

THE HERALD

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The Legislative Session.

As will be seen by reference to the list of acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature, no Government measure of any great importance was enacted. Of the twenty-four Acts passed a large number pertain to incorporation of private companies and such like. These bills in their passage through the House required no great length of time for their discussion; but the time, to about the usual length of the session was consumed. In the early days of the session very little work was done; very little was ready to do. The Government caused a great amount of time to be wasted, in consequence of their unpreparedness to go on with the public business. But when the budget was presented and the time for voting the public monies had arrived, everything was then to be rushed, information was withheld, and criticism of public affairs was curtailed as far as possible. The public accounts committee never met, notwithstanding the repeatedly expressed desires and urgent requests of the Opposition. Information regarding upwards of \$3,000 spent in connection with the justice department last year, was peremptorily refused. This is information that the people should have, and which the people will demand of the Government with no uncertain voice, when the proper time comes. The conduct of the Government regarding the public accounts committee is unprecedented. Such Committees investigate and report in all the other legislatures of the Dominion. In the Dominion Parliament, where quarterly and monthly reports of departments are made, the public accounts committee makes a thorough investigation of public matters and tables an exhaustive report. But here, the Government absolutely refuse to furnish such information and prevent the committee appointed by themselves to do any work or make any report. Such conduct as this cannot be tolerated for any length of time, and the Government, we feel sure, will soon find this out. Notwithstanding the admission of a deficit of nearly twenty thousand dollars to start with, the Government have made several increases in salaries of public servants. From this, it may fairly be judged that the outlook for our financial condition is deplorable. The Opposition, under the leadership of Mr. Mathieson, did excellent work; castigated the Government and held them up to public condemnation for their glaring mismanagement of our public affairs and their tyrannical conduct in refusing legitimate information when properly requested so to do. But by force of numbers right was frequently trampled upon and might prevailed. Before another session the Government will have to appeal to the high court of public opinion. That will be the opportunity of the electors, that will be the time to avenge the public wrongs perpetrated by the Government. If the electors are true to themselves, and desirous of preventing our Province from coming to irretrievable financial ruin, they will send the Government to the rightabout, and consign them to the political death which they have so richly deserved.

Sessional Notes.

The budget debate was resumed on Monday evening April 25th and continued till after midnight. Mr. McKinnon delivered an excellent speech; and severely and pointedly criticized the conduct of the Government in their running of public affairs in general. He was particularly severe on the Commissioner of Agriculture for his mismanagement of the department entrusted to him. Hon. Mr. Gordon, in a cogent, logical and eloquent speech showed up the Government's short comings. The doleful tone of the budget speech, the increase of the public debt, and the bad condition of our roads were sharply animadverted upon. He concluded his speech by moving the following amendment: "Resolved that all after the word 'that' be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'This House regrets that the committee on Public Accounts has not yet submitted its report to this House, and that this House is not sufficiently informed to justify it in granting supply.'" Mr. Kelly seconded the resolu-

tion in amendment, and it was vigorously supported by Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Mathieson took the Government strongly to task for refusing to have the Public Accounts Committee called together. The Opposition have refused access to many statements of public expenditure. They want to go back to the country feeling that they have done their duty; that they have done what was right. They ask for nothing unreasonable; but they demand the information to which the country is entitled. He moved the adjournment of the debate; but the Government voted down the motion. The debate was then continued by Mr. McIsaac, and others, when the motion to adjourn the debate was again refused by the Opposition and again refused by the Government. Finally Mr. Gordon's amendment was negatived and the motion to go into committee of supply was carried, by a vote of 13 to 9, two opposition members being absent from the House. After a short time in committee the House adjourned.

In committee of supply on Tuesday, the Leader of the Opposition and other opposition members had the Government on the griddle most of the afternoon on the matter of the 3,000 and odd dollars over expenditure in the department of justice during 1902. When Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government to give him a plain answer, "Yes" or "No," the Premier declined to reply. The Leader of the Opposition wanted to know how much of this sum Mr. Palmer got; but no answer was given by Mr. Peters. It was pointed out by the Opposition that the fear of unearthing this information was the motive for refusing to call the Public Accounts committee together. The Government were most severely scored on this point; but it mattered not how much they were goaded, they refused to give the information or bring the committee together. Here was strong evidence of the Government's guilt and fear of exposure. But the electorate will demand information on these matters, and the Government will then find out they cannot continue to deceive and blindfold the people.

When the motion for the Speaker to leave the chair and the House go into committee to further consider of the supply to be granted to His Majesty was made on Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Mathieson moved a resolution in amendment, condemning the policy of the Government on several matters of its policy. All authorities on procedure sanction this as a proper motion to make, and such motions have previously been made in our Legislature. But Mr. Speaker Read, on the advice of the Government majority unceremoniously ruled the amendment out of order. The House then went into committee and the debate was continued all the afternoon and evening.

The debate in committee of supply was continued Thursday and Thursday evening till about midnight, when the committee rose and reported the resolutions agreed to. The bill founded on the resolutions was introduced, read a first time and, on suspension of the rule, read a second time.

Most of the time of the House on Friday was taken up with the consideration of private bills, third readings, and a general winding up of the business of the Session. At the evening sitting, Mr. Mathieson introduced the following resolution, of which he had previously given notice: RESOLVED, That this House regrets that the estimates of expenditure recommended by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor will greatly exceed the estimated revenue of the current year and condemns the policy of the Government in failing to make revenue and expenditure meet. And further this House condemns the Government on the following grounds: (1) That notwithstanding that the Act authorizing the imposition of excess duties was passed upon the express understanding that the money arising therefrom should constitute a special fund for the maintenance of the insane and poor, no such fund has been established and the said moneys have been used as ordinary revenues. (2) That the Government though authorized by Statute to borrow \$175,000 only have borrowed money in excess of that sum in violation of the Statute and without giving the lenders thereof any security therefor. (3) That the Government has failed to enforce the law intended to protect the stock-raisers of this Province against importations of diseased cattle, have mismanaged the stock farm and sold therefrom stock at prices far below the market value by private sale contrary to law. (4) That the Debenture Sinking Fund of this Province is in an unsatisfactory condition and in the case of \$35,000 of these debentures the Sinking Fund is growing less every year. (5) That the law with respect to the public schools of this Province has been systematically violated and the school system of this Province has been greatly injured by the present Government. (6) That the Public Works of this Province have been neglected and the moneys appropriated therefor by this House have been improvidently and wastefully expended. That the system has to a large extent been abandoned and in some cases the Officers of the Government are themselves contractors. (7) That the Government is responsible for having introduced and passed in this House a Statute setting

free candidates from responsibility for corrupt acts of their agents except in certain cases which had the effect of preventing the trial of election petitions then pending against members of the Government and their supporters in this House, and this House is of opinion that the said Statute should be repealed and a stringent election law enacted in its stead at the present session of this House. (8) That the Public Accounts of this Province have been improperly kept and large sums owing by this Province at the close of the last fiscal year have been concealed and for several years past a most reprehensible practice has prevailed of paying out large sums of money for purposes never authorized by this House. (9) That the Government have permitted the Public Money to be unlawfully taken by their associates in the Government and contrary to law and the Government has refused to disclose the sums so paid and taken and no attempt at restitution has been made by the off ending par ties or sought by the Government.

He supported the resolution in an admirable speech in which he exposed the mal-administration and general wrong doing of the Government. The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. J. McDonald, and supported by Mr. McIsaac and other members of the Opposition. The Government put up Captain Read to move an amendment, and later on adjourned the debate and near revived it.

On Saturday, some matters of routine and third readings occupied the attention of the House for a couple of hours. At 2:30 the House was prorogued, as noticed elsewhere.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. The week in Parliament saw the passing of the resolution favoring the adoption of the amended Grand Trunk Pacific contract. The government forces swallowed the changes one and all, despite the fact that at the last session of Parliament, they had declared every provision wiped out by the new contract to be in the interests of the country and the people. There were 116 Liberals in the House when the division was taken, but it is a regrettable fact, that while the question was under discussion, not half of those who voted away \$150,000,000 of the public funds found time to be present and gather information as to the wisdom of engaging Canada in this gigantic project, and to a railway company to the exclusion of the Intercolonial Railway.

They recorded their votes at the bidding of the party whip. They cared not a jot for the propriety of the deal. Their leader had engaged to do something to raise an immense election fund and the men behind him responded. Not until the last stages of the debate were the government forced to admit that they had concealed information which shows that the country is pledged to pay out of the treasury for the Grand Trunk, millions of dollars additional in spot cash. The Minister of Railways was shut out from the discussion and the Premier, who closed the debate, did not offer a word in defence of his proposals, but confined himself to making a frenzied appeal to his supporters to vote and vote for the Government. The conclusion of the first stage of the job, an ending neither edifying or advantageous to the country. In condemnation of the scheme, and in favor of a railway for the people, Messrs. Pope, Roche (Marquette), Pringle, Henderson, Wilmot, Hughes (Victoria), Kemp, Lefurgey, Thompson (North Grey), Barker, Alcorn and Bell delivered strong and well prepared speeches. The resolution then went to the committee of the whole House, and passed, after which a bill embodying the amendments was introduced.

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE PEOPLE. The importance of the extension of the Intercolonial to the Pacific should not be lost on those who are not now in a position to take advantage of the exceedingly low freight rates prevailing on government owned lines in this country. It has frequently been pointed out by Hon. A. G. Blair, the greatest railway authority in Canada, that along the line of the Intercolonial the saving in freight rates to the people, as compared to those living in sections where government ownership is unknown, means hundred of thousands of dollars each year in the pockets of the former and favored class. The present Minister of Railways has repeatedly expressed the same belief. Added to the testimony of these two strongest railway experts to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party since 1896, is the practical experience of government control of rates in Manitoba, which saved last year to the freight shippers that province \$1,000,000. In the Maritime Provinces, the same conditions prevail to a very great extent along the line of the Intercolonial. Mr. Emmerson, in his speech on the G. T. P. deal last year, pointed out that the people of Ontario, in an indirect way, enjoyed certain advantages from the rates in force on the government road. How much more would this favored treatment be applied to the provinces not now included in the Intercolonial system, if the government were to build and operate a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific? The Conservative party stand for the immediate construction of such a road. They believe that, removed from the harmful influence of politics, it could not only be made to largely reduce the freight rates

now prevailing along the line, but would be money in the pocket of the country. The Liberal party is opposed to any scheme which will prevent the carrying out of the contract with the G. T. P. promoters. If such a change as that proposed by the Conservative party were carried out by the Liberal party, the Grand Trunk Railway Company would have to be again consulted, and have to do this, the government is willing to abandon, for a century at least, a policy so promising to a reduction of the people's burdens. "On to the Pacific with the Intercolonial, and as soon as possible," is the motto of the Conservative party.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT. On July 30th, 1903, Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech on the original Grand Trunk Pacific contract, declared most emphatically that the work proposed by the government was a work of today and not of to-morrow. He endeavored to show that the country west of Lake Superior could not endure a delay of twenty-four hours in the construction of the proposed new railway. But that theory has been exploded by the action of the Premier himself in extending the term of construction long beyond the period of construction which he pronounced to be in the interests of the country. July 30th, 1903, has almost seen another year, but according to the testimony of the men who lead the Liberal party, nothing has been done to further the building of the line which the first minister of Canada said was indispensable to the growth of this country. On March 17th, 1904, Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, informed Mr. Barker, the member for Hamilton, that there were no "interim and other reports, plans, maps, accounts, statements, papers, documents, and correspondence in possession of the government, relating to the western and eastern divisions of the proposed trans-continental railway." On March 23rd, Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, received an answer to the same effect. Further than that, the Minister of Railways informed the House of Commons during the present session, that so far as the present government was concerned, it did not know of a single individual who had been engaged in carrying out the work proposed. Here is another instance in which the administration has failed to keep faith with the electors. Sir Wilfrid either believed his words of July 30th, 1903, or he was deceiving those who placed him in power. Accepting the former view of the case, he has abandoned a policy which he considers to be necessary for the proper development of the west. Taking the latter view, the Premier has simply added another to a long list of inconsistencies. Neither credible to the leader of Canadian affairs, it is a proper policy which calls for the support of either argument.

WHAT LAURIER SAID TO BLAIR. "What must have been the attitude of my right honorable friend when he offered the chairmanship of the railway to me, and to my friend Mr. Blair? What was the interview which took place? No account of it has been divulged to the public. We can only draw upon our imaginations and I would suppose that my right honorable friend must have addressed the ex-Minister of Railways and Canals in some such words as these: 'Sir, you have declared that you are the most suitable person to appoint as chairman of the great commission. If my friend, Mr. Blair, should have a little modest hesitation in accepting the position, my right honorable friend could proceed as follows, and I suppose he must have proceeded as follows: He could have said: 'Especially is this a suitable appointment since we also have declared that you are acting from unworthy and improper motives, since we have declared that you resigned because we were afraid to entrust you with the expenditure of public money upon a great enterprise such as this, and because you are a man of narrow views, small and shifty, swayed by passion and prejudice, and unworthy to possess the honors of the shoe of the prime minister. In view of all this you are an eminently proper person to appoint as chairman of this high judicial tribunal.'"

"Well, I suppose that my right honorable friend the prime minister, having placed all these considerations fairly and full before Mr. Blair, must smelt it all up in this way: In view of all this you are an eminently proper person to appoint as the chairman of this high judicial tribunal which shall deal perhaps more than any tribunal in the country with the rights and with the lives of the people."—Mr. R. L. Borden, in his address on debate of the speech from the throne.

BLAIR ENDORSES CONSERVATIVE POLICY. Hon. A. G. Blair, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares to be the greatest railway man in Canada, says in a confidential, signed memorandum to the Government, under date of December 10th, 1902: "There is one certain means of putting the Intercolonial upon an interest-paying basis, and that is by the extension of its line. The Montreal extension has done much, but a further extension will do more. While the Government railway has captured the larger part of the traffic originating in Montreal and destined for inland eastern and even export points, it has no connections west and is allowed to take only what traffic the two corporate railways do not care to retain themselves. All winter shipments from the west ordinarily reach the seaports of St. John or Portland via the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, respectively, and, although the Intercolonial is fairly well placed to carry freight to Halifax and St. John, it must always remain excluded from that portion of the business arising west of Montreal, so long as present conditions continue. "The undersigned has long held the opinion that a port on the Georgian Bay should be reached by the Intercolonial, and thus a connection had with the Canadian Northern by water transport, open and practicable for four months or six weeks longer than canal navigation,

The Canadian Northern would gladly co-operate with the Government railway, as it has no other railway connection nor any interest antagonistic to the Government system. Duluth and Chicago would be in touch with the Intercolonial, and direct through rates could be arranged to Montreal or Lewis during the summer season, and to St. John and Halifax during the winter. By the construction of storage elevators on a sufficient scale to hold grain in quantities not going forward until navigating closed, a large and ever-increasing traffic would be easy over Canadian territory and by government railway to the ocean through the gateways of Halifax and St. John. "The advantage of such extension to the Intercolonial can hardly be over-estimated. If the Canada Atlantic system were acquired a traffic-producing section of the country, with a growing local business already created would be found on the western portion of the line; while St. John, Halifax and Sydney at the other end would equalize the existing conditions and carry the intermediate section—a section which, it is only fair to say, has within the last few years shown signs of considerable progress and before the lapse of many years may be expected to be self-sustaining.

News of the War.

Paris, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Matin says: I learn from a sure source that the Vladivostok squadron yesterday sank four Japanese transports which were conveying four thousand men. Chicago, April 27.—A cable to the News from Kobe says: Under full steam a strong squadron of Japanese torpedo boats was observed this morning making their way northward in the Japanese sea. It is believed the vessels were on their way to attempt to cut off the Russians squadron that appeared at Wansoo on the east coast of Korea yesterday.

London, April 27.—No further news from the seat of war has reached London since the confirmation of the reported Japanese reverse on the Yalu. Stirring news is hourly expected both from the regions of the Yalu and Vladivostok. Liao Yung, April 28.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu River north of Eulijio, charged on the night of April 27th the Russian position near Liao Yung village on the Manchurian bank of the river. They were repulsed but the loss is not known. Two gunboats steamed up the river to support the Japanese when the Russian's field battery opened upon them resulting in a duel which lasted twenty minutes. The Russian fire was too hot and the gunboats were forced to turn and retreat. The Japanese were facilitated in crossing by the occupation of the island of Samsaldai.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—A Russian torpedo boat sank the Japanese military transport Kinsubumora of four thousand tons on Tuesday night, with all on board with the exception of seventeen officers and twenty soldiers, sixty-five of whom died and eighty-five were wounded. The others who refused to surrender went to the bottom with the ship. St. Petersburg, April 23.—The operations of the Vladivostok squadron have revived the spirits of the people who have been downcast since the destruction of the Petropavlovsk, and the consequent confinement of the remnant of the Russian fleet to the harbor. The Port of the Russian navy doing something effective in the offensive, appeals to the popular mind which is unable to appreciate the inactivity of the fine ships of the Vladivostok squadron. It is generally recognized that the Russian fleet is not more than frightened the Japanese and content them to exercise greater care in their military movements, as the sinking of a few transports or even cruisers will have no effect on the result of the war. Moreover he is bound by his instructions not to risk his ships by an attempt being to keep them safe for an attack with the Baltic fleet when it arrives in the Pacific.

The various rumors regarding the sinking of the military transport Kinsin Maru. One report has it that the vessel was sunk aboard the transport when she went down, but the Admiralty insists that there were only 200. The papers are highly indignant over the affair and may relieve Japan and order him to be court martialled. This report lacks confirmation in responsible circles where it is said that no other course could be pursued and that the Admiral only did what was his duty in refusing to surrender and adopted a hostile attitude.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Disappointment prevails in St. Petersburg over official despatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu River have yet a few days to run. The Associated Press has obtained from the General Staff the following clear statement of the situation: "Before beginning the passage of the Yalu the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. The total force is 100,000. The Japanese then commenced the passage of the river, and it is realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing. The Japanese front extended from Wajia as far as Kustun over eighty miles. We fancy the possibility that they would cross at both the places and all we could hope was to harass and impede them. "The Japanese crossed at least at two points. Their first attempt to force a passage near Chang Chie Kwang, twenty miles above Wujia, near Siapoussikhe on the Ponsnik, a tributary of the Yalu, was successful. This is important because a road leads from Siapoussikhe northeast to Kwan Tien, which commands one of the roads to Mukden. On the stream near Sndlagon the Japanese were practically unopposed. At Turuchon, lower down, our outposts fired a few shots at the Japanese, but they destroyed the mooring and wrecked the pontoons. The enemy was thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss. Still further down the stream the Japanese made a third attempt to cross. "We do not think that the Japanese will attempt to land at Takushan or Tatung, but now that they have crossed the Yalu. The object of such landing has been to cause a diversion so as to enable the Japanese to cross the river. Takushan is not a good strategic point."

Port Arthur, April 30.—All is quiet here. Paris, April 29.—The Tamps correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: A Russian column is about twenty miles from Gansun where the Japanese garrison has fortified itself. The Vladivostok squadron supports the movement of the Russian column. Some skirmishes have occurred on the right bank of the Yalu, resulting favorably to the Russians. Thus far only the advance guard of the Japanese has crossed the River, but the passage of the entire Japanese army is imminent.

London April 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent asserts that the Russian cruisers slipped past the Japanese squadron during the fog and regained the harbor Vladivostok. This is the only additional news that has reached London concerning the Vladivostok Squadron. No further details have yet been received regarding the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinsin Maru which incident is much commented upon here as proving that the Japanese placed too great confidence in their command of the sea, and there is no doubt that it will induce greater vigilance on their part. There is some inclination to criticize the action of Rear Admiral Yezou, but most of this morning's papers prefer to await the details of a affair before passing judgment upon it. The report that the Japanese have occupied Kintien Cheng has been confirmed. According to the Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent, the whole country outside the Great Wall is abnormally flooded and any move of the land forces is impracticable for the present. There are many beauty spots in Japan as will be seen from accompanying illustrations. The atmosphere in that country is peculiar, and causes everything to stand forth with an extraordinary vividness. Nature has done her work after the fashion of the artist, and does her work well. Interesting indeed are the views of a country which occupies so prominent a place in the world's attention at present. St. Petersburg, May 2.—The General Staff, according to operations on the Yalu River, is as follows: At four o'clock Sunday morning the Japanese field batteries, with 49 guns, opened fire upon our position at Turuchon, and our troops posted near Potielitskiy. The overwhelming superiority of the Japanese artillery, and the heavy losses inflicted on our troops occupying these positions, made it clear to General Kuroki that it was impossible to hold Turuchon. In the forenoon of April 30th, and still five in the afternoon, the Japanese moved on the left bank where they had posted field and siege guns. They fired two thousand projectiles the same day. In the forenoon the Japanese recrossed the Yalu attacking our troops on the heights near the village of Khasan and turning our left flank. Owing to the great superiority of the Japanese forces we retreated to a position near the village of Potielitskiy. Tokio, May 2.—A Supplemental report from General Kuroki covering Sunday's fighting says: "The Russian made two stands. The enemy's strength included all third division, two regiments, sixth division, one cavalry brigade, about forty quick firing guns, and eight machine guns. I am informed that Major Kashtalinsky commanded the third division of East Siberian Rifles and Lieut. General Samich commander Zorod Siberian army corps were wounded. Our casualties numbered about seven hundred and over eight hundred Russians were killed. St. Petersburg, April 30.—The official declaration that Russia will not tolerate the mediation or intervention of a third power either during or after the war, receives a commendation from all classes of the community here. The circular note is reproduced in every newspaper in the empire. It is felt that Russia now has committed herself before the world to a determination to fight the war to the bitter end, and then permit no interference when she makes terms with the enemy. While commended these great courage is manifested as to how this far reaching decision of Russia will be received by the other powers.

Paris, April 30.—A number of American financiers are now here. One of the most prominent, who is in a position to know, said today that a Russian loan probably will be made before long, at five per cent, for three years, the bonds selling at between 97 and 98. The total amount is understood to be between \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000. This will be in the usual form of a loan, but will be through short term notes or bonds. London, May 3.—According to the Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent, the bulk of the supplies of the Russian army are being conveyed to Feng Huan Cheng. The ice-breakers were expected to commence the attack on the harbor, Manchurian Administration of waterway has issued a notice that the Ussuri and Sungari Rivers will soon open. The ice is rapidly breaking up on the Amur.

Legislature Prorogued. The Legislature was prorogued with the usual ceremonies on Saturday afternoon by His Honor Lieutenant Governor McIntyre. His Honor assented to the following bills: An Act to amend 56 Victoria Chapter 1 intitled "An Act respecting the Legislature." An Act to Amend An Act further to amend "The Country Courts" Amendment Act, 1878." An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Christian Church in Summerside." An Act to Incorporate "The Maritime Steamship Company." An Act to Incorporate "The Grand View Public Hall Company." An Act to amend "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations." An Act to Incorporate "J. D. Laphorn & Company, Limited." An Act to Incorporate "The Island Tug Company." An Act to amend "The Prince Edward Island Dental Act." An Act to amend "The City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act." (3 Edward VII Cap. XVII.) An Act to Amend "The Summerside Incorporation Act, 1903." An Act to Incorporate "The New Glasgow Christian Church." An Act to Incorporate "Charlotte-town Council No. 824 Knights of Columbus." An Act to Amend "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Mount Stewart Presbyterian Church." An Act to Incorporate "The Rogers Hardware Company, Limited." An Act respecting certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery. An Act to amend the Public Schools Act of 1877. An Act to Incorporate St. Patrick's Hall Company. An Act to further amend the Absent Debtors Act. An Act respecting appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates. An Act respecting certain departments of the Public Service. The Appropriation Bill. The Act to extend North River Road, and add to Victoria Park, was reserved by His Honor for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. Following is the speech of the Lieutenant Governor on closing: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: At the conclusion of your Legislative duties for the present Session I have much pleasure in congratulating you upon the useful measures you have enacted. I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for carrying on of the Public Service of this Province, and I assure you that the moneys will be disbursed with due regard to economy. In taking leave of you I must express my earnest hope that the labors of the Session will under Divine blessing materially benefit this province.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

The Latest Ladies' Hats! AT Stanley Bros. On Saturday We Opened an Elegant Lot of Black, White and Colored Chipand Chiffon Hats. These are the very newest shapes and represent the tip top of style. We Would Like to Show You These Hats. You cannot help but like them. The most fastidious can get suited here, and the prices are most reasonable. Miss Jackson, Our New Milliner, Is turning out splendid work. Give her a trial order. We guarantee you satisfaction or no sale.

Special Sale OF Washable Silks! At 25c. per yard. Saturday morning we place on sale a line of very pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at the very low price of 25c. per yd.

New Kid Gloves! We are now showing our new kid gloves in all the New & Leading Shades \$1.10 and \$1.35. SPECIAL SHOWING OF Ready-to-Wear HATS! On Saturday morning. Be sure and see them.

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