Beside the increased expenditure for exhibitions, we erected large and commodious buildings on the Stock Farm at a heavy cost. That outlay was absolutely necessary, as the old buildings were a disgrace to the Province. From the figures which I have submitted to the House, hon. members will see that we saved the public money on controllable expenditures, and spent it on items which were uncontrollable, such as Education, Hospital for the Insane, &c. Under the former head, the amount saved was no less than $641,558 39. That large saving was effected by economy and careful management in reference to all those items, under which the expenditure was controllable. It is true, that for a few years after coming into power, we levied some taxes, but they were very small when compared with those imposed by the Davies Government. We found this course necessary in order to pay off the deficit handed down to us by our predecessors. The Davies Government expended a large sum of money, about $14,000, in macadamizing roads, without a vote of the legislature. It is true that the service was a good one, but the expenditure should not have been made without a vote of the people's representatives. A large portion of the public money was squandered by them in various ways. They had a much larger revenue than we now have, at their disposal; but if we examine their accounts we shall find that they expended very much less than we do on those branches of the public service from which the people generally receive the largest benefits. A large portion of their revenue was taken from the pockets of the people under the Assessment Act. The following will show how their revenue was increased from that source and through the Land Office receipts, which were then much larger than at present.

Under the Davies Government there were the following receipts from Land Tax and Land Office:—

1877—Old Land Tax	$	12,864 52
Collected under Assessment		45,583 59
	$	58,448 11
Receipts from Land Office		78,686 62
Total	$	137,134 73
1878—Taxes	$	38,834 68
Land Office Receipts		54,379 42
Totals	$	93,214 10
Total for 1877 and 1878	$	239,348 83

Average receipts from Land Office and taxes	$	115,174 41

If the receipts from the Land Office are purely capital, as our opponents assert, our predecessors used up those moneys at a very rapid rate indeed. It is true that after we came into power we found it necessary to continue the operation of the Assessment Act in order to meet the heavy liabilities handed down to us; but by far the largest portion of our revenue was raised by collecting the debts due the Province from the Dominion Government. Among those items were the pier money, amount due for pensions, penitentiary prisoners, &c. As soon, however, as we made an attempt to secure the payment of these amounts, we were opposed by the Opposition in this House, and the organ of their party. The latter declared that we had no piers in this Province, and that we had only wharves. The policy of that party was purely one of obstruction. The Government persevered, however, and collected a large portion of the sums due the Province, amounting in all to about $100,000. They felt that it was due to themselves and to the people of that Province that they should pursue that course. In the absence of the construction, in this Province of any great public works by the General Government, and the expenditure of very large sums of money on the railways of other sections of the Dominion, over and above the sums agreed upon when we entered Confederation, the Government concluded that we were entitled to a proportionate share of the extra expenditure. Having laid their case before the Federal Government, in 1886, an additional subsidy was granted this Province, during the session of the Dominion Parliament of 1887, of $20,000 per year. Capitalizing that sum at four per cent., it represents $500,000; and at five per cent., $400,000. It is true that such capital cannot be withdrawn; but that is rather an advantage than otherwise. I have made these preliminary remarks in order to show how the present Government have managed public affairs since they came into power, and also to show how the finances of the Province at present stand.

It now becomes my duty to make a few remarks on the Estimates on the table of the House. These Estimates have been in the hands of hon. members for some days, and no doubt all have made themselves familiar with the proposed expenditure for the current year. The estimates are a little larger than those of last year, and amount to $278,272. The expenditure for the first department of the public service, viz., the Administration of Justice, is put down at $20,057. One item of that estimate has been increased, viz., Fees and Disbursements in the Supreme Court, from $4,000 last year to $5,000 this year. This is owing to a costly trial, now proceeding, the prosecution in connection with which has caused considerable expenditure. The item for Crown Prosecutions in Magistrate's courts has, also, been increased to the extent of $100, on account of a more than ordinarily lengthy case which has been before the courts. Such a case may not occur again for a long time to come. Owing to the provision made last session the chief clerks of the County Courts were dispensed with during the last half of the past year; consequently, only half a year's salary for each official was saved. The saving this year will commence with the 1st of January; therefore, the estimates for salaries of County Court clerks is still less than that of last year. The sum set down for coroner's inquests last year was found to be too small, and has, consequently, been increased by $100, making $200 in all. The estimate for Executive Council is $500, which is the same as that for last year. The sum of $5000 is put down for elections. The estimates for education for this year is $108,000. This item includes the sum of $400 as salary for half a year of an additional professor for Prince of Wales College. The difficulty with which the Government have had to contend, was that they required a man qualified to give agricultural instruction, as well as to take charge of a class in the College. But we now have an offer from a very efficient man, a graduate of McGill University, and who has also attended the Agricultural Institution at Guelph, Ontario. This gentleman will be able to teach the higher branches of Prince of Wales College, and give lectures and lessons in agriculture as well. Salaries to district teachers are set down at $99,000, and bonuses to same at $2,000. We now come to exhibitions. Hon. members are aware that we entered a contract last year, with the Driving Park and Exhibition Association for the future management of Provincial Exhibitions, for a period of five years. The old grant was only $1,000 and we agreed to give the Company $1,000 more on condition that they would expend $1,000 in prizes. This will, no doubt be a great incentive to farmers to further improvement in their stock, and will prove an inducement to them to enter into competition at these Exhibitions. There is no doubt that the Provincial Exhibition, under the new management, will attract agriculturists from all parts of the Province. The vote last year to County Exhibitions was only $600; but we propose to increase that amount to $1000, on condition that the County raises $200. Of course any Association that may take this matter in hand will have to give the Government some guarantee that their portion will be raised and expended for exhibition purposes, before receiving the additional subsidy. The Government believe in encouraging agriculture as much as possible, and have therefore dealt as liberally as possible with that matter. For the consolidation of the laws we propose to vote the sum of $4000. This is a new item, the accounts for which are not yet adjusted, but we believe the amount now asked for will cover it. We propose to increase the grant to the Institution for the Blind at Halifax, N. S., to the extent of $50, as it has been brought to our notice that we have not been contributing our fair share for the maintenance of the blind from this Province. Last year there was another new item, under the head of Unforeseen, but of a nature to obtain the vote last year being $1000, and this year $4000. This sum is expected to cover the cost of the Commission appointed to investigate and report on the Public Land Office and Public Works. The vote for the steamers Elin and Southport was based upon the actual account of cost of repairs made on both boats. This year, extensive repairs have been made on the Elin, which has been provided with a new deck and a new condenser, and is now, therefore, a comparatively new boat. A grant, equal to that of last year, is proposed for the repairs required on Government House, viz., $300. I am afraid we shall not be able to make many repairs on that building with that small sum; but we do not propose to expend much money upon it at present. The present incumbent of the office of Lieutenant Governor does not at present reside in the building, and if he will not live there during the summer, there will, of course, be no repairs. The grant proposed for ferry slips and piers, this year, is $7000, against $3000 voted last year. This is in pursuance of our policy to keep in repair certain wharves, pending the settlement of the dispute with the Dominion Government respecting them. Some of the old wharves are going down altogether; but not many of those wharves, which are really much used, require much repair. Our policy is to maintain the structures which still exist. MacAulay's Wharf, in Belfast, is one of those structures, and there are others that I might name, in other sections of the Province. We assume that wherever a wharf has really been of great utility to the people residing in its vicinity, they have not permitted it to go down. For roads, culverts and small bridges, the vote last year was $17,000; this is now increased to $18,000. The item for fuel, light and repairs, for Provincial Building has been increased by the sum of $500, in order to meet necessary expenses. In order to cover the cost of printing the Consolidated Statutes, $15,000 is put down under the head of Miscellaneous. The total amount of the estimated expenditure for the year is $278, 272. That is a large sum, and ways and means must be found wherewith to meet it. It is a comparatively easy matter to prepare an estimate of expenditure but it is not always so easy to provide a revenue to cover it. Owing to the withdrawal from our capital at Ottawa of the sum of $200,000 during the past year, our subsidy this year will not be quite so large as previously. As subsidy from the Dominion Government we expect to receive the sum of $183,519.87. From the Public Lands Office we received, last year, only $27,539.20; but that was an exceptionally poor year, our crops being far below the average. The disturbance in the Land Office, also, contributed to a heavy shortage in the receipts from the sale of lands. Heavy charges were made by the Opposition and their press against the Government on account of the defalcations which took place in that office; but the investigation which has been held and the report made by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, have completely exonerated the head of the Public Lands Department, the clerks in the office and the late Mr. McKinnon from all blame, and have proved that the late Robert A. Strong was the guilty party. During the present year we expect to have better crops and no defalcations, and that the receipts from the Land Office will be, at least, $35,000. During the year 1889, we received from that source no more than would pay the interest on the money due the public treasury. From the Provincial Secretary's office, we shall probably receive $1100, and from the Prothonotary's office $2,000. The estimate of receipts from the office of the Registrar of Deeds is $6,000. The fees from that office have been swelling up during the past few years, and it is probable that during the present year they will exceed the sum named. Other estimates of receipts are as follows: County Courts $1,700; Hospital for the Insane, $1,600; Prince of Wales College, $200; Private Bills, $100; Peddlers' Licenses, $900; Fines and Penalties, $200; Venders' Licenses, $280; Ferries (Southport, West River and Rocky Point) $5,000; Miscellaneous, $200; total, $27,799.86. Deducting this sum from the estimated expenditure we have a shortage of $40,472.14. We propose to meet this balance with a certain sum of money which we expect to receive from the Dominion Government. You are aware that we announced it as part of our policy, before the late election, that we would use every possible effort to collect the amounts due this Province, before resorting to direct taxation. That policy we intend to carry out, and with that end in view a delegation visited Ottawa to press our claims upon the Federal Government. We believe that we have been successful, and that this Province is entitled to receive a considerable addition to its subsidy. I think it is due to the farmers of this Province that no heavy taxes should be levied until our account with the Dominion, respecting existing claims, has been settled. We enter tain very good hopes that we shall be successful in our present application. We have several good claims against the Dominion Government, and if we receive justice with respect to them, it will be many years before we shall have to resort to direct taxation. Our predecessors resorted to taxation when they might have collected the sum of $100,000 from the Federal Government on account of debts then due us from that source. When this Province entered Confederation, the Dominion Government entered into a solemn compact with us that they would maintain continuous steam communication, winter and summer, between this Island and the mainland. This agreement has never been fulfilled.

Some of our opponents may say we have no claims against the Dominion Government because the steamer Stanley has been so successful since she has been placed on that route. But this fact will not apply to the period prior to the time that steamer began her work. We know that for many years the compact entered into with this Province was not fulfilled, and we are therefore entitled to the payment of a large sum of money for that non-fulfilment. The Dominion Government also agreed to expend the interest on our proportionate share of the fishery award among the fishermen of this Province. This agreement has also been violated. We have a further claim upon the Federal Government for expenditure on the Public Works of the other Provinces, to the extent of $100,000,000, over and above the sum estimated at the time this Province entered Confederation. Our terms of union were entered into on the understanding that the cost of railways constructed by the Federal Government, and the subsidies to other lines, would not exceed a certain fixed sum. But that estimate has been far exceeded, and as we do not receive the same advantages from those railways as are received by the people of the other Provinces the Dominion Government will recoup us or give us a lump sum of money in order to place us in the same position as other parts of the Dominion. The Federal Government have already recognized this principle, and have said that owing to our isolated position, we are entitled to some consideration on account of the excess of expenditure on the public works of the other Provinces. They have said to us that when we entered Confederation we were informed that the cost of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways would be $58,000,000, and on that understanding this Island joined the Dominion. As, however, that estimate has been far exceeded, to which we are entitled from the General Government should be correspondingly increased. They have already given us an additional subsidy of $20,000 per year, as a portion of the sum which we have a right to receive. I will read the report of the sub-Committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion on that very matter. They laid down certain points with respect to the position of the rest of the Dominion and of this Province as follows:—

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorial dated 27th September, 1886, from the Government of P. E. Island, relative to the financial arrangement existing between that Province and the Dominion of Canada."

The sub-Committee of Council to whom the memorial was referred, state that they have duly considered the statements therein contained, and they have also had a conference on the subject with the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of the Island Government; and after due consideration they beg to recommend to Council, that for the reasons hereinafter set forth, an additional annual subsidy of $20,000 be granted to that province, so long as the authority to levy duties upon imports remains in the exclusive possession of the Dominion Parliament.

The reasons which have led the sub-Committee to make this recommendation, close to the Council are as follows:—

1st. From the insular position of the Province, there can be no question that the extension of the Intercolonial Railway and of the Canadian Pacific Railway has not affected it to the same extent that it has the other Provinces, and the island has not had had the benefit of the advantages which accrued to the other Provinces from these lines, and on this ground it is entitled to some consideration.

2nd. The sub-Committee think, also, that consideration should be shown on account of the expenditure for the construction of the above named railways having been greater than was anticipated at the time these works were taken into contemplation, and the terms upon which P. E Island entered the union having been, in a great measure, based upon the estimates then formed for the completion of these roads.

3rd. The subsidies granted to the other Provinces up to the present time, in carrying out the Railway Policy of the Government, in the way of assistance to local railways, have not as yet been made applicable in any way to P. E Island, and that Province has not received any benefit from the carrying out of this policy; whereas, on the contrary, the other Provinces forming the Union have, in this manner, largely benefitted. The Committee concurring in the reasons above set forth, and the recommendation based thereon, advise that a grant be asked from Parliament of $20,000 for the purpose above mentioned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

We see from that Report that the Dominion Government had admitted the principles upon which we are entitled to receive this money. That being the case, it is only a matter of detail to arrive at a conclusion as to the amount we should receive. It is a mere matter of calculation, and a very simple one at that, to ascertain that amount. Now, taking into consideration all the facts in reference to this matter, the Government have decided that they will not resort this year to any direct taxation while this question remains unsettled. They have come to this conclusion from the character of the interviews which they have had with the General Government, and the admissions made by them in reference to our claim, we have good hope that the matter, so favorably entertained, will be satisfactorily settled, so far as this Province is concerned. If such proves to be the case, it will be many years before we shall find it necessary to resort to direct taxation. If, on the other hand, contrary to our expectations, we do not receive the money to which we are entitled, it will be time enough to resort to taxation, when no other course is open to us. When that time arrives we shall either have to supplement our revenue by direct taxation, or reduce our expenditure by further retrenchment. We have, however, strong hopes that our expectations will be fully realized, and that we shall receive full justice from the Dominion Government. (Loud and continued applause.)

I. O.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890.

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

OUR LEGISLATORS

The session of the Legislature to be prorogued this afternoon, has been of nearly six weeks' duration. Twenty-five bills have been introduced and discussed in the House of Assembly. A great number of lengthy speeches have been delivered, particularly by the members of the Opposition. The Land Office seems to have furnished them with a text to make a long speech on every question, however remote from that which might be before the House. When the address in answer to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was under consideration, every member of the Opposition attacked the Land Office and its Commissioner. Then when the House was considering the supply to be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government, these members repeated their speeches on the Land Office.

In this way a vast amount of time was needlessly spent. Not content with this waste of time, the Opposition introduced a resolution regarding trade relations with the United States, the discussion of which was so much lost time. Mr Farquharson, of course, was the champion of this resolution; but his speech was only a repetition of what he has, from year to year, been saying on this question. The resolution was moved by Mr. Yeo, and seconded by Mr Farquharson, and is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House to join a committee of the Legislative Council to prepare a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, representing that in the opinion of this House closer trade relations should exist between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, praying His Excellency-in-Council to take such steps as may be most expedient to bring about the greatest possible measure of reciprocal free trade between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Gordon quoted the following from the revised statutes of Canada:

Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

In consideration of this standing offer, he thought the resolution before the House was altogether useless and unnecessary. He then moved the following amendment to the resolution:

Whereas, The Dominion Parliament did in the year 1879 place on the Statute Book of Canada, a standing offer of Reciprocal trade with the United States on the same basis as the Treaty of 1854, and again in 1887, invited that Government to a full consideration of the trade relations of the two countries.

And Whereas, The said offer and invitations were not met in a friendly spirit by the American Government; but the said Government have shown clearly, that no measure of Free Trade with Canada will be considered by them except on such terms as would ruin our trade with other countries, destroy our political independence, and result in an oppressive system of direct taxation.

And Whereas, All questions of Trade and Commerce are under the British North America Act, assigned to the executive control of the Federal Parliament.

Therefore, That this House while anxious for as full a measure of Free Trade with the United States as the interests of this Country permit don't accede to the request of the Legislative Council by appointing a committee to prepare an address to the Governor General on the subject of trade relations of Canada and the United States.

The amendment being put was carried

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

"Canadian Immigration and Emigration" is the title of an annex to the report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. From this pamphlet we make the following extracts:

"Emigration from a State or Province, even when large figures are reached, is not simply or necessarily a sign of decline of prosperity or vitality in the population. It may be, in certain conditions, the reverse. England is a very wealthy country, with a dense population and a large emigration; New York is a very populous and prosperous State, with rapidly increasing wealth, yet it had lost by emigration or exodus from its borders, at the date of the last United States census, in round numers not less than a million and a quarter, or 25 per cent. of its native population; and Ontario is a prosperous and rapidly progressive Province which, when its population reached the figure of a million, and when it had begun to accumulate wealth, began to throw off an emigration, and its decennial increase dropped from the ratio of 92 and 109 to 26 and 19 per cen. It may be assumed beyond question that its realized wealth was not nearly so great when the decennial increase of population was 92 and 109 as when it was only 16 and 19 per cent., but then it had larger areas of vacant land to settle. It was in fact the accumulation of wealth and population which enabled the emigration to take place. Important improvements in agricultural methods, which may come from the experimental Farms, or increase in urban pursuits, would imply a demand for employment of more dense population, as we have seen is the fact in England.

The relative emigration from the Canadian Provinces, as before shown, has not been nearly so large as that from the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard. We have seen by the figures established by the census returns that the emigration from the Canadian Provinces has been very nearly 2 to 1 less than that from the group of prosperous States of the American Union in a corresponding position. The inference from this undoubted fact is that the movement has not been influenced by the frontier line, except adversely. The immigration figures of last year, and particularly those accompanying Customs returns, show the beginning of a movement of a reflex current, which, judging from the past experience of the continent, will, in the immediate future become a much more important stream, unless the vast of the Canadian North West are not such as will attract settlement—which is not the fact; or unless the movement should receive some important check."

"The total number of persons living in Canada on 4th April, 1881, who were born in other countries, such being, therefore, immigrants, was 609,319, equal, as stated, to 14·03 per cent. of the total population. In relation to this fact, although not strictly speaking a movement of population, it is within the scope of this report to show what immigration implies in relation to increase of wealth of the Dominion. It has been stated on the authority of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington and our experience generally coincides, that, as an average, each immigrant brings an average of $60 into the country. These 609,318 would therefore have brought $36,559,080. Counting each family at an average of five persons, we have in the number stated 121,894 families. It is a very moderate estimate to assume that the average immigrant family, successfully settled becomes an annual producer of value to the extent of four hundred dollars each. I think this figure might be placed higher, as very often the women and children are also producers by wage earning; but simply assuming the moderate estimate I have stated, we have an amount of annual creation of wealth from these immigrant families equal to $48,757,600. If, further, we follow a method of the Washington Bureau and capitalise the value of immigrants in Canada as shown by the census enumeration of 1882, at $1000 each, we have the large figures of $609,318,000. The accretion of value to the Dominion, from immigration, is therefore simply enormous, and it has, undoubtedly in the past, vivified every interest and industry in the country, including the wages paid to workingmen.

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"In considering the influence of the immigration as bearing on the figures of ratios of increase of population in Canada, it is well to keep in mind that the influence which moved the outflow as already stated, has been a counterpoise rather than a simple substitution. The outflow would have obeyed the law which produced it, if the inflow had not come. There is nothing to show and no reason to believe that the increase of population in Canada in the last decennial would have been greater than that in the adjoining New England States of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. The first named of these States showed a decline in the same period of 2 and the latter two a grain of only 5 and 2 per cent. respectively, instead of the large comparative increase of 18·97, or in round numbers, 19 per cent. as shown by Canada. England and Wales showed only 14·34, and Scotland 11·14 per cent. increase in the same period; while Ireland, a more purely agricultural country, showed a decline of 4·69. There is no reason why the rural portions of the old Provinces, where there are no more considerable areas of unoccupied unappropriated land open for settlement should have shown the same kind of movement of population as the rural districts in England, as shown by Dr. Ogle. There is no reason to believe that the vital force of the population of Canada is greater than that in the New England States or the rural districts of England. It is to the immigration, therefore, that we owe the the large increase of 19 per cent. in our population during the last census decennial. If we deduct the immigrants from Canadian natives, that is 14·03 per cent. of the whole, according to the census of 1881, we should only have an increment of 4·89, a trifle less than that of the New England State of Vermont. The difference between this figure and that which would appear if the natural increase were stated is the emigration in obedience to the of movement before referred to.

"In relation, therefore, to the two great factors of wealth and population in Canada, immigration is proved to have had a simply enormous influence; and the comparatively small cost that has been incurred in inducing and guiding it, is very trifling in comparison. It is scarcely as dust in the balance when compared with the demonstrable fact of value of result.

"I have taken the figures of the immigrants found by the last census for the purpose of these remarks, for the reason that they avoid a controversy which has arisen respecting the published immigration figures of the Department; and also because these are simply returns of immigration, without including emigration; but a fair consideration of the meaning of those figures brings the same result."

A RAPIDLY GROWING CITY.

Vancouver, B. C., continues to be a source of wonder and admiration to English visitors. A recent tourist, who has been contributing a series of interesting letters to the *Colonies and India*, expresses his delight with this young Pacific city. What in his opinion, as is that of all who have trodden its broad streets, makes it exceptionally remarkable is that it has already, short though its career has been, passed through the terrible ordeal of a sweeping destructive fire. When it was founded in 1886, the country around its site was virgin forest, many of the trees being from six to twelve feet in diameter. Its rapid growth was only retarded momentarily by the sudden desolation that overtook it. No one would fancy to day that the handsome and thriving city of 15,000 people, with its wharves and warehouses, churches, hotels and private residences, was the youngest of American settlements. What seems strangest of all to the correspondent is that there has been no boom, nothing artificial or forced in its creation. There has been no speculating on Margins, but a steady growth in the value of property; all the land bought has been paid for, half cash down, the remainder in from three to six months, and railway land is sold only on building conditions. There are not twenty persons, according to the land commissioner, behind in their payments. Everything shows healthy progress, stability, and enterprise, and gives assurance of a grand future.—*Dominion Illustrated.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The senate committee on banking and commerce killed the combines bill by a vote of fourteen to three. The defunct bill contained the clause designed to except trades unions from the operations of the combines act. This also went by the board, although delegates of the trades and labor council pleaded strongly for the measure.

The bank of America of Philadelphia was forced to close its doors a few days ago. Twelve branch offices in different parts of the city shut up simultaneously with the closing of the main house. The bank's deposits aggregate over $700,000. The bank was closely allied to the Insurance Company of America and several other financial institutions in that city. The suspension is due to rumors set afloat affecting the credit of President McFarlane of the Insurance Co.

After a lengthy discussion upon the immigration policy in caucus a few days ago, Sir John Macdonald said the government had decided to do away with assisted passages to immigrants in the interests of the people of the Northwest, who complained that they did not want pauper immigrants. It was the intention of the government to place in the estimates next year a large sum for immigration. The banking bill now before parliament was also discussed, and it was, after considerable discussion, decided to leave the unclaimed balance clause unaltered and insert an additional clause providing that the greatest publicity shall be given by the banks of the amount and names of depositors of these unclaimed moneys.

The committee on privileges and elections of the Dominion House of Commons met on the 2nd inst., to endeavor to draw up a report on the Rykert matter. A long discussion took place over an unaccounted balance of $18,000 remaining over and above the amount received from lands for the Cyprus hill timber limit. Girouard, chairman of the committee, however, presented an affidavit from Mr. Rykert to the effect that this amount had been distributed among the parties mentioned, and in fact there was no balance unaccounted for, because the parties had actually received somewhat larger sums each than he first enumerated. A discussion followed in which a portion of the committee favored the draft report submitted by Mr. Blake declaring Mr. Rykert's conduct discreditable, corrupt and scandalous. A sub-committee consisting of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Blake, Mr. Girouard, and Mr Davies (P. E. Island) was appointed to modify Mr. Blake's report so as to make it acceptable to the whole committee and thus have a unanimous report on the subject. The sub committee held a meeting after the main committee had adjourned and made good progress in completing their report. They intended to bring in the report on Monday last, but that evening immediately after the Speaker took the chair the matter took an unexpected turn by Mr. Rykert getting up in parliament and saying that he considered he had not been shown fair play either from the house or the committee he had requested to be tried by. He, therefore, would tender his resignation as the member for Lincoln and would again appeal to his constituents.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Were it not for the defalcations in the Land Office it would be difficult to understand what the Opposition would have to say in the House. This question was brought up by the members of the Opposition in the discussion of every item of supply.

During his speech on the Budget Mr. Bell took occasion to make an undignified and unmanly attack on the Provincial Auditor. Hon. Mr. Ferguson took Mr. Bell severely to task and showed that the Auditor's honor and integrity were too well established to suffer anything from the attacks of the member for Bedeque.

Mr. Peters occupied nearly two hours of the time of the House on Wednesday evening with a speech on the budget. He spoke of nearly everything except the question before the House. He referred to Hon. Mr. Ferguson as a "round man in a square hole." The Provincial Secretary turned Mr. Peters' illustration to good account. He said the hon. Junior member for Fort Augustus should be the last man to talk about "round men in square holes," or "square men in round holes." He (Mr. Peters) was the round man in the square hole when he tried to get into the Legislature for Charlottetown, and also the round man in the square hole when he tried to get gold out of the sand at West Cape.

The Bill regarding the re-arrangement of the Wards in the City of Charlottetown, was introduced in the House of Assembly, from the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. McLeod, and the House went into Committee on it on Monday afternoon. After some time in Committee, progress was reported. Last evening Mr. Bell presumed to take charge of the bill, and moved the Speaker leave the chair, and the House go into committee to further consider the Bill. For this unwarrantable course he was severly castigated by Hon. Mr. McLeod. The result was that an amendment to Mr. Bell's motion was put and carried. The amendment was to the effect that the bill be printed and circulated among the citizens for consideration before any further action be taken. That is what man get for presuming to do other people's business.

K. D. C. Cures Indigestion. K. D. C. Positive Cure.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, April 28.

House met in the afternoon, but a quorum for the transaction of business not being present, counted out.

TUESDAY, April 29.

House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. McLeod in the chair, considering the bill to incorporate the King's County Exhibition association. The bill was reported agreed to.

When the House met in the evening, some bills were advanced a stage. Hon. Mr. McLeod then made his budget speech, a report of which will be found in this day's Herald.

Mr. Yeo, Leader of the Opposition followed the Leader of the Government in a criticism of the budget.

He was followed by Mr. Rogers, who exposed the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the members of the Opposition, and showed that the Government were pursuing a proper and statesmanlike policy.

Mr. Bell, after speaking for a considerable length of time moved the adjournment of the debate.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

The debate on the motion to go into Committee of Supply was resumed by Mr. Bell.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault followed. He pointed out that all this talk by the members of the Opposition was only for effect They had no policy on which to conduct the business of the country, and their only business in the House seemed to be to hinder, as far as possible, the Government in carrying on the business of the country.

After some remarks by Mr. Montgomery, the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. John McLean in the chair. In committee the debate was continued on nearly every item, and the House remained in session till after midnight.

THURSDAY, May 1st.

House resumed the consideration of supply in committee, and the debate was carried on till about midnight.

FRIDAY, May 2.

House in committee of supply. Most of the day was spent discussing the item for rights of way of roads. The item was finally passed.

During the evening session the bill respecting members of the legislature was read a third time and passed. House then resumed consideration of supply in committee of the whole. After a short time the chairman reported the resolutions of supply agreed to. On motion it was agreed that the report of the committee be received on the following day.

The house then sat for some time with closed doors, discussing amendments and suggestions from the legislative council.

In answer to Mr. Forbes, Hon. Mr. Bentley said the breast work approaching China Point wharf was partly done and would be completed.

Hon. Mr. Bentley presented petitions which had been received, relating to roads and bridges. It was ordered that they lie on the table.

The house then adjourned till the following day.

SATURDAY, May 3.

Some private bills were advanced a stage. The resolutions reported from Committee of Supply were then concurred in.

Mr. Shaw asked the Leader of the Government what action the Government intend to take in answer to the prayer of a petition asking for improved ferry accommodation on the Cardigan River.

Attorney-General said the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Sullivan asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it is the intention of the Government to repair the wharf at McCallum's shore, Head of St. Peter's Bay, during the present summer. Also, if it is the intention of the Government to repair the wharf at Dingwell's shore, Morell.

In answer to Mr. Matheson, Hon. Mr. Ferguson said the statements relative to a piece of land on the Duvar Road, Lot 5, in possession of Maurice Gallant, would be laid on the table.

Mr. Bell asked the Commissioner of Public Works, if he has received a demand or claim for damages occasioned by an accident which took place last year, owing to an excavation or washout on the Rustico Road, made by R. V. McCoubrey, of New Glasgow, and if so what action the Government intend taking in the case.

Mr. Bentley said such demand had been sent in recently, and would be considered.

Mr. H. L. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works, if it is the intention of the Government to put the Poplar Point wharf and Launching Beach in repair this summer.

Mr. Bentley in reply said this wharf was an important one, and would be attended to as soon as possible.

In answer to Mr. Yeo, Hon. Mr. Ferguson said the statement relative to the Government's account with the banks would be laid on the table.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

SOURIS NOTES.

The Souris Drying Plant is being proceeded with. Surveyor Cox and Mr. May of the Land Office have been up the last ten days laying of the work, and the grading is rapidly being pressed forward. The track is to be located about a mile from Souris, on high ground commanding a view of much of the surrounding country. It is near the railway, so that those coming by train to races can get off near the Park. It is expected to be fit for driving early in June.

The fishing has commenced here in earnest. many schooners are providing themselves with bait, and large catches of herring are being made. The lobster fishing, too, has fairly started.

We were very much startled here this morning by the sudden death of Mrs. Robert Pierce, a notice of whose death I send you. She was a young woman apparently in the full bloom of health, when she was taken by a severe cold, which brought on other ailments which caused her death. She was but two days sick, and her sudden death calls to mind that

"'Tis the wink of an eye,
'Tis the draught of a breath
From the blossom of health,
To the paleness of death."

Having been a person of a very amiable disposition, much sorrow is felt for her untimely death and much sympathy for her bereaved husband and friends.—COX.

Souris, May 9, 1890.

SAD POISONING CASE.

News reached Dalhousie, N. B., on Friday last, from Back Lands, a country district about twelve miles distant, of a sad poisoning case. A farmer named Michael Connors had ordered some Peruvian bark from T. B. Barker & Son, of St. John. When the package arrived Connors mixed some of its contents with port wine and gave a dose to his wife, who was ill. In a short time she died. Three other women tasted the mixture and all of them become ill. One took an emetic. A doctor was summoned from Dalhousie and the women recovered, but they were twenty-four hours unconscious. On investigation the doctor found that sulphate of morphine had been mixed with the wine instead of Peruvian bark.

Enquiry at the establishment of J. B Barker & Son's, St. John, showed that two orders had been received, one from Fredericton, for six drachms of sulphate of morphine, and one from Dalhousie for a quantity of Peruvian bark. The two articles were put up and labelled in the usual way, the morphine being marked "poison" in addition to its name, but by some means the packages were transposed and the morphine sent to the party who ordered the Peruvian bark.

SIR THOMAS MORE.

According to announcement the Editor of the HERALD lectured in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening last. The Rev. P. A. McElmeel President of the League of the Cross presided. The following references to the lecture appeared in the city papers:

(*From the Examiner of May 1st*)

Last evening Mr. James McIsaac of the HERALD closed the series of lectures delivered this season under the auspices of the League of the Cross. St. Patricks Hall was filled with an intelligent audience, eager to hear the learned lecturer, and the rapt attention with which they followed him throughout proves more clearly than words the excellence of the lecture. His subject was "Sir Thomas More," Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII. He began with his boyhood, followed him through all the phases of his chequered career, until a victim of the King's wrath he fell a martyr to the cause of right. His description of Sir Thomas More's last moments was extremely pathetic. The audience, inspired by the burning words of the lecturer, was led in spirit to the scene of his last suffering, where they were shown Sir Thomas More old and decrepit, sacrificing home, friends and all earthly ties rather than make a shipwreck of his conscience. At the close of the lecture complimentary remarks were made by Messrs. Roche, D. O'M Reddin, Jr., J. H. Reddin, and a vote of thanks proposed by Rev. Gregory McDonald and seconded by Rev. J. C. McMillan, was accorded the lecturer, to which he suitably responded.

(*From the Patriot of May 2nd*)

The lecture by James McIsaac Esq., of the HERALD newspaper, came off as mentioned, and was truly a treat to the gentlemen who wrote and delivered it. The lecture throughout showed much care and study in its composition, and abounded in eloquent passages, couched in language sufficiently clear to be easily understood by the humblest hearer. A vote of thanks, very eloquently proposed by the Rev. D. J. Gregory McDonald, and ably supported by several other speakers in a truly pleasant manner, brought this very enjoyable lecture to a close. The chairman, in a few kind words, expressed his appreciation of it and presented the unanimous thanks of the very respectable audience to the lecturer who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the audience dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment. As the lateness of the hour prevented the writer of these lines from speaking, we have now much pleasure in presenting our compliments to the lecturer; and when the season again rolls round, we hope to enjoy from him again such another happy occasion.—COM.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OTTAWA, May 5.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Girouard presented the report of the Rykert committee and Mr. Blake asked when it would be discussed.

Sir John Macdonald said an opportunity would be given for discussion at an early day.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau's bill respecting the establishing of a bureau for collecting and publishing labor statistics was read a first time.

The bill to amend the seamen's act was read a second time and passed.

The resolutions respecting the extension of the iron bounty from 1892 to 1897 were received and adopted on division of 69 to 45, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time.

The Senate's amendments to the bill respecting bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes were taken into consideration and after recess were concurred in.

The banking bill was again considered in committee; further progress reported.

The House adjourned at 12.15.

LONDON, May 5—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon yesterday's labor demonstration, says: The marvellous spectacle will cause yesterday to rank among the most decisive days in the industrial history of England. The demonstration was a spotaneous, genuine working-class movement. No continental country could produce so striking a picture of earnestness as was afforded by the enormous processions pouring in streams of human beings into the Park.

The *St. James Gazette* admits that an enormous number of men took part in the demonstration, but minimizes its importance. It places the number of men in the Park at 25,000, but claims a large portion of them were idlers

The *Times*, the *Standard* and the press of all shades of opinion agree, that the demonstration was of an impressive and significant character.

NEWFOUNDLAND

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In the House of Assembly, yesterday forenoon, the Premier, Hon. Mr. McLeod, moved, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. John Yeo, seconded the following resolution, which passed unanimously:—

"*Whereas*, The claims of the subjects of France to exclusive fishing and curing of fish on certain portions of the coast and waters of Newfoundland, retard the development of that Island;

And Whereas, It is the opinion of this House that as Newfoundland enjoys the privileges of Responsible Government, the coastal fisheries within the jurisdiction of the said Colony should not be granted or given away without the consent of the Local Legislature of that Colony;

And Whereas, The modus vivendi recently entered into between the Government of Great Britain and the Republic of France constitutes the alienation of such coastal fisheries without the consent of Newfoundland,—

Therefore Resolved, That the action of the citizens of Newfoundland in protesting against