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Provincial Legislature.

The proceedings in our Legislature during the first days of the present session would almost persuade one that the scroll of history had been rolled back about a hundred and fifty years, so forcibly did they bring to mind what we read of the scenes enacted in the "Barbours Parliament," and so strongly did the actions of the Leader of the Government force the conviction that he seemed desirous of posing, in a small way, as a species of political Cromwell.

The House did not meet till 4.30 on Wednesday afternoon; but all the members of the Opposition were in their places long before that and Mr. Wise was holding the fort as on the previous day. The number of spectators was very large and all present seemed anxious for hostilities to reopen. Although the House was supposed to meet at 3 o'clock, up to the hour above named the Government benches were vacant. It was quite evident that something of unusual importance was going on.

"—a child might understand, The devil had business on his hand."

Subsequent developments left no doubt that Mr. Pineau was the political ointment around which the Premier and the rest of the Government flies were buzzing. Mr. Pineau, it appears, had arrived at the Legislative building shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by certain stalwarts of the Grit persuasion. It is said that "Jack Whelan" was a prominent member of the convey. Rumor is silent as to whether or not his fellow-worker on a memorable occasion, and the third member of a delectable trinity embalmed in verse—"Johnny Quinn" was on the reception committee. However that may be, the Government members at last fled into the House. They seemed satisfied with themselves, offering to see that something had happened in the shape of strengthening their spinal column. They had blood in their eye and were evidently determined to have their way for a time, by force if not by the will of the people.

Mr. Speaker read prayers; but his prayers seem to have had very little effect in the way of allaying the troubled waters for the sound of the "amen" had scarcely died out when the chamber was in an uproar and several members were on their feet, each essaying to make his voice heard amid the universal din. This scene was precipitated in consequence of Mr. Shaw's rising to a question of privilege. Mr. Speaker, who had evidently been affected by the process of vertebrae stiffening alluded to above, ruled Mr. Shaw out of order. The latter quoted May and Bourne to prove that after prayers was the proper time to bring up a question of privilege. But it was all in vain, Mr. Speaker was inexorable. An appeal was taken from the Speaker's ruling, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. A. A. McLean endeavored to put the matter in its true light; but all this availed naught, Mr. Speaker had evidently received his orders and was bound to obey. Reading of the Journal was deemed to be the next order of business; consequently the order was given: "strangers withdraw." Now, the "strangers" were intensely interested in the proceedings and felt slightly reluctant about withdrawing. In a good natured way they lingered as long as they could and kept moving about in a kind of vicious circle, in one door out and the other.

While this was going on the floor attention was attracted to the gallery. Here the spectators were slower than even below about moving out. As a matter of fact, as fast as they went out they seemed to come in again, Mr. Speaker noticing this ordered the gallery cleared. The Commissioner of Public Works, as all know a very brave man on occasion, hearing this order took great courage and repeated it in a stentorian voice. The door keeper on the gallery retorted that he could not get them out and continued addressing his remarks to Mr. Speaker and the Commissioner of Public Works. It was in vain that some of the spectators protested that the door keeper, not being a member, had not the right to speak. Finally the "strangers" were all removed and the doors were closed. The ejected crowd of the hallways and were more or less demonstrative in their dissatisfaction at being kept out so long. The reading of the Journal and the ejection of Mr. Wise then took place. As all this was done with closed doors, we are unable to give full particulars; but this much has become a matter of public notoriety and has found its way into all the newspapers: The

Speaker ordered Mr. Wise to withdraw; he refused; then Mr. Speaker ordered the Sergeant at arms to remove him. But the Sergeant at arms unaided was unequal to the task, and Richard Elliott, one of the door-keepers came to his assistance, and Mr. Wise was forcibly dragged from his chair into the Speaker's room. It is also stated that an ex-policeman, who has since been appointed a door-keeper of the House, was in the Chamber and essayed to take a hand in ejecting Mr. Wise; but when he appeared the Opposition shouted that he was a "stranger" and had no business there. He was consequently forced to retreat. This much we have said before, is common property; but we notice that the Patriot editorially narrates particulars, whether true or false, regarding the proceedings incident to the expulsion of Mr. Wise.

What right has it to any special information as to what took place behind closed doors? or who pushed it with this information? If the closing of the doors is to be a farce to prevent the public from obtaining information that is to be supplied to the Government organ, the sooner an end is put to this farce the better. The Patriot intimates that Mr. Kichham "pushed his chair close to the entrance by which it was thought Mr. Wise would be ejected," and that matters generally had assumed a serious aspect, until "Premier Farquharson crossing the floor suddenly ordered the hon. member for Souris to keep quiet." We are informed that this statement, so far as its reference to Mr. Kichham is concerned is false. As to the conduct of the Premier all that we have to say is that we have heard more than once that he was considerable of a swaggarer, who prided himself on his proficiency in the use of the carnal weapons. Whether or not this is a fact we are not in a position to state. But in any case it is our opinion that if he should come in contact with the fist of the hon. member for Souris he would not be desirous of having the operation established as a "precedent." After the doors were opened, the writ of election and the Sheriff's return thereto, for the Tignish district was read and Mr. Pineau, being in waiting, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Richards and Hon. Mr. McNutt, and took his seat among the Government supporters, amid some applause from the Government side and a considerable storm of hisses from others in attendance. After this episode, Mr. Peters rose to move a committee; but the Opposition called the Speaker's attention to the fact that he had not yet read the Lieutenant Governor's speech. Mr. Speaker said it was a matter of courtesy whether he read it or not; but proceeded to hand the speech to the Clerk to be read by him. This was described by the Opposition as an attempt to insult her Majesty and her representative. Mr. Speaker was evidently very much rattled and took the speech back and began to read it sitting down with his hat on. The Opposition again lit on him and pointed out that such conduct was undignified, contrary to the usages of Parliament and decidedly lacking in respect for the Queen's representative. In the meantime the members of the Opposition rose to their feet and the Government side of the House followed their example. But Mr. Speaker continued to read sitting down with his hat on and the Government members following his cue slipped into their seats one after another. By the time the reading of the speech was finished it was six o'clock and the House adjourned till the following day.

After the scenes enacted in the House during the first two days of the session it would be natural to expect that Thursday's meeting would be of a somewhat milder type. But such was not the case, and the incident which precipitated the acrimonious discussion is an additional proof of the Government's dread of public opinion. After the appointment of the usual committees, Premier Farquharson moved that Norman J. Campbell (who essayed to assist in the ejection of Mr. Wise) and William Taylor, be appointed additional door-keepers. His plea for creating the additional expenditure necessitated for two more door-keepers was that it became necessary in view of what had taken place on the previous day. With true Grit instinct he blamed the Opposition for the disorderly conduct in the House. The Premier's insinuations were indignantly repudiated by the Opposition. They pointed out that they had agitated throughout the Wise matter in a perfectly constitutional manner, and intended to continue the same course. Mr. A. A. McLean pointed out that at the time of the ejection of Mr. Wise the Leader of the Government walked across the floor of the House and shook his fist in his (Mr. McLean's) face, and that he took out his watch and timed the removal of Mr. Wise. Mr. McLean further showed that the Premier's arbitrary course was the manifestation of a desire to do by force, what he could not do constitutionally—to remove the members on the opposition side of the House. Hon. Mr. Gordon said the opposition stood to defend the rights of the people, and would continue to do so in a constitutional manner. It had not been shown that Mr. Wise had been ejected by any process of law, and it was the worst kind of folly to increase the expenses of the Province by appointing two unnecessary door-keepers. The debate in condemnation of this extravagance was continued by Mr. A. J. Mc-

Donald, Mr. A. P. Prowse and others. This incident serves to show the animus of the Government. This whole affair in connection with Mr. Wise is simply a Grit family quarrel; the Conservatives had nothing to do with bringing it about, or in any way promoting it. Mr. Wise had always been a Liberal; he was the colleague of the Premier, and had always supported the Liberal party in the House while he held a seat there. When he intimated to the Premier that he could no longer support him, a resignation accompanied by certain conditions was obtained from him. The conditions were not fulfilled, and Mr. Wise thought he had, therefore, a right to hold his seat, whereupon under the direction of the Grit Premier the Grit Speaker ordered him out, and on his refusal the Grit officials of the House forcibly removed him. It will be readily understood that all this could not take place in the House without some excitement and disturbance. But it is carrying the joke a little too far for the Premier to attempt to escape the odium of these proceedings by casting the responsibility upon the opposition. The Premier's motion carried on a strict party vote. Mr. Peters then presented the draft address in answer to the speech of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the session, and the House adjourned.

At Friday's sitting Mr. Peters commenced his speech on the address—and such a speech. It is surprising that a man in his sane sober senses would be guilty of assuming responsibility for such political buncombe. According to him the Grit Provincial Government is entitled to credit for everything of a beneficial or agreeable character that has happened for the last few years. He was disposed even to give to the Government credit for the Queen's visit to Ireland. Referring to the war in South Africa, he made the astounding statement that the Conservatives exerted themselves to retard the departure of the Canadian troops. It would be difficult to imagine a statement more at variance with the truth. It is a notorious fact, known to everybody, that whatever delay existed before the Canadian Government agreed to send a contingent to South Africa was caused by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte. It is equally well known that from the very first Sir Charles Tupper urged the sending of Canadian troops. It was only when public opinion throughout the Dominion became so strong and so insistent on this matter that the Government was forced to give way they order the raising of a contingent. Mr. Peters also had his little say about the Conservatives attempting to create prejudice against the French, a slander most dear to the Grit beast. When Mr. Campbell asked him to name one Conservative guilty of the charge he was making, he could not name one; but blamed the Montreal Star for carrying on the crusade. When challenged to give one number of the Star that contained any such slander he was dumb. When Mr. Arsenault asked him if he read La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's paper, and observed the continuous crusade it was keeping up on this question, he confessed his inability to do so in consequence of his ignorance of the French language. Discussing the expenditure for education, Mr. Peters thought there were too many schools; that "thirty seven or forty" would be enough. That is surely an extraordinary pronouncement on the school question. It is all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that a number of schools at present existing are mere political schools ordered by the Peters Government to gain or retain the votes of certain rate payers. Altogether Mr. Peters' speech contained as much political balderdash as could very well be incorporated in any deliverance of equal length.

The House adjourned at one o'clock Friday till Monday afternoon. Mr. Peters finished his remarks on Monday and was followed by Mr. Reid, who seconded the resolution. Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition followed and spoke till six o'clock. He resumed his speech on Tuesday forenoon and concluded shortly before twelve o'clock. He made an excellent speech and presented the affairs of the Province in their true light. As our time limit is close at hand and our space is absorbed, we will have to delay till our next issue a report of Hon. Mr. Gordon's speech.

A LITTLE boy named Angus Currie, aged nine years, son of Mr. Allan Currie, of Georgetown, met with a sad accident Friday evening. The regular train was moving into Georgetown, and the boy tried to jump on the platform of one of the cars, but missed his footing and fell under the wheels, which passed over his arm, crushing it so badly that amputation above the elbow was necessary. He was brought to the Charlottetown Hospital on Monday.

In the spring the birds are singing. As they build their summer home, Blades of grass and buds are springing. O'er the mead the cattle roam. In the spring your blood is freighted, With the germs that cause disease, Humors, boils, are designated. Signals warning you of these. In the spring that tired feeling. Makes you every duty shirk, Makes you feel like begging, stealing, Rather than engage in work. But there's something known that will a Man to health and vigor legd. You will find Hood's Sarsaparilla Just exactly what you need.

placed the ballots on the edge of the table to tear off the counterfoil, which he put in his pocket. Farr could not get as a witness. When he found that he would be wanted he got out of sight. Before disappearing he had a midnight session with the assistant organizer of the Ontario Liberals, and afterwards he stated that he was given money and a railway ticket to get him out of the way. It was he who stated that Vasco had received a telegram from Ottawa asking him to keep his man low. With evidence of this character, and with a report that the inquiry was incomplete, the Committee and House adjourned last year, Mr. Borden thinks that it was the duty of the Premier to rise as soon as the House met this year and ask that the investigation should be resumed.

NEW EVIDENCE. Mr. Borden states that he has also new evidence. An affidavit from Pritchett, who is now testifying in West Egin, is a part of this testimony. Mr. Borden did not think it necessary to read all the affidavits at present. As to Huron there could be no doubt that the evidence already taken offered sufficient ground for going on. As to Brockville he had an affidavit containing the following among other charges: An expert in "ballot slipping" was hired and paid to give instruction to deputy-retrining officers. No less than 11 were instructed in the art of substituting forged ballots for good ones. To these 161 ballots were given, and the bargain provided that five dollars would be paid for each vote slipped.

THE YUKON AGAIN. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has returned from British Columbia with a number of Yukon matters for investigation. One of these discussed at considerable length was the case of a steamer alleged to have been illegally "held-up" by the collector of Customs at Dawson until the owners had paid a disputed bill which included \$750 to Mr. Sifton's friend, Mr. Wade "for legal services."

In answer to a question it is stated by the Acting Minister of Marine that Chief Commissioner Ogilvie, who has been sitting as a judge to hear charges against the Department of the Interior and reports rather favorably, has not fared badly at the hands of that department. Mr. Ogilvie now receives the following salary and allowances: Salary.....\$6,000 a year. Living allowance.....2,000 do. Allowance for his rent.....3,000 do. "for housekeeper".....720 do. Total.....\$11,720. His legal advisor, Mr. Clement, who went into the Yukon at a salary of \$2,500 a year has not been forgotten. He now receives: Salary.....\$5,000 a year. Living allowance.....1,200 do. Total.....\$6,200.

AT OTTAWA.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

Ottawa, May 12th. It was thought that the House would go into supply directly after the budget debate, which closed on Friday of last week. This did not happen. The government took up departmental and other bills, of more or less importance but of no exciting interest, and did not make the motion for supply until ten o'clock in the evening of Friday in this week. Then Mr. Borden, of Halifax, improved his first opportunity to bring the West Huron and Brockville cases before the House for decisive action. The member for Halifax is a fine lawyer, and has a great gift of clear exposition. He reminded Sir Wilfrid that he and Sir Richard Cartwright had last year expressed a desire for a thorough investigation, and promised that all offenders should be punished. The House and the country had then taken them at their word, and were surprised to find that ministers and their followers this year taking advantage of the mechanism of the House prevent a completion of the inquiry.

WHAT WAS PROVED LAST YEAR. Then Mr. Borden passed on to show from the printed evidence how much was proved last year. It was shown that in the poll where Cummings presided, only 20 votes were counted for McLean, though 43 persons swore or affirmed that they voted for him. By a remarkable coincidence "bogus ballots" for the other candidates were found to be exactly the same number as the shortage in McLean votes. Those bogus ballots were shown to be different in thickness, in color and in preswork from the genuine ones, and were clearly not torn from the stub from which they were alleged to have been taken. The returning officer in this case placed the counter-foils in his pocket, which is against the law, and which he never did when he was returning officer before.

In Farr's poll there was a loss of 22 votes between the number counted for McLean and the number of persons who testify that they voted for him. By another striking coincidence, Farr is shown to have told a friend that he voted 22 times for Holmes. He also

found the right hand with the good ballot in it, at the edge of the table beside the other hand, under the presence of tearing off the counterfoil, the agent garters up the good ballot and counterfoil and puts them in the pocket together, while the left hand is lifted exposing the bogus one with the counterfoil torn off. That ballot marked beforehand for the Government candidate is placed in the box.

AGREES WITH THE FACTS. Mr. Borden does not guarantee the truth of Pritchett's statement. He only asks that the inquiry may go on. If Pritchett swears to falsehoods he should be punished. If he tells the truth something ought to be done with these eleven deputies. But it is pointed out that Pritchett's story explains things hitherto hard to understand. It explains how Farr might have voted 22 times in one day. It shows why the deputy returning officers in polling places where bogus votes were found have suddenly and simultaneously adopted the new method of disposing of the counterfoil. It explains the difference in the paper between the bogus ballots and the good ones. It explains the episode of Farr and the ballot found on the floor. It is quite consistent with all that was learned last year, and with much that has been learned since. It is also quite consistent with the events disclosed at West Egin.

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO? Mr. Borden does not ask the House to reach a conclusion on this evidence. He does maintain that there are additional grounds for demanding the completion of the investigation into the West Huron and Brockville bye-election. Pritchett, who makes the sworn statement, declared that he acted as instructor of deputies in this branch of modern science, and that after the West Egin enquiry began, he was paid \$100 per month to remain out of the country. At the end of Mr. Borden's speech, Sir Louis Davis moved the adjournment, so that the ministers have two days to make up their minds as to the course of action.

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If you're in need of a good serviceable Shirt Waist don't miss this chance. Come early and get first choice.

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Our Millinery is different from others.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in law, at the office of the Registrar of Mortgages in Prince Edward Island, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1888, and made between Daniel McAnlay and Hannah McAnlay, his wife, and John McAnlay and Margaret McAnlay his wife, of the one part, and James Macdonald, then of "Charlottetown" aforesaid, master of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot of Township number 100, in the County of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: (Commencing on the northwest side of the lot of Peter's or Carleton Road at the division line of townships numbers forty-one and fifty-four, running thence southerly along the said road twenty-five chains to land sold to Joseph Hayden, thence northwesterly along the boundary of said land to the division line of townships numbers fifty-three and fifty-four, thence north to the first mentioned line and thence East along the same to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less than that described in a certain deed from James Macdonald, Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward Island, to the children of John Donald Ferguson, Comptroller of Public Lands, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1888.

If the said piece of land is sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of James A. McDonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1900. MARQUEE C. MACDONALD, Administrator.

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Seed Time is Coming.

Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, And from the bosom of you dropping cloud, While mops wakes around, veild in a show' of shadowing roses, on our plains descend. —Thompson.

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We have choice lines in D. B. and S. B. Suits in pure Tweed and Worsted. Every Suit guaranteed to fit in every respect, at any price you want to pay. We can save you money in buying your Hats and Clothing. Try us.

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Notice how the boys are climbing for our suits. They don't see them yet, but they do know our suits are always on top.

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Other little men will choose one of our 2 piece Suits in Tweed, Serge or Worsted. They are all very stylish and good to wear, prices \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00

A little large man will need a 3 piece suit, and we have plenty of them to suit you all, they are nicely made, prettily trimmed and are right in price, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.25, 7.75, 8.25.

It's a hobby of ours to please the boys, and we have 2,830 suits to help our hobby.

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