THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

Now comes the anomaly: taxing men who are gagged and have not the privilege of saying who shall place the load upon their shoulders.

Considering the circumstances by which we were surrounded, the editor of the Patriot thinks we should be congratulated for the stand we took upon the Scott Act. Thanks awfully, brother, but have you forgotten about the freedom of the press.

Mr. Peters intends making the disfranchised Dominion officials pay their portion of the income tax—if he can. He is likewise determined to prevent them from exercising the right to which their manhood entitles them, as long as he can. Brilliant ideas, both.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the past year, which was made public last week, sounds another note of praise for the self abegnation, patriotism and loftiness of sentiment of the genial head of the department. Those who have seen the report can now well understand what self-sacrificing men we have presiding at the helm of state, when the Commissioner consented to be one of those to have his salary clipped to save the province. The mere pittance he now receives but inadequately repays the amount of labor which the report must have entailed. For the information of those who have not seen it we may state that the report contains but two leaves, one of which the government found necessary to utilize in giving the country partial information concerning the transactions of the Land Office during the year. Hon J. L. McDougall, Canada's Auditor General, will feel like kicking himself when he hears of this voluminous report.

Our citizens have declared for the re-enactment of the Scott Act. Now that the law is to be again enforced here those who were mainly instrumental in bringing about its readoption are not a unit as to how this most difficult and important feature of the measure can be best accomplished. Some think the work should be individually performed, while others again believe the duty should devolve upon the City Council and the local government. We presume, however, that the temperance men have arrived at a decision in the matter, as committees were appointed to wait upon both the above bodies regarding the enforcement of the Act. The citizens expect, no matter upon whom the duty may devolve, that the law will this time be properly enforced, and likewise that those who were loudest and foremost in proclaiming their abhorrence of the liquor traffic, and of those who indulge in an occasional "refresher," will have the consistency to practice what they preached. If such hypocrisy and deception as characterized the last Scott Act regime be again held up as a golden rule, we well know how the act will be enforced. The trade between this port and Halifax will however attest to the sincerity of these good temperance people.

The suggestion of our correspondent "Justice" that the Attorney-General be interrogated upon the floor of the House as to his conduct in preventing the so-called constable, who shot young McInnis, from receiving that recognition by law which his cowardly act so justly merited, is a good one. The conduct of our Attorney-General, in whom is vested the power, and of whom it is expected to see justice meted out to everyone, irrespective of class, creed, wealth or political affiliation, was in this instance shameless, and a surprise to all fair-minded people. By a few, such unfairness and concern for the interests of a political friend was expected. After all that has already been said upon the matter it is altogether improbable that Allen will at this late date be treated—although justice and fair play none the less demand their right of intervention—as he deserves. We do not believe that asking the question of the Premier will tend to loosen the arms of Justice and hasten an enquiry, but it may tend, rightly or wrongly, to let the people know Hon. Mr. Peters' reason for failing to hold the investigation he so faithfully promised to give the matter. To ask the question will do no harm, but rather a great amount of good; for if it be a legal act to shoot down a suspect whom you may desire to capture, the quicker the country knows it the better. If only for this reason let the question be asked.

Stock Farm Report.

THE report of the Stock Farm Commissioners is another proof of the failure of the government to conduct the affairs of the Province without sinking money. In this particular line of business they appear to hold a monopoly. By the report the debt against the farm is now shown to be $7,305.88 When the present government took hold of the farm the debt against it was $4,218; so that in three years they have almost doubled the amount. The receipts last year were $534.01, and the expenditure $1,614.22. The usual annual sale of surplus stock did not take place last Easter. Owing to the bad roads it was postponed until June next. The value of this stock is placed at $650, so that even if this amount is realized there will yet be a deficit of $430.21 for the past year.

In stock there is on the farm: of Shorthorns—17 cows, 4 heifers 2 years old, 6 one year old and 1 bull; of Ayershires—18 cows, 4 heifers 2 years old, 5 one year old, and one yearling bull; of sheep—11 ewes and 2 rams (Leicester), 12 ewes and 2 rams (Shropshire) and 9 thoroughbred imported ewes and 1 ram (South Downs); besides 5 horses, 5 pigs, 3 breeding sows, 1 Yorkshire boar and one Berkshire Boar.

Last year's crop was as follows: 32 acres of hay, about 100 tons 29 acres of oats, 1,100 bushels; 3 acres of barley, 120 bushels; 3 acres of turnips, 2,000 bushels; 1 acre mangels, 200 bushels; 10 acres of ensilage, 1,300 tons. The Commissioners speak highly of the fodder corn, which they assert proved a great advantage in bringing the stock through the rigorous winter weather in a healthy and hearty condition. The land to be put under crop this year will consist of 80 acres for hay; 18 for oats; 16 for fodder corn; 10 for mixed feed; 3 for turnips and; 1 for mangels.

Beyond the fact that the farm is now a splendid deficit builder, there is very little else about it worthy of remark. The stock on it cannot be compared to that on many private farms in the province. As far as fulfilling the object for which it is intended is concerned it is an utter failure. The benefits derived from it by our farmers are practically nil. If they were apparent, and the object for which the farm exists attained, the yearly deficit might possibly be excused. But as it is it should either be dispensed with, as an useless burden, or a radical change made in its management.

Patrons, Report.

Owing to the fact that the patrons at some of the cheese factories on Prince Edward Island have not sent in reports of the number of milking cows kept on their farms last summer, Prof. Robertson has not been able to decide who is entitled to the medals which he has offered to give to the patrons of the several factories for the largest quantity of mild supplied per cow during last season. The stations which have not forwarded any returns are Mount Stewart, Morell and Red House. Very few returns have been received from the others. It is highly desirable that several farmers from each factory should send a statement of the whole number of milking cows which was kept on their farms last season, whether the patrons who send the information expect to receive a medal or not. The information required is a brief statement of the total number of milking cows kept on the farm at any time during the cheese-making season of 1893. The competition will be considered closed very shortly, as the medals will be awarded to those found to be entitled to them upon the reports which have been received.

Dinner to the Legislature.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Howlan gave a dinner to the members of the Legislative Assembly at the Hotel Davies on Wednesday evening. There were present the members of the House, F. W. Hughes, assistant clerk; Lieut. Colonel Moore, Aide-de-Camp; and the editors of the Watchman, Examiner, Guardian and HERALD. Hon. Mr. Peters sat at the right of His Honor and Hon. Daniel Gordon, Leader of the Opposition, at his left. Lieut. Colonel Moore sat at the opposite end of the table with Hon. Mr. McMillan at his right and Hon. A. J. Macdonald at his left. It is quite unnecessary to remark that the bill of fare was an excellent one. The banquet was in every respect most enjoyable. The following were the toasts proposed together with the names of those who responded to them:

The Queen.

The Governor-General and the Parliament of Canada—Responded to by the Hon. Peter Sinclair.

The Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. J. R. McLean.

The Premier and the Government of P. E. Island—The Hon. Mr. Peters.

Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition—Hon. D. Gordon.

The Speaker of Legislative Assembly—The Hon. J. H. Cummiskey.

The Legislative Assembly—Mr. Rogers (Alberton) Messrs. Shaw and Hector McDonald.

The Bench and Bar—Messrs. Warburton, A. Peters and Bell.

The Farmers of P. E. Island—Messrs. Laird, Wise and McLaughlin.

The Mercantile and Manufacturing Community—Messrs. Farquharson, A. J. McDonald and Prowse.

The Press—Messrs. Cotton, Macdonald, McCourt Moran and Brennan.

Provincial Legislature.

(Continued from first page.)

would press our claims upon the Dominion, that he would lay them at the foot of the throne, and that he would not impose taxes until he had abandoned all hope of getting claims adjusted. But what had he done in the matter? What portion of our claims had he received from the Federal Government? Proceeding along this line, Mr. Shaw showed the extent that attended the late Government in this matter of pressing claims; and pointed with pride to the sums they had received from that source, and the subsidies and aids they had made to our Capital at Ottawa? The Government had gone to the country with the cry that if they were returned they would carry on the affairs of the Province without resorting to direct taxation, and the Leader had actually stated that before imposing taxes he would take the people into his confidence. But, he had not done so, however. Neither he nor any of his followers said a word about imposing taxes during the late campaign. They never told the people that one of their first acts would be to impose taxation. Neither were the people told that the Government intend interfering with the school law by reducing the amounts received by the teachers. They did not deem it in their own interests to do so. While they could afford to expend immense sums upon the roads, with the object of securing their seats in this House, they must needs economise by reducing the amounts paid to the teachers—a most deserving class of people and one which is already underpaid. He asked where the permanent improvements were that had been promised when the debentures were sold, and also enquired why the statement asked for the Opposition some days ago regarding the sale of these debentures was not tabled. Then he took up the manner in which public money was expended in the West River district during the late campaign, instancing one case where a man named Darrach had been paid $84 twice, and another case where a man named McDonald was put to work as supervisor by the hon. member for West River in the face of the fact that a man named Pino had previously been appointed to that position. He then referred to a job on the dock at Cardigan Bridge which had been given Mr. Scrimgeour to keep him from kicking; and also dealt with the matter of the contract on the bridge at Morell. There were also several other jobs that would not bear the light of day. The Opposition had asked for information regarding many of these public contracts but so far their questions remained unanswered. Then he took up the alleged economies of the Peters administration, and twitted the Attorney-General upon his large-hearted generosity in reducing his salary by $50. He thought, however, that he could well afford to do this in view of the fact that he had paid $140 to Mr. *H. C. McDonald* and $150 to Messrs Davies and Hazzard for performing work which he as Attorney General should have performed. Mr. Shaw then took up the reduction of $250 in the salary of Mr. Thomas May, and said he supposed it was because he had declined to vote at the last election that he had been thus "flogged." After considering some of the other reductions already published, he brought his remarks to a close by expressing the opinion that the Opposition were, in view of the reckless extravagance of the Government, amply justified in opposing the direct taxation scheme of the Government, lest the revenue thus obtained would be expended not in the interests of the people.

Mr. Bell said that in this matter the Opposition seemed determined to pursue their same old policy, a policy that could only tend to bring discredit upon them. They seemed determined to fritter their ammunition away on a question to which such tactics as they pursued are not applicable. He was not going to defend all the expenditures of 1893—there were some expenditures for that year which he as an independent member of this House could not approve of. The question before the House, however, was the necessity of a tax. The Opposition are trying to get out of the imposition of an income tax and are apparently endeavoring to fasten the whole burden upon the farmer. There is no doubt that taxation is necessary. The only doubt is regarding the mode. He did not intend taking up the manifold schemes of taxation, but he would, however, refer to the income tax, as it was the one under discussion. He thought it was an equitable measure, as it touches those who are well able to pay. Two objections to it were that it taxed thrift and industry and had communistic tendencies. Another argument against the bill was that it would scrutinize a man's private business. But he was pleased to note that under the bill a man's private affairs would not be too closely examined. He thought, however, that what was meant by "income" should be clearly defined in the bill. What is meant by "income" under the bill Is it a man's net or gross income, all the expenses connected with his income included, or only his personal expenses? Another object that should be aimed at in a bill of this kind was to tax the incomes derived from the big estates, such as the Connolly and Lefurgey estates. Again, there are corporate bodies who have incomes, and there should be a provision in the bill to tax them. Another question is the exacting of a limit. In 1888 the city of Charlottetown fixed an income tax on $400, and under the proposed act it is placed at $600. Now, what is the average income of the farmer and other Classes? A commission of enquiry in the United States shows the average income of the farm laborer to be $194, of the farmer $300, and the artizan $340. He thought the limit here should be fixed at $300 for the minimum tax. Perhaps the most objectionable feature of the bill was the provision for the making out of the list of those liable under the tax by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. It is within his discretion to place one man on the list an exempt another; also to place the amount of each man's income. There is the danger, although there is a provision whereby a man may correct the amount placed as his income by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Is it expedient to go at this matter hap-hazard? There is no provision to raise the assessment if the amount be placed too low. The man who is authorized to impose this assessment is the man most interested in the collection. Although the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer was one of the most honest men in the country, still he thought it would be unwise to confer such power on any one man. The people of Charlottetown and of other centres, in matters of this kind, appoint assessors and those men are sworn to do their duty. When they place a man on the assessment roll, if they do not know the amount to put down, they send him a blank form, which he fills up correctly under a penalty of $20. He (Mr. Bell) thought that under the proposed bill the assessments should be made by sworn valuators.

Mr. A. J Macdonald agreed with the remarks of Mr. Bell regarding the placing of the assessing and collecting in the hands of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. He (Mr. McDonald) was not opposed to the tax, provided the money was properly expended. If the Government are given an unlimited revenue, what guarantee is there regarding its proper expenditure. Under this measure, the Provincial Treasurer, if he were so disposed, could throw all the burden of taxation on the shoulders of his political opponents and in favor of his friends. He thought the Judges of the County Court, for instance, would be the proper persons to make out the assessment lists. As to the amount to be raised under the bill nothing has been told the House. Were parking in the dark in this matter. He voted against the Act and Mr. Bell had for his argument that the Opposition were determined to tax the farmers and exempt the poor man. He agreed with Mr. Bell that it was very necessary to properly define what was meant by "income" under the Act.

Hon Mr Sinclair complimented the Leader of the Opposition upon the moderate way in which he had treated the bill; but he thought he should not allow his followers to wander so far from the subject. Taxation is admittedly necessary, and the Government are doing their best to make the tax as equitable as possible. He thought the Provincial Secretary was the best person to assess and collect the income tax; and in his department existed the machinery for carrying out the work. He thought the bill was as clearly drawn as an income tax could be. It reached everyone whose income is over $600. If as suggested by the hon. member from Bedeque, valuators are appointed and other machinery adopted the Act would be made most cumbersome and expensive.

The motion passed and the House then went into committee on the bill, Mr. McLennon in the chair.

Hon. Mr Peters explained that the word "income" in the bill was not defined because in any Act he had ever seen when such was defined the definition was far from complete. "Income" in this case simply meant the profit on the year's transaction.

Hon Mr Peters thought that section two, providing that a tax of one cent on the dollar upon all income derived by non-residents from capital invested in the Province might be looked upon as class legislation—like discriminating against foreign capitalists—and these persons might not feel like paying the tax.

Mr Gordon said he could not agree with the Leader of the Government on this point. He showed that foreign investors get a much larger interest here than they get elsewhere—the rate here being 6 and 7 p. c., whereas only 3½ p. c., is paid abroad and these investors also get the protection of the law. He thought, therefore, that they should not object to paying a tax of one cent on the dollar as provided by the bill. The Opposition also took exception to the clause respecting the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Peters contended that Mr. Bell was wrong when he said the average income of the farmer was $300, and argued that $600 would be nearer the mark.

Mr. Bell reiterated his statement that the average income of the farmer did not exceed $300.

House took recess for two hours.

After recess, committee on the income tax bill was resumed.

A lively discussion took place regarding what constituted a man's income, and in what respect it would be reached by the bill.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained what he meant by net income by illustrating the case of a lawyer who was in receipt of (say) $4000 yearly from his practice or other sources, out of which he had to pay for the services of a clerk, office, rent, postage, etc., and pointed out that the tax would be imposed only on the balance of his income left, after deducting these expenses. If any definition completely covering and fully interpreting "income" as used in the bill could be crystalized into an amendment to the bill, he would have no objection to adopting it.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson was opposed to Mr. Bell's suggestion that the amount of income to be taxed be made $300 instead of $600. The tax was intended to lessen the burden of the farmer and the poor man and it was an equitable and just tax.

Mr. Aitken also took exception to the reduction suggested by Mr. Bell and to his statement that the average farmer's income was only $300.

Mr Shaw argued that non-residents having money invested in this Province yielding less than $600 a year should not be exempt, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Arsenault seconded the motion.

Mr. Gordon said he thought very few members of the House understood the intent of the act. Everything should be made clear and distinct so that everyone would know upon what he had to pay.

The amendment moved by Mr. Shaw was then put and lost on a straight party vote.

Mr. Bell moved an amendment, providing that the rate of income to be taxed be fixed at $400 instead of $600, but subsequently withdrew it

The discussion was continued by Hon. Mr. McLean and Hon. Mr. Laird, both of whom expressed themselves as opposed to a reduction in the amount of income to be taxed.

Messrs. Blanchard and Arsenault spoke in favor of reducing the amount, and promised to support Mr. Bell's amendment if he pressed it.

Mr. Bell said he would take a middle course between the amount mentioned in the bill and that set out in the previous amendment, and moved that the rate be fixed at $500 instead of $600.

Mr. A. J Macdonald seconded the motion. He thought the amount realized from the tax would be very small if the minimum limit was left at $600.

Mr. Bell's amendment was then put and lost. It was supported by Mr. Rogers (Alberton) and every member of the Opposition, excepting Gordon and Shaw.

FRIDAY, April 20.

House met at 11.

Mr. Shaw asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing the number of pounds of Paris green purchased by the Government for distribution in the year 1893, the names of the persons from whom purchased, the price per pound paid for same, the names of the persons to whom sent for distribution or sale, the quantity sent to each person, and the price per pound for which same was sold, and the return made to the Government by each such person acting as agent or distributor.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the statement would be laid on the table as soon as it could be prepared.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing in detail the amount expended on Webster's mill dam, including bridge and roadway; the amount let by public tender or contract, and the amount let by private sale; a copy of all tenders received, and the name of the tender accepted. If by private sale, the name or names of the contractor or contractors, the amount paid to each, whether by day's pay or otherwise; also, to table a statement showing in detail the amount spent in Queen's, Prince and King's County, and on inquisitions on new Roads, amounting to $3,743.-27, as contained in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, the names of the persons to whom the several amounts were paid, the amount paid to each person, and the nature of the work done by each person, separate.

Hon. Mr. Peters, in the absence of the Commissioner of Public Works, said in answer to the first question that it would not take long to table the information asked for, as he understood there was no money paid. In reply to the second question, he said the statement would be tabled as soon as it could be made out.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the bill incorporating the New Glasgow Dairying Company was read a second time in committee with Mr. Robertson in the chair. Reported agreed to.

Mr. Warburton moved the second reading of the bill incorporating the Cascade Starch Company, Mr. McLennon in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, (Charlottetown) the bill amending the Act of Incorporation of the City of Charlottetown was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Warburton moved that the House go into committee of the whole, for the second reading of the bill amending the Act relating to justices with Mr. Arthur Peters in the chair. He explained that the bill provided amongst other things that any duly registered medical practitioner removing from one province to another, may practice in the province to which he has removed without passing an examination; also that every student of medicine shall take a four years course at college, a certain period of which course shall be passed in attendance at the practice of some general hospital. Under the existing law a student was allowed to spend the first year studying in the office of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

Mr. Arsenault thought the clause relating to the term of study at college should not apply to students who have already passed almost one year in the office of a medical doctor, and suggested that the act be amended so as to allow them for the time thus spent.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Warburton moved an amendment covering the case of the students referred to by Mr. Arsenault and exempting them from the provisions of the Act.

Consideration of the bill was not concluded at one o'clock, and after recess committee was resumed.

The bill was discussed at some length by Hon. Mr. Peters and Messrs. Arsenault, Warburton, Farquharson, H. C. Macdonald, Rogers (Alberton) and McLennon. Several amendments carried, and the bill was reported agreed to.

The bill as it passed provides in substance as follows:

1. The student shall attend college for four years, twelve months of which time he shall attend the practice of an approved general hospital. Attendance and study in the office of a medical practitioner will not count.

2. The schedule of preliminary examinations has been slightly changed, French being made an optional subject.

3. The act shall not apply to persons now studying in the office of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

4. Any duly registered medical practitioner going to another Province shall be entitled to practice there without having to pass an examination, and vice versa.

5. The name of a practitioner leaving the Province shall be struck off the register unless he desires to have it continued thereon.

The bill respecting short forms of indenture was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved the House into committee of the whole on the bill respecting the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties, Mr. James E. Macdonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Peters, in reply to Mr. Gordon, said the appointments of these Stipendiary Magistrates had been asked for by the temperance people. Their appointment will tend to strengthen the working of the Canada Temperance Act, as the tendency would be to expedite trials and thus lessen expenses. The Scott Act fines imposed by the Stipendiary Magistrates would go wherever the Dominion Government directed.

Mr. Bell insisted that every fine collected by the Stipendiary's under the Canada Temperance Act should be accounted for by them. He believed that the Dominion Government would not claim these fines, except as trust funds to be applied to the enforcement of the Act in the Province.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that under the existing law it was provided that a return of all convictions and other transactions connected with the trial of Scott Act cases should be made to the Prothonotary. It is almost impossible, however, to get the country magistrates to observe this law, and this was another reason for the appointing of Stipendiary Magistrates. He had no objection to placing a clause in the bill providing that a return of all fines should be made.

Mr. Arsenault thought the bill would prove expensive, and said he believed the Scott Act could be just as well enforced under the present system if the Attorney-General did his duty.

Hon. Mr. Peters pointed out that there would be no appeal from the decision of these Stipendiary magistrates in Scott Act cases, and declared that it was impossible to carry out the Scott Act with satisfaction in the country without the appointment of these magistrates. As long as he was connected with this Government he would do his utmost to see that the law of the land was enforced. He charged every member who opposed this bill with opposing the will of the temperance majority of the Province.

Mr. Gordon said the whole tenor of the Attorney-General's remarks since the bill came up for discussion went to show that he held the country magistrates in contempt. He protested strongly against the power given the Stipendiary Magistrates. Scott Act offenders should not be deprived of the right of appeal. He objected to giving one Magistrate the power of two. He also took strong ground against the section providing that members of the Legislature shall be eligible for appointment as Stipendiary Magistrates, pointing out that such a move was the first step towards the appointing of political judges, a system which has worked badly in the United States.

Mr. Peters, in reply, said that Mr. Gordon himself, as a member of the late Government, had not only appointed such Magistrates in Charlottetown and Summerside but had given them exclusive jurisdiction. The bill did not deprive the ordinary Magistrate of jurisdiction.

Mr Shaw expressed himself as strongly opposed to making the office of Stipendiary Magistrate a political one. The clause in the bill providing that these Stipendiaries may hold seats in the Legislature, was most objectionable. It would lead to partisanship on the bench such as existed in the United States. He also protested against the failure of present Government to account for the fines imposed under the Canada Temperance Act. The late Government had accounted for these fines, and he (Mr. Shaw) quoted the journals of the House showing where the fines under the act had been paid into the treasury during the term of the late administration. But the present administration had not done this. We look in vain for information regarding the disposition of these fines. No one knew where they had gone. He would have to vote against the bill as no gurrantee was given regarding the proper disposition of these fines. Mr. Shaw also charged that fees due constable William Murphy, of Montague, for Scott Act work, had not been paid, the Attorney-General having refused to pay him. "That" said he "is the way he (the Attorney-General) enforces the Scott Act."

Hon. Mr. Peters said Murphy had not been paid because he had not performed his work.

Mr. Blanchard said that if he thought the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates would do away with the liquor traffic he would support the bill. He protested strongly against the appointment of members of this House as Stipendiary Magistrates.

Progress was reported.

The bill as it stands provides as follows.

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieut. Governor in Council to appoint one Stipendiary Magistrate for each county in this Province, said Magistrate not to act in any city or town in which Stipendiary Magistrates were already appointed.

2. Every such Stipendiary Magistrate shall be a barrister practicing in this Province for at least five years before appointment.

3. Every such Stipendiary Magistrate shall be paid by the Government of this Province a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and his fees by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such fees to be paid by equal quarterly payments.

4. Every such Stipendiary Magistrate shall hold Office during good behaviour or until the statute under which he is appointed has been repealed.

5. Notwithstanding any of the statutes in this Province now in force with regard to the independence of the members of the Legislative Assembly, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to appoint to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate for any county, a person who may be a member of the said Legislative Assembly, and such appointment shall in no way affect the right of such person to sit or vote in the Legislative Assembly, and he shall not be liable for any penalty on account of so doing.

6. The said Stipendiary Magistrate, so appointed, shall, within their several jurisdictions severally possess and exercise all the power and authorities possessed, or capable of being exercised by any two or more Justices of the Peace, sitting or acting together.

7. In addition to the duties and obligations in respect to returns, and other matters imposed upon Justices of the Peace, the said Stipendiary Magistrate shall, at the end of the months of June and December in each year make up a return of the number and nature of the cases, and of the offences which have been brought before them, or which they have heard, or tried, or otherwise disposed of, and the manner in which each case has been disposed of, and a statement of the penalty imposed in each case, whether by fine or imprisonment, or both, together with costs in each case and the disposition that has in each case been made of all moneys received for fines or cost or both, and shall transmit such stat ment and return to the Clerk of the Crown.

8. Any Stipendiary Magistrate may sit and try cases arising in the County over which he has jurisdiction within the limits of any incorporated city or town notwithstanding that he would have no authority to hear a case arising in said city or town.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair submitted the report of the Stock Farm commissioners for the year ending March 31, 1894.

House adjourned until three o'clock p. m. Monday.

Scott Act Election.

The Scott Act Election held here on Thursday resulted in a victory for the Act. The following is a statement of the votes polled at the several polling divisions in the city:

	For the Act.	Against
Ward 1, East	53	73
" 1, West	34	79
" 2, East	49	45
" 2, West	18	44
" 3, East	49	46
" 3, West	24	48
" 4, East	82	47
" 4, Central	72	31
" 4, West	65	67
" 5, East	106	53
" 5, E Central	71	38
" 5, W Centr'l	57	76
" 5, West	54	65
	734	712

Majority for Scott Act 22.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR:—For the first time, I will ask you to give publicity to a few remarks re the shooting of young McInnis last winter in Summerside. As you have endeavored to bring the Hon. Mr. Peters to see his duty in this case, you deserved a good deal of praise, and let me here assure you that you have made many friends for the HERALD by bringing this matter to the notice of the Government. Why they do not act on the suggestions thrown out is a mystery which I for one cannot fathom. Many of their ways and deeds are dark, and it would take a syndicate of Philadelphia lawyers to unravel at least some of their doings. It is a lamentable truth that the store of L. Morris, Esq., was entered and the proprietor was relieved of a sum of money and other valuables. A few days afterwards suspicion pointed to McInnis as the perpetrator of the deed, and a warrant was immediately issued for his capture, and as the result he now lies a condemned felon in Prince County jail. Poor fellow he was arrested, and brought to justice, is just, right and commendable, and fully in accord with English precedent law, and privilege. But Mr. Editor the manner of his arrest is to be deplored and should receive the most severe censure and condemnation from honest people who respect the laws of their country. "Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature." Because this poor unfortunate boy choose freedom instead of servitude and made an effort to run away from a *constable* he was shot down like a dog on the streets of Summerside, by a blood thirsty pursuer and not an effort is made by the Attorney General (who has the power, but not the will) to enforce the criminal code. It is a notorious fact that McInnis was arrested by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of a—I was going to say man, but no man would or could be guilty of such a mean, contemptible crime—a crime that calls loudly to Heaven for vengeance. It is true McInnis did not die from the effect of his wound but for a time poor hopes were entertained for his recovery, and he suffered these agonies both mental and bodily because he choose to make a break, if not for life, at least for liberty. When he was arrested and the doctor pronounced him so far recovered as to appear before those who were empowered to deal out justice to him, he confessed his fault and as a punishment he was given in prison ample time for reflection and the making of good resolutions, which it is to be hoped he will make. And what of his vicious assailant who by a bullet nearly sent a soul to meet its God without a moment for repentance. He is still, strange to say, at large moving amongst his circle of friends in both town and country. What kind of justice is this I would ask? Every one who commits a crime or gives public scandal knows that there is a law to punish him and if that law is not exercised when required those who are instrumental in suppressing it are guilty of an offence against the morality and well being of their country, and should be indicted and made to suffer the extreme penalty of their wrong doing; for they by their actions are granting a license to commit crime, and to grant a license to commit crime is more infamous in the eyes of honest people than the crime itself. When McInnis Allen should be tried for unlawfully shooting him. We do not think the word investigation can be used in its true sense in this case; put the man on trial for the crime he is accused of and if a jury of his peers find him guilty then punish him accordingly; if he is found innocent then justice will be satisfied and no one will have any reason to find fault with him. Come Mr. Peters do your duty. Cast aside for this once at least that prejudice which envelopes your brain, and give Allen a fair trial. It might be well to ask one of the representatives to question Mr. Peters on the floor of the House about this matter, so that the country at large may see his answer and have conclusive proofs as to what kind of man he is

Hoping I have not trespassed too far on your space.

I remain,

JUSTICE.

Kinkora, April 20th.

You hear lots about cheap goods but we have low Prices and Quality combined

25 CENT all wool double width dress serges in 5 good colors, and the price only 25 cents a yard.

35 CENT all wool French Cashmeres in Navy, Fawn, Black and Cardinal only 35 cents a yard.

Prints, 5 cents, Flannelettes, 6 cents, Ginghams, 32 inche wide, 10 cents.

STANLEY BROS

DUTY ON TEA!

Ten per cent. EXTRA is the duty on Tea when not bought in the country in which it was grown.

That's about the way with Furniture today. When bought from the makers it ought to cost you less than if bought from the dealer. Freight and packing cost money.

We are makers of Furniture and are in a position to give you prime value.

We let you keep a string tied to your money until you are perfectly satisfied with the Furniture you buy from us.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

After several months of active preparation our extensive and perfectly equipped

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

are now in readiness, and we are fully enabled to offer an unusually large assortment of

FURNITURE

In Modern Designs, Excellent Finish and Superior Qualities,

AT MODERATE PRICES

We are not to have a formal opening, but our patrons and the public generally are invited to visit us and inspect our Warerooms at any time suiting their convenience.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

SIR,—By the will of the people of Charlottetown, the Canada Temperance Act has once more become law, and if I can judge by the opinions expressed on every hand, it is also the will of the people that the law shall be strictly and impartially enforced. I trust that no undue influence will be used to hamper the law, or intimidate the sworn officers charged with its administration; then if the law is not made effective, it will certainly not be the fault of the Act or of the people but of the officers whose duty it is to enforce it. I have heard, and I sincerely hope it is true, that already, some of the leading liquor sellers have manfully accepted the situation, and have determined to go out of the business before the sixty days have expired. Why not all do so? If there is a personal friend of mine in the business I would advise him strongly but kindly to give it up and respect the law. The Charlottetown club will, no doubt, be the first to close up the bar. I trust that the man or the woman who attempts to evade or violate the law will find it a very unpleasant and costly pastime. The law is now backed by the moral support of the community. Our Pastors, both Catholic and Protestant will always be found on the side of law and order, however much they may differ in other matters. We have had free rum long enough. Many happy homes have been desolated and many poor souls have gone down to the grave, not drunkards only, but mothers, wives and children of drunkards who have been dragged down by this awful curse. A poor old woman, a widow, living in the east end of the city, who has been reduced to direst poverty and sorrow by two drunken sons, said on the morning of election day, "I have been praying to God every day for ten days now to give the Scott Act the victory, and I believe God is going to answer my prayers.". Oh, yes, there are many glad hearts who will call down blessings on the men who have saved us from another three years of free rum. Every thoughtful, reasonable man must admit that the Canada Temperance Act is the best and only law at present within our reach. It is the best for the country, it is the best for the city, it is the best for the drunkard, it is the best for the drunkards home, it is the best for our holy religion, it is the best for the men who have hitherto been engaged in the traffic, and it is the best for all concerned. Let us see that it gets a fair trial.

A FATHER.

School Examination at Kildare Capes.

The annual examination of Kildare Capes School was held on Friday, the 13th inst. A large number of rate payers and others were present, all of whom manifested the keenest interest in the proceedings. The examination, which was conducted by the teacher, Miss Cahill, was thorough and practical in every respect. The pupils were questioned in almost every branch of the course, and the accurate and unhesitating way in which they responded to all the calls upon their mental faculties showed conclusively the orderly arrangement of their knowledge and the indelibility with which it had been imprinted on the tablets of memory by careful and efficient training. Habits of neatness and order were everywhere observable among the children and the cultivation and constant employment of the thinking faculties were distinguishing features of the work during the past school year. At the close, all present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the result of the examination and congratulated both teacher and pupils on the success attending their efforts. Miss Cahill is an indefatigable worker in the cause of education, and employs the most advanced and practical methods in her teaching, and, should she continue in that profession, is destined to become one of the brightest stars in the pedagogic firmament.

CRITIC.

THERE was a very small market yesterday owing to the bad conditions of the roads.

ON Sunday evening about 5 o'clock Mr. Hugh (Joseph) McDonald of Little Pond Lot 36 fell through the ice at Narrows Creek and was drowned. Mr. Daniel McCormack who saw him go down gave the alarm and accompanied by two other men went to the place where McDonald disappeared. They saw the body in about ten feet of water and almost immediately secured it. Efforts at resuscitation proved unavailing. Mr. McCormack was 45 years of age and unmarried.

THE Plant Steamship Co., announces that they will run a direct fast service between here and Boston during the coming season. The first trip will be made by the steamer Florida which will sail from Boston on Tuesday May 1st and every Tuesday thereafter at 11 o'clock a. m. Returning will leave Charlottetown every Friday at 1 p. m., arriving at Boston daylight Monday. This steamer will not call at Halifax, but go direct. The "Florida" has superior passenger accommodations, is electric lighted throughout and specially constructed for the carrying of perishable freight. The P. E. Island Railway will issue through tickets and deliver freight at a complete steamer, thus saving cartage and re-handling

Here's a Tip.

Do you want to save some money? Then buy your next suit of clothes of us. Don't be satisfied with ill-fitting shop-made garments, when you can get the best at the same price by leaving your order with us. We have no intention of running down our competitors, but we ask you to note where all the best suits come from.

D. A. BRUCE

Souris Attractions.

THE subscribers, having purchased the stock of Matthew, McLean & Co., are now prepared to give their customers the best values for their money that can be obtained.

This stock is large and complete in every department, and in order to clear we will sell at greatly reduced prices in all lines.

A lot of Boots & Shoes at half price.
A lot of Room Paper at half price.
A lot of Lace Curtains at half price, and a great variety of other goods at away down prices.

New Goods continually arriving, just opened—nice new Prints, Cotton Warps, Gents Scarfs and Ties, Shirts and Linders, all at cut prices.

Seed Wheat and Timothy—cheapest in the market.

Highest price paid for Oats, Potatoes, Pork and Eggs.

We thank our numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on the old firm, and would solicit your continued favors for the new.

Give us a call for we want your trade and know we can please you in style, quality and Price.

MATTHEW & McLEAN.
Souris, March 20th, 1894.

JEWEL BOX

is prized for its contents, and what it contains contents its possessor. Our stock of jewelry delights all who see it and our prices bring it within the reach of everyone. Beautiful things are not necessarily costly to buy. We have the novelties of the season, including Birthday rings. Such rich, rare and dazzling beauties as we present attract a charming circle of admiring buyers. Our stock is drawing to an are school, and 'tis a study in art to examine it. Give yourself the pleasure of an early inspection. Correspondence solicited

E. W. TAYLOR'S.
Cameron Block, Co.town.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Farmers this year bring your wool to James Paton & Co. They will give you the Best Goods in the city for it. We are still at the old stand, 68 Victoria Row, Brown's Block. Remember there is only one T in our name. We are the Carpet & Clothing Men.

JAMES PATON & CO.