by any other person, to make the offer (which I have been accused of in the papers) to M. Girouard to withdraw as a candidate.

I further declare that, about an hour before the nomination, at Drummondville, the candidate, M. Girouard, invited me to his house; seeing that I am his cousin, I accepted the invitation; but I had no thought or idea whatever, otherwise of going there.

I had not the slightest intention or authority to make him any such offer, and, moreover, I had not even seven dollars with me at the time; finally, I positively declare that I had not in my possession, and I did not submit to him any paper writing for his signature.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

(Signed) Achille Gagnon.

The foregoing solemn declaration was received before me at Arthabaskaville, this 9th day of October 1886.

Charles J. Powell,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court in and for the District of Arthabaska.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—The Grit candidate for Legislative honors in the First District of King's County, no doubt, considers himself a little adept at deception, but he has only to wait to find out that people are not so easily gulled as he imagines. Ordinary common sense candidates sometimes consider it necessary to publish a card to the electors whose votes they solicit. But it remains for the veritable Thomas to introduce a new plan for entrapping unwary voters. The new plan is worked on the double card principle, as follows: On one side of the four by six piece of pasteboard is pasted a printed card in which the candidate, Thomas, pledges himself to oppose the present Sullivan Government in everything they may undertake. This side of the card is for Grit voters alone. On the other side of the card this same Thomas pledges himself to support the policy of the present Government in all things except in their proposal to abolish the Legislative Council.

This card, Conservative on one side and Grit on the other, is carried around in the great man's overcoat pocket and produced, first one side up and then the other, according to the political complexion of the voter approached. At a wedding party in this neighborhood which I attended, a few days ago, Thomas, with his double-shuffle card, was on hand. A candidate that resorts to such mean tricks as this should be hooted out of the country. Property voters of the First District of King's County would commit a grievous mistake if they should let such a political trickster as Thomas slip through their fingers unchallenged.

Yours,
Elector.

Lot 48, Oct 18, 1886.

The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly as follows:

The Legislative Council of this Province is hereby abolished.

The House of Assembly of this Province, composed of thirty members, shall from and after the passing of this Act, be designated and known as "The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island."

All powers and functions, rights, immunities and privileges, which are now by law, custom, the practice of Parliament or otherwise, vested in or exercisable by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, either jointly or severally, shall immediately after this Act shall come into operation, as far as the same continue in existence or are necessary and capable of being exercised after the passing of this Act in relation to the Legislature of this Province, be vested in and exercisable by the said Legislative Assembly.

The House of Assembly existing at the passing of this Act shall, under the name and style of "The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island," and under and subject to the provisions of this Act, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected; and every Legislative Assembly thereafter to be called shall continue for the term of four years from the day of the return of the writs for calling the same, and no longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the Government for the time being.

All laws in force in this Province at the time this Act shall come into operation, relating in any way to the General Assembly of this Province, to members of the House of Assembly, and to the election of members to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province, shall be held to be in force and applicable to members of the said Legislative Assembly, to the said Legislative Assembly, and to the election of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island, except as hereinafter mentioned and amended.

Every person not entitled to vote under some one of the property qualifications required by law shall, in addition to the other qualifications requisite for such person, be a bona fide resident of this Province for a period of at least five years some time previously to the teste of the writ of election, and during the year immediately preceding the teste of such writ of election, shall be a resident of the Electoral District, and shall be a resident for one month of the polling division in which he claims to vote.

No person shall be capable of being elected a member for any Town and Royalty or District in this Island unless he shall, for a period of at least twelve months immediately preceding the teste of the writ for holding the election at which such person shall claim to be elected, have been in seizin or possession of a freehold or leasehold estate within this Province of the value of six hundred dollars over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same, and shall, before he be presented to take his seat in the Legislative Assembly, take one of the oaths prescribed for members relative to a freehold or leasehold estate as the nature of his qualification may require.

The words "six hundred dollars" shall be substituted for the words "fifty pounds" in all acts and schedules in force relating to the qualifications of members of the House of Assembly, and by this act made applicable to the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

Wherever in any act the words "House of Assembly" occur, the words "Legislative Assembly" shall be substituted therefor, and any such act shall be read and construed as if the words "Legislative Assembly" originally formed part thereof. The words "and from thence to the end of the next session of the General Assembly," or words to the same effect used in any temporary act of this Province not expired before this act shall come into operation, shall be construed to apply to the next session of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

All books, papers, journals, records and documents belonging or in any way relating to the said Legislative Council shall on this act coming into operation, be deposited in the office of the Provincial Secretary of this Province for safe keeping, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Legislative Council and of all other officers thereof, and they are hereby required to deliver into the custody of the said Provincial Secretary all such books, papers, journals, records and documents as shall be in their custody or under their control.

For the first election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly the writs shall be issued in such form and addressed to such returning officer as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall think fit; and the sheriff or returning officer to whom writs are directed under this act shall have like powers as were possessed previous to this act coming into operation by the officer charged with the returning of writs for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly.

Immediately after the day of the return of the writs for the first election of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, the Executive Council of this Province then existing shall cease to exist, and the Lieutenant Governor shall constitute and appoint an Executive Council to be composed of seven members, and every Executive Council thereafter constituted and appointed shall consist of seven members and no more.

The members of the said Legislative Assembly holding the offices of Attorney and Advocate General, Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands, and Commissioner of Public Works, respectively, shall after the coming of this act into operation as heretofore, be members of the Executive Council for the time being.

Any of the powers and duties which have been heretofore, or may be hereafter assigned by law to any of the officers constituting, or who may hereafter constitute the Executive Council, may from time to time, by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, be assigned and transferred, either for a limited period or otherwise to any other of the said officers by name or otherwise.

After this act shall have come into operation the enacting part of all acts passed by the said Legislative Assembly shall commence with the words: "Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island enacts."

The universal esteem in which Justin McCarthy is held by his associates is well expressed in the following editorial paragraph taken from a late English paper:—"Justin McCarthy was entertained at dinner in London last evening. Never was the love of comrades more honestly earned. If there was a secret *plebiscite* taken among the members of the Irish parliamentary party for the palm of popularity, Justin McCarthy is unquestionably the man who would unite the suffrages of most. His irresistible charm of manner, the gay and witty *bonhomme*, which makes him in society one of the most delightful of men; his transparent unselfishness; the cheerfulness with which he has made, without a word or sign, sacrifices at which other men would repine for a lifetime; his superb fidelity in hours of danger; and his grand and simple fearlessness; the eloquence which at times holds the House of Commons spell-bound with admiration and amazement—all combine to endear Justin McCarthy to every man in the party, from the leader to the rawest ensign. His comrades and countrymen will follow his footsteps in America with affectionate interest; and it is perfectly certain that no cultivated section of the American people will be slow in their appreciation of one of the most brilliant of Irishmen and charming of lecturers."

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Parties who purpose attending Justin McCarthy's lectures should secure their tickets early, as they are selling fast.

Our Agent, Mr. McIsaac, will call upon the Herald subscribers in the vicinity of St. Peter's and Morell within a few days, when we bespeak for him a cordial reception.

We understand that our energetic City Surveyor has contracted with the Salvation Army to parade every day during the coming winter, and thus keep the streets well broken.

By the steamer *Clifton*, which sailed yesterday, there were forwarded to the London and Colonial Exhibition, twenty-six packages containing the very best samples of our Grains, Fruits, Roots and Vegetables.

Mr. John Coady, of Newtown, Belfast, who has been in Texas for the last fourteen years, returned home last week on a visit to his friends. He occupies the position of engineer on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad.

Georgetown has another live sensation besides the big potato referred to last week. A railway employe of that town claims, by virtue of being a seventh son, the power of curing diseases. Several patients have come under his treatment and although all have not been cured, yet they "have been done some good."

A correspondent writes suggesting that as the citizens have had an opportunity of judging of the amount of work performed upon our streets and sidewalks this year, as compared with last, the Street Committe should inform the citizens of the amounts of money that have been expended in labor and material in these two years respectively.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. John White, of Tyne Valley Steam Mills, wherein he offers, at reasonable prices, Barrels, Staves, Hoops, Lobster and Cracker Shooks, Shingles and Lumber of all kinds. From what we can learn, Mr. White's material is of excellent quality, and his patrons may rely upon him to give good satisfaction.

The immense flock of sheep which passed through our streets yesterday was the subject of general comment. There were eight hundred and fifty-five splendid animals, owned by Messrs. Blake Brothers, and which that firm were shipping on their own account by the steamer *Clifton* to London for the English market. Competent judges expressed the opinion that, although not the largest in point of numbers, they were the finest shipment ever sent from this Island. It is estimated that, when dressed, they will average 70 lbs. of mutton each.

Mr. James E. Cox, of the Inland Revenue Department, son of Mr. P. D. Cox, C. E., of this city, has been transferred from Halifax to the Charlottetown office. We trust that Inspector Borrodaile, before making the change, temporary though it be, had the good taste and fore-thought to consult Mr. Deputy Collector Dustan, otherwise Mr. B. may get himself into trouble again, for if Mr. D. be as voluble with the pen as he is with the tongue, his documentary charges must be something terrible to reply to.

We are in receipt from Mr. Coombs, publisher, of this city, of a copy of a memoir of Father Vincent de Paul, religious of La Trappe, translated from the original French, by Miss Pope, with a preface by Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish. The memoir is well translated in pure, unaffected English, and will prove highly interesting to numbers in Nova Scotia and this Island. The letter-press is handsomely executed by Mr. Coombs, and a picture of the good Father, obtained by the photo-lithographic process, adorns the opening pages. The work is for sale at the Book Stores.

Boston Markets.—Eggs in light demand; Island firsts 22 to 23c; Potatoes, receipts not so large and prices firmer; Prolifics 50c, Burbanks 48 to 50c., Northern Rose and Hebrons 45 to 48c. There has been a fair trade in Mackerel during the week, and prices unchanged. Dealers are not so anxious to buy, but with light receipts, receivers are not disposed to urge sales. Receipts at Boston for the week foot up 3,554 brls, of which 2,298 brls came from Provincial ports and 654 brls from domestic sources. The fleet landed 6,541 brls at all ports, against 8,472 brls for the corresponding week last year. Total catch to date by the New England fleet 69,776 brls, against 287,239 brls in 1885, and 389,437 brls in 1884. P. E. Island Mackerel rule quiet and steady at $11 to $13 per brl, for unculled, and inspected lots rule at $9 to $10 for No. 3; $11 to $13 for No. 2; and $15 to $16 for ordinary No. 1. Extra No. 1 range up to $25 per brl. Sales of Bay Mackerel in cargo lots at $14.50 per brl, sea packed.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE undersigned will be happy to meet the Electors of the Second Legislative Council District of Queen's County as follows:—

Tuesday, October 26th—Caledonia School House, at 7 p. m.

Wednesday, October 27th—Belle Creek School House, at 7 p. m.

Thursday, October 28th—Eldon Hall, at 7 p. m.

Friday, October 29th—Avondale School House, at 7 p. m.

Saturday, October 30th—Mill View School House, at 7 p. m.

Monday, November 1st—Corran Ban Bridge, at 2 p. m

Tuesday, November 2nd—Tracadie Cross Road School, Lot 36, at 7 p. m.

Wednesday, November 3rd—Mount Stewart Hall, at 7 p. m.

Thursday, November 4th—Mermaid School House, Lot 48 at 7 p. m.

Friday, November 5th—Lake Verde School House, at 2 p. m.

Friday, November 5th—Fort Augustus School House, at 7 p. m.

Saturday, November 6th—Covehead Road School House, at 2 p. m.

Saturday, November 6th—Western Covehead School House, at 7 p. m.

Monday, November 8th—Montague West School House, at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, November 9th—Grand View School House, Murray Harbor Road, at 7 p. m.

All Electors and the Opposition candidates are requested to attend.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Valleyfield, Oct. 20, 1886.
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BIRTHS.

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 6th inst., the wife of Robert C. Higgs, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Somerset Church, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. Father Boyd, assisted by Rev. P. Doyle, Edward Larkins, of Darnley, to Bridget, daughter of Owen Hughes, Somerset.

At New Glasgow, N. S., Oct. 11th, by Rev. John Cameron, assisted by Rev. Alexander Cameron and Rev. E Scott, Rev. William Grant to Miss Elizabeth E. Falconer.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Charles O'Meara, William Clarke, of North Wiltshire, to Bessie A., third daughter of the late William Easton, Ch'town Royalty.

On Oct. 14th, by Rev. Job Shenton, S. G. Corney to Emma J. Way, both of Charlottetown.

At the Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, by the Rev. Father Burke, Mr. James Kane, Teacher, to Miss Jane Murphy, both of Morell Parish.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. William Westaway, of Sturgeon, to Miss Mary Senecebaugh, of Murray Harbor North.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr James Matthew Mooney to Miss Mary Winifred Murphy, both of Charlottetown.

DIED.

At Summerside, on the 7th of October, of consumption, Catherine Peters, third daughter of Gilas Peters, aged 17 years.

At Miminegash, on the 1st inst., of consumption, Margaret Ellen, aged fourteen years, beloved daughter of the late Donald and Lydia McKay.

At Port Hill, on Sept. 19th, Arthur Vernon, only child of Herbert and Mary Yeo, aged one year and five months.

At Port Hill, on the 28th of September, of consumption, Margaret Susan Cann, aged sixteen years.

In Portland, N. B., on the 9th inst., Myrtle Pearl, aged one year, daughter of Nathaniel B. and Rebecca Ward.

At Vernon River, on the 7th inst., Margery, relict of the late John Masters, in the 85th year of her age. She emigrated from Inverness, Scotland, to this Island in 1803, being one (and probably about the last to pass away) of the passengers who came to this country in the well-known emigrant vessel *Polly*. At that time she was five years of age, and accompanied her father, the late Finlay Smith, of Belfast.

At Upton, Dundas, on the 4th inst., of bronchitis, Annie Laura, beloved daughter of John and Susanna Taylor, aged two years and seven months.

On the 15th inst., at her son's residence, Catherine MacNeill, aged 90 years, relict of the late Dugald MacNeill, West River, Lot 65. The deceased was one of the early settlers who emigrated to this Island in the year 1803, from Colonsay, Argyleshire, Scotland.

At his residence, South Orange Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on September 8, of hemorrhage of the lungs Mr. Isaac Templeton, in the 50th year of his age.

At Canoe Cove, Lot 65, August 11th, 1886, Louisa MacDougall, beloved wife of John McKinnon, aged 60 years.

At Seal River, Lot 50, Oct 16, Mary Emmeline, youngest daughter of Edward and Flora Fraser, aged 3 years 10 months and 16 days.

MacKie & Co., distillers, Island of Islay, ship their Islay Blend Whiskey, pure and guaranteed six years old, in full-size bottles, six to the gallon. If people would drink good whiskey like MacKie's Islay Blend, there would be no crime. oct 19,6i

General News.

An extensive fire raged in Eastport, Maine, last week, destroying property to amount of over half a million of dollars.

Justin McCarthy and his wife went to London in 1860 with $50. His "History of our Times" realized him $35,000.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in Sydney, Cape Breton, last Wednesday night, lasting ten seconds. It created considerable sensation but did no damage.

Queen Christina of Spain has commuted the death sentence of the condemned insurgents and has also freed the Cuban slaves from the remainder of their terms of servitude.

Great distress exists in Labrador. Only about 3,000 barrels of herring have been taken on the coast this summer, as compared with a catch of 100,000 barrels during average seasons. Codfish are only one-third the usual catch, but the quantity of salmon taken was fully equal to the average.

Texas despatches state that the most extensive and destructive fires ever known in the Indian Territory are sweeping over the prairies. Millions of acres of rich grazing lands are now barren, charred wastes. Large numbers of cattle have been burned to death and immense quantities of hay destroyed.

The terrible storm of wind and rain which sw