FINISHED -AT THE-E. ISLAND ure Warerooms A LARGE LOT OF

IAIRS SUPERIOR MAKE. e sold very cheap for cash is lot of Cornices (Gilt and

M. BUTCHER.

VE YOU A **OR GARDEN** ? u have you will need

EDS, re given the ture reast money. re given the best of astisfaction for years. Hundreds of farmers and them. I have the largest stock in Seventy-two varieties of Flower one varieties of Vgentable flowds, perial, and nine other varieties of White Rumains Seed Wheat, Jsiand Clovers. Three new varieties of White Star, St. Patrick, and clovers. Three new varieties of White Star, St. Patrick, and clovers. Address, generation of the star of the star tess. Address, GENERE CAPERED

GEORGE CARTER. Great George St., Ch'to

f the Season

Tea at Montague.

itants of Montague are about a Public Hall, and to assist the have decided holding a Tea

OF JUNE NEXT.

tion is to make it, without any a of the season. I the Games usual on such oc-ral new and amusing features I, and prizes offered in athletic handbills before the Tea.

E. T. WICKWIRE. April 25, 1883.

)TICE THEFT ond Grocery

NOW OPENED. lately occupied by Mr. Theo. e, as the Diamond Bookstore; rict attention to business, and ine of

ROCERIES not be Surpassed in the City,) moving community to smile

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nbers of the Ladies' Hospital ttee intend holding a Basaar on



CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1883.

Roman Intelligence. Provincial Legislature.

NEW SERIES.

occasion.

ing and afternoon, during these eight days, on the saint whose centenary

estival was thus commemorated. Dur

rites and consolations of Holy Church.

of San Lorenzo in Panisperna.

his auditors on the good repo of them from their immediate

The two thousand six hundred and thirty-seventh birthday of the city of Rome was celebrated on the 21st ult. SUMMARY DEBATES. SATURDAY, April 21 (Continued). The Requiem Mass of the late Mgr. Count Francis Zichy, was celebrated on the 21st ult, in the Church of Sta

After recess, the Speaker took the chair at 3.30 p. m. The House went into Committee of Count 21st ult., in the Church of Sta Maria in Transpontina, and was attended by the elerical and eivil households of his Holiness. The Mass was sung and the Absolution pronounced by Mgr. Marinelli, Sagrestan to the Holy Father; the music being rendered by the members of the Sistine choir. In a special tribune were Cardinal Ricci, late Majordomo, the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, and many others. Among the English-speaking Chamberlains were Mgr. Camp-bell, Com. Winchester, and Mr. Hartwell (crissell. The House went into Committee of the whole to further consider the ex-pediency of introducing a Bill to pre-vent the spread of the Potato Bug. Mr. Ferguson concarred in the opinion expressed by some members, that it would be preterable to give the people power at the annual School meeting to appoint an In-prector, but where this was neglected to be done, it should be the duty of the Trustees it should be the duty of the Trustees to step in and as ume the powers of

e Inspector. After considerable discussion upon the details cf the proposed measure, the Speaker took the Chair, and the All Rome may be said to have visited All home may be said to have visited the Church of Santi Apostoli during the Octave held there in honor of St. Bene-dict Joseph Labre. The grand basilica, though dispensing with those richly-colored hangings which lend so splendid an effect to Church festivals in Rome, second market magnificant in its own wealth Chairman reported certain resolutions agreed to. A Committee was appoint ed, to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith, which was accordingly done, and read a first time.

an effect to Church festivals in Rome, was simply magnificent in its own wealth of color and decoration. The numer-ous crystal chandeliers, and the thousands of wax-lights most admirably arranged, is which the column and the thousands The debate on the resolution submitted by Mr. Yeo in the forenoon was resumed.

Mr. Sinclair said that Mr. Sullivan had stated that \$36,000, or as much as furnished the only ornaments on this occasion. The most celebrated pulpit orators in Italy delivered sermons mornwe should require, would be received this year from the Dominiou Government as the result of the negociations with them in regard to the piers. He had searched the papers before the ing the Octave the church was filled House in vain for one solitary promise. daily; and in the afternoons, and espe-cially at the Ave Maria, the vast enclos-The minute of the Privy Co ncil wacarefully worded so that they should dollar. What grounds, therefore, were there for expecting \$36,000. In their first interview with the Dominion Government, the delegates were told ure was insufficient to contain the are was insumcent to contain the numbers who sought admission, and the doors of the church were open, so that those in the great portico might take part in the devotions held within. Similar festivals in honor of the same saint have begun in St. Maria Dei Monti. that if the piers belonged to the Do-minion they were willing to hand them back to the Province, the offer His Eminence Cardinal Ruggero Luigi Emidio Antici-Mattei died at his resihad been declined, and was subsequently renewed This showed clearly that dence in Rome, at half-past five, on the they had no intention of accepting these works. Their next offer was to make an examination of the structures morning of Saturday, 21st of April, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, and with all the and this was the only promise which the delegates received. The Dominion the delegates receiv d. The Dominion Government seemed to be very doubt-Cardinal Antici-Mattei was born 23rd March, 1811, at Recanati, in the former ful if any of these wharves belonged to them, and they agreed to examine States of the Church. His late Holiness Pius IX. created him Cardinal in e claims for indemnity, and whether ness Plus IX. created him Cardinal in petto in the Consistory of 15th March, 1875, and he was published in that of 17th September of the same year. Car-dinal Mattei belonged to the following Congregations: the Council, Consisto-rial, the Index, and the Fabbrica of the buriling of Ω Better Louis Twite any and what sum should be paid the Province. In the face of this the Government estimated that they would receive \$36,000. I'be examination must first be made, and a report obmust first be made, and a report of-tained as to whether the wharves are of general public importance or not. It was evidently their opinion that common wharves in rivers did not Basilica of St. Peter. Louis Teste, "Preface au Conclave," describes Car-dinal Mattei as "a good, worthy, excellent man;" he was "simple," and this author, not particularly impartial, adds, belong to them, for they spoke of general public importance. The re-port of the examiners would be sub-mitted to the Dominion Government "he has a natural uprightness, piety, and goodness, which permit him to give useful counsels." The title borne by the and it was hard to get a quorum of the late Cardinal was that of Cardinal-Priest Cabinet together in summer time. Thy would then have to lay the On Monday, the 16th April, the Very Reverend Rector of the North American report before Parliament. Admitting that these wharves are Dominion works, and that we had spent money on them, in point of law we had no claim for a refund as it was a volun-College gave a dinner in honor of the Very Rev Dr. Walsh, President of Mayth College, the celebrated institution

ment a more satisfactory explanation than had been given.

Mr. Sullivan said-a tew ovenings ago this subject was properly brought under the consideration of the House, when the despatches were before the committee, but the Opposition had abandoned their posts and allowed the Government's resolutions to pass by default. They had no arguments to addue then, but since the sectors of adduce then, but since the return of their leader. they had plucked up a little courage, and had ventured to submit a resolution. They professed to be dissatisfied with the estimates of the receipts. They found no fault with the estimates of the expenditure, but the Government had not satisfied them as to the sources from which they expected to receive means to meet the current year's expenditure. Mr. Yeo's observations were harmless, and his speech was so mild that it could not be considered an attack. He was surprised at Mr. Sinclair's remarks: he had reviewed the whole question, and was displeased that the overnment had not an assurance in writing from the Dominion Govern-ment that our claim re the piers would be allowed, and then he said that we had no right to expect any recogni-tion of our claim. In one breath Mr. Sinclair had said we had no legal claim, and in the next he blamed the Government for not demanding interest. If we had no right to the money, it would be monstrous to de mand interest. We had a claim, and we had a most binding assurance from the Federal Government that they would pay us whatever sum we were entitled to. Under the terms of Confederation, Prince Edward Island was to be treated in the same way as the other Provinces. The Government were bound to perform for us what they did for them, as d there they provided for this very service. They had ex-pended large sums in the con-struction and maintenance of piers, and in the improvement of view provide and in the improvement of river navigation. Having done this in the other Provinces, they would feel the obli-gation of doing the same for us He was astonished at the declaration of Mr. Sinclair that we had no legal claim The highest Court in the land had declared that the harbors, foreshores, and all superstructures thereon had passed to the Dominion (if the soil passed, so did all the superstructures thereon) and that the Dominion Government are charged with the maintenance of those structures, because it is their duty to look after the interests of trade and navigation. Every one of these works had been transferred to Canada by the Terms of Confederation, they were bound to maintain them, and there was no way of getting out of it. Mr. Sinclair con-sidered also that the answer of the Dominion Government to the delegation was unsatisfactory. The Dominion Government admitted and acknowledged that all the foreshores belonged to them, and had offered to execute a grant of them to the Provincial Government but this offer was declined as its acceptance would involve the maintenance and erection of the Piers. They had then offered to convey them to any incorporated company. It had been said that the delegates had made rood we stipulations as to the rates of wharfage to stipulations as to the rates of what may, but as these works had passed to the Dom-inion at the time of Confederation, then was the time to have stipulated. Mr Sinclair had also complained that no arrangement had been made regarding the sites of the had been made regarding the site of the Lobster Factories upon the foreshores, and that trouble might arise in consequence, but he had made enquiries, and had found that there was not one single establishment af-fected, and that any grant of a Lobster Factory site now in existence was obtained before Confederation, when the Provincial Government had the power to issue the grant. Under any circumstances, it was no part of the daty of the deputation to intertere in these matters. He challenged the Op-position to point out a single defect in the case presented by the Delegates, yet they These in these matters. He challenged the Op-position to point out a single defect in the case presented by the Delegates, yet they declared that the Deputation had not done their duty. The Dominion Government had folt the strength of their case, and admitted it. We should receive the money, and what ever was necessary we should receive within this year. What did they expect the Fed-eral Government to do or say beyond what they had stated in their memorandum? But Mr. Sinclair had said we had incurred this expenditure voluntarily, and the Dominion was not legally bound to repay us. It was his duty, as a representative of the people in the House of Commons, to see that the Dominion Government carried out their promise to Mr. Pope to maintain existing and construct new structures; under the Terms of Confederation, it was their duty to defray the cost of maintenance of piers, no matter what verbal promises were made, We had the assurance of the Dominion Government that the enougy would be paid us. That being the case, the whole super-That being the case, the whole super-structure of Mr. Sinclair's argument feil to the ground, and he had re-course to the Land Office, where he said we had estimated the receipts too highly by \$10,000. There were a great many tenants in good circum stances, who had not yet attorned, and they had a right to pay up. Up to the present, the receipts were largely in excess of 1881, when we had received \$65 000; judging therefrom, they should be much larger this year. Mr. Sinclair had found fault because the old Daty Bonds were in cluded in the assets. A considerable cluded in the assets. A considerable sum would yet be received from these Bonds, and we were justified in be-lieving that the whole amount was recoverable. The present Govern-ment had treated them in precisely the same manner as the late Govern ment bringing them down yearly as ment, bringing them down yearly as an asset. Mr. Sinclair had also said that there would be a considerable that there would be a considerable loss enstained on the deposits in the Bank of P. E. I. There might be no loss at all. Mir. Sinclair had said that the country is poor, and that the people are not able to pay the Land Offloe on account of their poverty, and he sought to improve their coudition by imposing taxation, that was his argument, and consider-ing his intelligence and experience. it was not creditable to him. If the people had not paid the Land Office people had not paid the Land Office last year, the money was still due,

were they going to do then? It was a serious matter to contemplate, and he thought it about time that the country received from the Govern- Mr. Sinclair had thought people only 5 per cent. interest, and they could not borrow so cheaply any-where. Mr. Sinclair had thought proper to assert that the state of our finances was discreditable to the Government and a reflection upon the Province. He replied that the Province was in a good position, and that the Government could carry on its affairs without taxation. We had secured a considerable sum, which would relieve the people of their burdens. When our opponents were in power, they did not leave the finances in as good a position as they are in now, and they had collected large taxes. In 1878 if they had paid their bills, they would have come out with a deficit of \$77,000, instead of a surplus of \$13 000 as they had shown, Ottawa of \$37,000 which helped to re-duce the deficit to \$40.000, and then they had received taxes to the extent of \$34,000. This year there was no doubt of our receiving the amount estimated, from Ottawa and other sources. amply sufficient to meet the contemplated expenditure including the definit. Then, why should this resolution be carried ? or why seek to defeat the Government ? for this was a motion of want of confidence, and, if carried, the Government would im mediately resign, and the Leader of the Opposition could then form a Gov ernment, and carry out his pet scheme of taxing the people so as to enrich them, and enable them to pay the Land Uffice. The only reason that this resolution was introduced was to infuse some Dutch coarage into the valiant gentlemen who had run away the other night. It would have been better if they had stayed and debated the question then, than now take up the time of the House. The Government had challenged them to full dis-cussion a weck ago, but the Opposi-tion had perferred to wait until Saturday, when members were anxious to go home, and when several, including a member of the Government, had left. Such delay was a loss to the country, and was only adding more expense to the p-ople by keep-ing the Legislature longer in session. There was really nothing advanced by the Opposition requiring an answer, but he considered it his duty to point out the absurdity of Mr. Sinclair's arguments. Unless the Government were chargeable with some wrong doing they were not to blame for the triffing deficit. If the people had paid no taxes, they had so much more money in their pockets, and they may thank the Government tor it. It would have otherwise been paid into the Treasury, and been spent. Ten years ago, Mr. Sinclair had declaimed against the Govern ment of the day, and said that no statesman would levy taxes which he did not require, yet now he wished the Government to do so. It was a very easy matter to tax the people, all that they had to do was to ask for it and they would be accommedated. The Opposition cry at the last election was that we were levying no taxes and were starving the public works, but we had served the country faithfully, and the only complaint against us was that we had repealed the Assessment Act, not only the one im ents in 1877, but our oppor the old Land Tax Act also, and to-day we were the frees! Province of Canada. Should the vote of want of confidence be carried, the Government had not much to lose. They spent their time and energies in the service of the country, and if the people were not satisfied, they could call into their Councils the gentlemen composing the Opposition, who would then no doubt be prepared to pursue the famous dash away policy recommended y Mr. Sinclair some few years ago. Mr. Farquharson said the question was whether the Government were justified in estimating the revenue in the way they had. All that was necessary was to take a business view of the whole matter. Mr. Sullivan had said that only for the falling off in the Land Office. the accounts for the year would have come out square, but the Opposition had warned him what the result would be. Our revenue resources were very limited. The average receipts from the Land Office for the last five years were \$52,000 and this year would not give us more than \$40,000 The Commissioner last year had done his very best to collect. Some of the best farmers had paid in full in December. With the best men paying up in full, it was but natural to suppose that there would be less collected men paying up in full, it was but natural to suppose that there would be less collected each year. He was no shadow of a reason why we should expect to receive \$36,000 from Ottawa. The Government pretended they knew something which the House did not. Having been paid for their services as dolegates, the House had a right to know everything that took place, especially when they made use of it themselves. If we were going to receive \$125,000 for the piers, could it injure the case to let the people know it. There were members supporting and roting with the Government who did not believe their Leader's statement. He had been told There were members supporting and voting with the Government who did not believe their Leader's statement. He had been told there was no reason why the Government should not be run for the next ten years without taxation. If we went back for the last four years, how would the Government stand if they had had to depend solely upon local receipts, but during that time they had received from the Dominion Govern. ment, in the shape of refunds, \$66,582.45 which should have been left there, and they had secured from the Dominion Govern. ment, and were actually in debt some \$98,000. Whatever we might receive for piers should be funded, and if we could not live on the interest then put on direct taxes. But it would be found that the Dominion Government would not take one in ten of our piers. The structures on the mainland at Rimouski for instance, could not be compared with our little brash wharves. The Government had not pro-vided aufficiently for Public Works. We had petitions asking for services for which there was no money going to be spent. At the end of this year, even counting in the \$35,009, \$25,009. would not meet the de-ficiency. What was to be done with our wharves? The Dominion Government were not going to make any appropriation. There would be no wharingers and no wharinger on. There wharfage not going to make any appropriatio would be no wharfingers and no

collected. The wharves would rot down. The roads were not properly keyt up. There was not half enough money granted for pur-chase of stock. The Government had taken great credit for what they had done for the Exhibitions is but public opinion and the Opposition had driven them to it. It was unvise of the Leader of the Government to any that the Duty Bonds were worth any-thing. If they were worth nothing in 1879 they were worth less to-day, and should be written off. There would be a loss also of \$6,000 on deposits in Bank of P. E. Island. It was wong to use any more of the Land Office receipts than \$25,000, the interest of the capitalized amount. Its was clear to all what the reruit would be, if they could not confine their expenditure within that amount—simply to levy taxation. Mr. Ferguson said that Mr. Farquharson's

Mr. Ferguson said that Mr. Farquharson's assertions were so overdrawn that they car-ried their own condemnation on their face. In 1879, Mr. Farquharson had said that we would not receive more than \$30,000 from the Land Office, Mr. Perry allowed \$40,000, Mr. Yeo had de-clared our estimate extravanant: yet we face. In 1879, Mr. Parquharson had eaid that we would not receive more than \$30,000 from the Land Office, Mr. Perry allowed \$40,000, Mr. Yeo had de-clared our estimate extravagant; yet we received \$5,000 more than we expected ourselves. Next year, we estimated \$55,000 from the lands, and they denounced us again with the same arguments we had heard to-night; yet we received that year \$05,000. Last year the receipts were vasily below the estimate, though we were justified in estimating as we had, for up to 1st Nov-ember, the receipts were only \$200 less than in the previous year. The falling off was in November and December, owing to the failure of the cat crop and the low prices in the western part of the Island. Later in the season the payments revived; but it was then too late. If November and Dec-ember that urned out as well as in the pre-vious year, we should have had a surplus. Last year was the first for over thirty years in which we had no direct taxation. With fairly good harvest this year we might asfely calculate on receiving \$55,000 from Public Lands. The management of the Land Office was one of the pricipal grounds of attack by the Opposition. A few days ago there had been an Election in Tignish, and emissaries of the Opposition. A few days ago there had been as letter This lying telegram had been sent from a newagaper office not very far off, and it was accorring to the eternal fitness of things that it should come from one saintly personage, an Elder in a Christian Church, to another very ploid sgetterman, also an Electon of Chris-tian Church. The name Peter McCourt was signed to it, but he was merely the catapaw in the hands of David Laird who was atraid to fix his own name to such a lie. It was not a usual course for members of the Upper House to display such an interest in elec-tions for the Lower Branch, but the in-dividual to whom the referred did na' re-present the majority of the electors of the District, but a miser of the pre-sorts from Mr. Sinclair They had which he was Chairman, imposing a cent of taxes, we expended \$97. 000 for that service, but in the late Governing in important argument, contained several at admissions. He said that ortant we had a good case, and would get the money. If so, no member need be very uneasy about our financial position for some years to come. But Mr. Sinclair contended that we had no claim, and there was no reason why the Dominion Government should maintain our wharves. The reas n of such a contention was evident, because should we succeed in obtaining the re fund and provision for maintenance in the luture, it would always remain as a reflection upon him and the other of his party who, while holding seats in the Dominion Parliament, had so neglected their duty. He had quoted Hon. J. C. Fope's words as to the promise of the Dominion Government about managing the wharves. Why were no efforts made to have that pro mise carried out ? It was the duty of our first Cabinet Minister and our first representatives at Ottawa to see that the Dominion Government carried out the Terms. Wherever these wharf properties were owned by the Local Government before Confederation they were invariably taken charge of by the Dominion, there was not a single exception. Our case was somewhat different, as nearly all our wharves wers owned by the Provincial Government and there were very few private wharves. If Mr. Pope had been our first Cabinet Minister, we would have had more than a few Breakwaters taken over, but the representatives of the Province at that time, worked more for themselves, than for the Island. Mr. Farqubarson had said that we were a fortunate Government to get windfalls. So much the more to our credit that we had raised quesour credit that we had raised ques-tions which brough: them along. Every such dollar received relieved the people of a dollar taxation. The Opposition had said we should receive no money this year, and if we should, it would not be worth having. Granted that we did not, but it we met the House next year with the case settled, and a handsome sum to our credit, would the Opposition be satisfied? But, he believed, we would be in a better position than that. The two works that had cost us \$16,000 which, by records of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, are declared to be of general public utility. Mr. Farquharson had said that the piers below Quebec were of masonry. Not so, they were of wood and cribwork. Mr Sinclair had spoken of the immense tolls that might be imposed by the Dominion Government. Zven if the Dominion Government. Even if so, would that be the fault of the Local Government? These structures became the property of the Lominion on July 1, 1878; the Acts of the Federal Parliament interpret the British North America Act, placing the liability of the Dominion beyond a doubt. He was not aware that the tolls imposed by the Dominion by the Dominion Government any higher than our own. They this advantage, however, that any higher than our own. They had this advantage, however, that they could collect them, as no vessels was allowed to clear, unless a certificate was produced that the wharfage had been paid. What was the actual state of the Province at the close of 1878 ? There was a nominal balance of \$13,-000 to our credit, but there were un-paid accounts carried forward to the

extent of over \$60,900 which would turn the nominal credit into a debt of \$47,-000 against the Province, and giving them credit also for the old Duty Bonds at their face. Last year we had \$12,000 to our debit, and \$11 000 nnnaid accounts carried forward 000 against the Province, and giving them credit also for the old Daty Bonds at their face. Last year we had \$12,000 to car debit, and \$11,000 unpaid accounts carried forward making \$23,000, thus placing us better than in 1878 by \$24,000, and charging the Teach-ers calaries unpaid. we would still be better by \$1,000. The present Government had paid \$35,000 on the Lunatic Asylum although the Opposition took all the credit for it. In the fall of 1870, \$20,000 had to be spent in rebuilding bridges that were carried away in two great storms that followed close up-on one another, an expenditure entirely unforeseen. The Stock Farm Buildings had cost \$8,000, and there had also been extra amounts expended upon agriculture, and the increase in the cost of Education had been enormous. The Opposition asid that we had retained the Tax curse. We had collected only \$3,000 in direst taxition only \$25,000 less i. one year than we took in our five years. We had gone to the country, and our opponents dared not meet us our on record, they could not charge us with any mal-administration. They complained that we had crippled the Education Act by giving the trustees of the district power to make valuations. The only stock of the Opposition consisted of gloomy predictions. They had no damaging charges. The Gov-ernment challenged them In power. Mr. McKay said that Mr. Farquharson had attacked his position while he was absent, saying that he was not the representative of the people, and that santher person should be in his place. His majority was twenty-eight. Mr. Farquharson had come here by accident, and what had he done during the seven years he had been in the Honse, for his District. One of his friends had sent an old wagon up the river by the Ferryboat, and having been left studing on the wharf, it blew over, and Mr. Farquharson had him paid for it out of the Treasury, just before the election. By the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the foreshores had passed to the Dominion Government at Couleiler-ation, as also the

had admitted their liability, and they were prepared, after investigating our claim, to pay us all we were entitled to. The Opposi-tion were anzious for taxation, and for the re-enactment of the Assessment Act. The time would come when we should have to supplement our reveaue; but there was no such necessity at present. When the As-sessment Act was introduced, there were not each lorge amounts expended as there had such large amounts expended as there had been since. With \$58,000 of taxes exacted from the people, that Government had spent only \$63,000 for education; now without

ment term, a large portion of the taxes was eaten up in payment of useless officials. Mr. Beer moved the adjournment of the debate. The motion was lost and Mr. Beer continued. He said that it was impossible to have discussed this matter when the des-patches were before the House, f.r they did not know then that the Government inten-ded to calculate anything thereform for patcnes were before the nouse, is rainly did not know then that the Government inten-ded to calculate snything therefrom for revenue. The Government cannot point out where the Dominion admit our claim We had been voting away a large amount of money, and it was time to cousider where we were going to get the funds to meet it It was said that we were going to get \$35. 600 for the piers, but there was nothing in the correspondence to warrant such a sup-position. Our wharves were not to be compar-ed with the Dominion structures. If this re-fund was voted, it could not be obtained this year. The Government were returned for the express purpose of managing affairs without taxation, if they had not the pros-pect of getting this amount irom Ottawa, what would they be forced to do? They had never thought of this matter until after the judgment of the Supreme Court had been delivered, and instead of being com-mended were rather to be reprehended. They had fyled no appearance when invited to argue the case before the Court. He was giad to hear that the Dominion Government would be in a better position to collect the wharf, As to the Land Office, there were probably thousands of tenants who had paid nothing, and never would, for so long as they pay one shilling an acre rent, they will not buy out, as they can use their money to better advantage. The estimates of last year's receipts were very far astray, and the probability was that they would full short this year also. In 1879, the Committee on Public Accounts reported the old Duty Bonds as worthless, and the Lader of the Government had voted for the adoption of that report, how wuch more were they worth now than then? He moved the ad-Expenditure Receipts Taxes, Total that report, how much more were they worth now than then? He moved the adjournment of the Debate, which was car-ried. At 11.40 p. m., the House adjourned until Monday at 10, a. m. D. Monday, April 23.

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creasing number of patients, a cottage should be built for his accomodation, and the part of the building he now occupies should be given up to patients. The Commissioners for Exhibitions require more money for prizes sheds, etc., and their require-ments are not answered. The Stock Farm Commissioners want a wind mill, a house for the manager, and the propriation The manager, and other appliances; but there is no ap-propriation The Hillsborough Ferry is not sufficiently provided for. Even the Poorhouse is placed under con-tribution. The present Government tribution. The present Government came into power on the express un-derstanding that they would not im-pore an assessment. For three years they imposed the Assessment Act, and now they are cutting down expendi-tures which should be increased, while deticit after deficit is being roll-ed up. The Government depends up. ed up. The Government depends up on getting some money from the Do-minion as an indemnity for the amount expended upon our wharves or piers; but the Dominion Government have not yet even acknowledged the justice of our claim.

Mr. J. R McLean said : The financial condition of the Province is lamentable. The Province was never be-fore in such an unfortunate position. The statements of the Leader of the Government in the past have been proved to be incorrect, and his latest statement is also largely inaccurate. The memoranda submitted by the de-legates to the Dominion Government are at variance with the facts in several particulars; and the prospect of get-ung anything from the Dominion Government are very slim indeed. But even it some money should be ob tained, how can their reliance upon this "windfail' be reconciled with this "windfail' be reconciled theirpromises to the people that they would be able to carry on the business of the country without the aid of an assessment? That they did so, is an acknowledgment that they have failed to keep their pledges. It is to be regretted shat they have not energeti-cally pressed the claim of the Province to its share of the Fishery Award. It they had done so, the claim would probably have been allowed. But, as it is, the state of the Province unfortunate in the extreme. deficit of last year, will be followed

by a deficit this year. Mr. Campbell reviewed the speecher of members of the Opposition at some length, and contended that the pre-sent Government provided a great deal more money for the most important branches of the public service than their predecessors. He said he believed that every department of the public business should stand on its own footing, and that overy expenditure should be included in the accounts of its own year. On this principle be would compare the result under the tormer Government, and under the present Government. In-

1877. Balance in favor of Pro-vince, 31st Dec., 1876 Receipta, \$326,274 Expenditure 331,632 Deficit on year's work Balance in tavor of Pro-vince, 31st Dec. 1877 From Land Office 78,506 Taxes 58,448 \$40,604 5.358 35,246 78,500 Taxes 58.448 Paid for Education 80,813 1878.

312.681

utions	will be thankfully re- ing Ladies :
S. POPE, MASO	President. N, Treasurer.
lly.	Mrs. J. Longworth,
1	Miss Hensley, n, "M. Macleod,
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ersigned is prepared to receivent and Transient Boarders a ates. bling on the Premises. tion with the House, I shall also ral Grocery Slore, &c. S. BOLGER. Jan. 17, 1883-wky ex pat pres



IR OF POWHAL AND AFTON STREETS. THE FISH MARKET. tetown, - P. E. I. of Household Furniture made of the latest styles, chesp and

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which has furnished so many bishops and priests to the United States, and rendered such services to English-speak-ing Catholics in all parts of the world. Know that we should receive, and ad-Barides Garage With and Barides the should receive, and adw that our claim was Kenrick, of Maynooth, the party includ-ed the Very Rev. Father Carberry, C. P., Socius of the General of the Dominicans; ed revenue. The receipts from the ed revenue. The receipts from the Land Office were calculated at too high the Prior of Douai : the Rector of Fortical Colleges; the Bishop a figure by \$10,000. Education had eign Ecclesiastical Colleges; the Bishop of Newport and Menevia, with his secre teen placed at \$1,700 less than was tary; the Priors of the National Religious apei-t on it last year, maintenance of Hospital for the Insane, \$1 000 less, Institutions; the Very Rev. Dr. Smith, O. S. B.; Mr. Wolf Tone, of Rochester, and the Poorhouse \$600 les-. N. Y., of the family of the Irish patriot of that name, and others. The Very Rev. Father Burke, O. P., who reached were expenditures which must be met, ess the Government came forand un ward with more correct figures, Rome late on Saturday evening previous, was to have been one of the guests, but trusted that the vote would not be given them. There was the item of \$36 000, as well as some \$15,000 more. atigue prevented him from being present. that would not be realized this year afternoon some of the and how would this deficiency be met? What would be our position if our piers were all handed over to some gave a musical entertainment of Irish-American airs with national songs, American airs with matching songe, which were much enjoyed by all present. Before leaving, the visitors paid a visit to the chapel of the college, which is one of the prettiest and richest in Rome. incorporated Company. If such thing should happen, and the Company had power to exact tolls and dues, we would then find that we bad never

On Sunday morning the 22nd April, the Holy Father admitted to his private Mass the Very Rev. Rector of the North American College, together with eleven made a worse bargain. The Govern-ment either did not know what they were doing, or they were doing what they knew was wrong. American College, together with eleven of the alumni, who will be promoted to

The dehate was further adjurned, and at 6 10 p m., the House adjourned the priesthood in the coming ordinations, after which they will depart for the field for one hour. Atter recess, the Speaker took the

Chair at 8.20 p. m. The adjourned debate on Mr. Yeo's

after which they will depart for the field of their future missionary life. These alumni, all of whom received Holy Com-munion from His Holiness, were Messrs. Talbot and Walsh, diocese of Boston; Schultz, of Philadelphia; Howard, of Alton, Illinois; Connelly, of Baltimore; Curzy, of New York; Galvin and Lon-boy, of Providence; Crowley, of Brook-lyn, N. Y.; Carroll, of St. Louis; and Tierney, of Richmond, Virginia. After Mass His Holiness gathered the students around him in his private apartment, conversing with them in a most paternal manner, granted them many spiritual favors and privileges; amongst others, resolution was resulted. Mr. Martin considered the financial mr. Martin considered the mandat position of the country not only un-satisfactory, but serious. He was sur-prised at the ominous silence of the Government upon this question. They should pay the House more respect, and give their opinions. In the es-timates of revenue brought down by and give their opinions. In the es-timates of revenue brought down by Mr. Sullivan, he considered the fig-ures were placed too high. He would not be surprised if the Land Office did favors and privileges; amongst others, that of imparting, once only, to their families and parishioners, should they not turn out more than \$30.000. \$16 attain such a charge, the Apostolic Benediction, with the consent of their respective ordinaries. He congratulated his auditors on the good reports he had 000 was too much to expect from fees —they would not amount to more tha. \$13 000. Then there were to be provided for, the deficit of last year of \$12,000 and unpaid accounts of \$12.te superiors, of them from their proficesors at Propaganda, as also on their proficiency in ecclesias-tical studies, which he had learned by 000 more. Add to these the worthless Duty Bonds of \$5,000 the amount lost in the Bank of P. E. Island another his own observation during the examina-tions held in his presence. He expressed his hope that they would bear with them to America the true spirit of P \$5 000. \$3,000 tor consolidating the laws. \$750 for steam communication at Montague. These amount to nearly \$38,000, which, added to the estimated to America the true spirit of Rome, he dwelt on the pleasure he experienced at the good order and regularity prevailing in the North American College, and at expenditure for the year, of \$252 000 made a total of \$290,000. He did not anticipate that the revenue, including the \$25 000 which the Government in the North American College, and at the ever increasing number of students, and expressed his carnest desire that in proportion to the growth and prosperity of the episcopal sees throughout the United States, the College might receive a still greater number of alumni to be trained in the true spirit and traditions of the Eternal City. Some students of the National Lombard College were like-wise present. the \$20 000 which the Government expected to receive for the piers would exceed \$232 500. There would ac-cordingly be a deficiency of \$67,000 at the close of the year. But granted at the close of the year. But granted that the Government receive \$125.000 for the piers, were they entitled to spend \$36,000 of it this year ? At the end of three years the whole amount would be exhausted, and what

Mr. Speaker took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Beer called attention to the slip of the Official Summary, as laid on the table. It contains a speech by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, a gentleman not a member of the House. This gentle man, it appears, boasts of printing "Cards, "Dodgers," "Billheads," " Posters," etc., in fact is reported to have made quite a long speech. Would it not be well to have the reporters brought to the Bar of the Honse to explain the mystery of the appear-ance of this speech in the Official

Summary. Mr. Gordon thought that, as a mem ber of the Fourth Estate, Mr. Mit. chell might lay some claim to recog-nition in the debates of the Legislature. The Fourth Estate is very powerful, and perhaps it is well that it should be represented in the Jour-nals of the House.

Mr. Beer resumed the debate on the resolution submitted by the lead-er of the Opposition. He said he would be sorry to see carried a vote of want of confidence in the Govern ment; for he would not care to be in a party compelled to take charge of the finances of the Province at the present time. The Government have not the means of making adequate provision for the public service. No notice has been taken of the recom-mendations of the Superintendent of Education, and Prolessor Anderson, respecting the enlargement and im-provement of Prince of Wales Colprovement of Frince of Wales Col-lege and Normal School; no notice of what has been recommended as to the necessity of an additional School In-spector. According to the report of the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insanc, \$18 000 is needed in its main-tenance and only \$16 000 her here tenance, and only \$16,000 has been voted. The Superintendent of the Hospital says that in view of the in-

21,449 Admitted Deficit From Land Office 54,379 38,834 \$93,214 Paid for Education 65 550 Real deficit at 31st Dec. 73,864 Balance in favor of Colony 35,246 Deficit 38,613 Whole amount collected from the people throug Land Office and Assess-ment in two years 23 230,168 It was in 1878, after the Liberal Conservative members resigned their pos itions in the Davies Government, that what he called the system of financial gerrymandering was introduced. Under this system a very large amount was carried over to the accounts of 1879, and the real deficit of 1878 was, as stated above, upwards of \$73,000, though \$93,214 were in that year drawn out of the pockets of the people. But look at the record of the present Government. In 1879. Expenditure \$313,e45— \$275.327 Receipts Surplus in year Land money in 1879 Taxes 285,062 \$9,825 44,812 26,630 Total Less collected from the People than in 1877 Less collected than in 1878 More paid for education than in 1878 More paid for five quarters than 1877 1880. 71,442 65,503 21,572 25,457 10,194 1880. Expenditure Receipts 257.308 269,603 ceipts Surplus 12,295 Total -Land office Faxes -22,130 54,361 Taxes 22,809 Total - -77,170 Less collected than in 1877 59,784 1877 Less collected than in 1878 Paid for education more than in 1878 Paid more for five quarter than in 1877 collected than in 26,044 30,756 15,400

Expenditure -261.275 sceipt Surplus Total Land office Taxes 64,831 31,122 Total 95,953 Less than 1877 Paid wore for educat than in 1878 Five quarters 1877 41,001 31,032 15,676

(Continued on tourth page)

1881

14,104

36,234