The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1893. VOL XXII. NO 22

The Charlottetown Herald
—IS PUBLISHED—
Every Wednesday
—BY—
J. McIsaac & Co., Editors and Proprietors,
FROM THE "HERALD" OFFICE,
SONNOLLY'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion. Marriage notices 50 cts; death 25 cts.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P O Order, or Registered Letter.

All correspondence should be addressed to the publishers as above or to the HERALD.

J. McISAAC, R. E. MORAN,
J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for March, 1893

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 2nd day, 11h. 30.4m a. m. N. Last Quarter, 10th day, 1h. 1.0m p. m. S. E. New Moon, 17th day, 12h. 21.0m. midnight. N. First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 21.1m. p. m.

M	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Time after	Moon Rises	Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
1	Wed	6 43	5 42	4 44	9 44	10 6	
2	Thur	41	43	5 32	7 6	10 41	
3	Fri	39	45	7 9	7 24	11 15	
4	Sat	38	46	8 16	7 39	11 57	
5	Sun	36	47	9 22	7 55	aft 12	
6	Mon	34	49	10 23	8 11	0 28	
7	Tu	32	50	11.20	8 30	1 31	
8	Wed	30	52	morn	8 50	2 0	
9	Thur	28	53	0 12	9 17	2 44	
10	Fri	26	54	1 46	9 51	3 41	
11	Sat	24	56	2 49	10 32	4 37	
12	Sun	22	57	3 39	11 27	6 25	
13	Mon	20	58	4 22	aft 30	7 33	
14	Tues	18	0	4 55	1 42	8 35	
15	Wed	17	1	5 24	2 56	9 19	
16	Thur	14	3	5 48	4 14	10 0	
17	Fri	12	4	6 6	5 31	10 37	
18	Sat	11	6	6 20	6 49	11 12	
19	Sun	9	6	6 46	8 8	11 48	
20	Mon	8	7	7 3	9 22	morn	
21	Tues	6	10	7 27	10 37	0 27	
22	Wed	3	11	7 55	morn	1 0	
23	Thur	1	12	8 41	0 22	1 37	
24	Fri	5 59	13	9 37	1 41	2.56	
25	Sat	57	15	10 43	2 49	4 10	
26	Sun	55	16	aft. 11	3 42	5 37	
27	Mon	53	17	1 17	4 21	7 15	
28	Tues	51	18	2 28	4 50	8 17	
29	Wed	49	20	3 45	5 12	9 2	
30	Thur	47	21	4 55	5 30	9 42	
31	Fri	5 45	6 22	6 2	5 46	10 15	

PRESSED HAY

50 TONS Choice Timothy in Store.

McDONALD & MACAWAY.
Georgetown, March 22, 1893.

THREW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES
AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

STATEMENT OF MR. WM. HOWE.

For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines but with no heads. In 1885 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg swelled to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES developed [illegible] me to a living [illegible] to go to the [illegible] not, for they [illegible] off. The doctor then [illegible] it open and scrape the bone. But I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to blood poisoning and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters [illegible] but I went of my mind [illegible] Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the bottle with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After taking one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly,
WM. McNEE, Sr. Ives P.O., Ont.

Mr. F. O. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNee and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,
Office—Grafton Block,
(Head of Railway,)
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Aug. 18, 1890.—1y.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

1881. Reddin Bros. 1893

Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

WE ARE NOT in the proclaimed dispute, Doctors versus Druggists. Twelve years of honest dealing have made both Doctor and Patient our customers, and has earned for us the name of

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

Our Stock of DRUGS is as large and well selected as any in the city, and our prices are always right. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

REDDIN BROS.

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Bought at Bankrupt and Great Burning Sacrifice Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.
BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,
All kinds of UNPOLISHED GOODS at Bargains,
PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and Lobby LOOKING GLASSES,
Tables in WINDOW SHADES, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.
No trouble to show goods. Undersmt all dates at NEW UNDERTAKING FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1893.

WASTING
Diseases are often difficult to remedy.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
will restore the waste of flesh, lost flesh, and arrest wasting diseases, especially in children, with wonderful rapidity. Coughs and colds are easily killed by a few doses of this remarkable remedy. PALATABLE AS MILK. *Be sure to get the genuine, put up in salmon-colored wrapper.*
Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

Local and Special News.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Rev. Henry M. Spike, rector of Musquash, N. B., advised Mrs. Wm. Thompson of that place to try Hawker's Tonic for Acute Dyspepsia. Read what they both say in another column as to the result.

R. D. Lewis, of St. John, was completely cured of biliousness and constipation by Hawker's Pills, and now always keeps a supply on hand.

Jaky—"Pop, pop, that big, lazy dog has swallowed my Waterbury." His pop—"Take him home, my boy. He'll make a good watch dog."

Cant Easton, of Clarendon, Charlotte Co., said it was a pleasure to recommend Hawker's Tolu as a remedy for coughs and colds. He had proved its power in his own case.

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

Mrs. Cleverly—"Yes, but I could never understand of what use a club was to a married man." Cleverly—"Merely to kill time with, my dear."

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I was troubled with dyspepsia for about four years. I noticed an advertisement of Burdock Blood Bitters, so I started to use it and soon found that there was nothing to equal it. It took just three bottles to effect a perfect cure in my case.

BERT J. REID.
Wingham, Ont.

CAN YOU THINK?

Can you think of a worse disease than dyspepsia, it plunges its victim in gloom and despondency, makes him a burden to himself and others, and causes constipation and bad blood. Yes Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia or indigestion, and has done so in thousands of cases.

Harry—"And, dearest, do you think of me all day long?" Dearest—"I did, Harry, but the days are getting longer now and of course—well, you know that must make make some difference."

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents,—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.

JOHN D. SOUTILLIER.
French Village.

"Do you know Mr. Drydust?" said Maud. "Yes," replied Mamie. "He's very learned isn't he?" "What makes you think so?" "He can talk so long on uninteresting things."

A FRIEND IN NEED.

A friend in need is secured by everyone who keeps a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use against accidental sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, scalds or any inflammatory pain, such as rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, etc.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Ele—"Ain't you ever going to take me to the theatre again?" He—"My dear, you forget we are in Lent now, and you will need an Easter hat pretty soon."

THE RED RIVER.

The red river of life is the blood, like other rivers it sometimes becomes impure, but unlike other rivers it only needs Burdock Blood Bitters to perfectly purify it and remove all its disorders from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

"How the wind comes in through the cracks of that door! They ought to be stripped." "Stripped? No, no. They need more cloth tacked over them."

We advise you to go to Goff Bros for Boots they are giving 15 to 30 per cent Discount.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

"Thomas, of what fruit is cider made?" "Don't know, Sir." "Why, what a stupid boy. What did you get when you robbed Farmer Jones' orchard last summer?" "Thrashed!"

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

"Yes," said the old man, "I have always found it best to pay cash. I have paid cash for everything I've got but my wife. I got her for nothing, and she's the dearest thing I ever got."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

A brother of Joaquin Miller has invented a dry cycle to fly through the air. The perfected machine will be constructed of aluminium and will weigh between 30 and 40 pounds. It will be fitted with wings, which are to be moved by the rider, who will pedal just as he does on ordinary bicycle. Beneath the machine is to hang a swinging weight which will prevent the thing from tipping over. In starting, the sky cyclist will ride along the ground until he gets considerable momentum; then the swiftly-flapping wings will carry him right into the air. The inventor claims that the machine will be able to travel 10 miles an hour.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March, 28.—Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for the branding of Canadian dairy products, stating that, if time permitted, he would press the measure this session.

On the motion to receive a report of the committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Charlton took the floor to reaffirm his former statement that the American version of what took place at the Washington conference as expressed by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Foster was the only accurate statement, and that the Finance Minister was in error when he asserted that the United States demanded unrestricted reciprocity in all products and manufactures and absolute disarmament as against Great Britain. Nobody took the trouble to reply to Mr. Charlton, Hon. Mr. Foster merely saying that he would leave the public to judge for themselves by the documents that had been brought down as to who was right, Mr. Charlton and his American allies, or the Canadian delegates and Lord Pauncefote. The balance of the afternoon was devoted to business in which considerable progress was made.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The House met to-day at 11 o'clock and rushed through the business all day. In reply to a Nova Scotia member, Hon. Mr. Costigan said that no change would be made at present in the regulations with regard to mackerel nets.

Last night L. G. Desjardines, ex-M. P., was presented by the Conservative members with a gold watch and chain, and Hon. Mr Curran was given a case of handsomely mounted pipes, this being the anniversary of his birthday.

Ottawa, April 1.—The principle feature of the speech with which Lord Stanley prorogued Parliament, to-day, was his farewell to Canada's Legislature, whom he met collectively for the last time.

Bullet-Proof Cloth.

BERLIN, March 28.—According to the "Vossische Zeitung" a syndicate has acquired from Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, the bullet-proof cloth invention which has made the tailor's name famous everywhere. The cuirass resists the small caliber bullet and has been tested in repeated trials at Mannheim. Uniforms of the new cloth, placed on wooden effigies, were not pierced by balls shot from points 100, 200 or 400 metres distant. At shorter range the wooden figures were so deeply dented that the officers concluded the force of the impact was sufficient to stun a man. To make the cuirass the tailor merely applies a secret preparation to an ordinary cloth tunic. Thus prepared the tunic weighs about six pounds.

A Woman's Feat.

HER SNOW SHOE TRIP 230 MILES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mrs. Burgess, the wife of a member of the Newfoundland Assembly, has accomplished a feat second only to that of Mrs. Peary. She accompanied her husband to the session at St. John's, walking 230 miles over snow and ice on snow shoes. They had a guide, a sledge and three dogs carrying luggage and provisions. During the first portion of their journey, 103 miles from Little Bay, their home, along the coast, they frequently travelled many miles over ice on the bays and inlets. Three nights were spent without good shelter. They made a temporary shelter of branches of trees and warmed themselves at fires. Sleep was impossible owing to the cold.

On one occassion it was necessary to cross an arm of the sea, eleven miles wide in a boat. The boat was leaky. Four rowers, Mr. Burgess and his wife, the guide dogs, and sledge were all in the boat. They had to unravel a rope to fill the seams of the boat and prevent her from sinking. They were caught in the running ice and nearly carried out to sea. The men gave themselves up for lost, but they gained an isolated rock, and finally got to the mainland. The rest of the journey 127 miles, was through the interior, crossing rivers by means of trees lying across. Several snow storms were encountered, and sixteen days were occupied in the journey. Mrs. Burgess is the first woman in Newfoundland to make such a journey

A bill was introduced in the Legislature at St. Paul, Minn., the other day prohibiting Chinamen hereafter from wearing their skirts outside of their pants," and requiring them to "dress the same as other citizens." A violation of the act is to be punished by a fine of from $1 to $10 and by forfeiture of the pigtail.

One of the most remarkable surgical operations on record was performed the other day at the Allegheny General hospital Pittsburg, Pa., by which a tumor weighing 120 pounds was removed from the body of a female patient. The operation was performed by Dr. W. S. Sutton, of Allegheny, and several assistants, and witnessed by a large number of medical men. The length of time taken to remove the tumor was 45 minutes. There is some hope of the woman's recovery. The largest tumor on record before was one weighing 112 pounds, removed from a dead body in Edinburgh.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, March 27

At the forenoon session to-day, several bills were advanced a stage, and a message was read from His Honor the Administrator, enclosing the estimates for the year, which are as follows:

Justice	$ 14,597
Board of Health	250
Executive Council	300
Education	114,469
Provincial Exhibition	4,050
Asylum	16,060
Interest	7,250
Inspectors of Licenses	1,600
Legislative Council } House of Assembly } Sessional Laws }	12,500
Books for Library	20
Lieut Governor's office	40
Fire Dept, Ch'town	650
Fire Dept, S'side	150
Blind Asylum, Halifax	150
Mrs. Mary Whelan	300
Telephone Co. subsidy	500
Prov. Rifle Ass'n	100
Queen Square Gardens	200
Miscellaneous	1 000
Poor House and paupers	6,400
Postage	400
Prov Sec'y and Public Lands	5,375
Prov. Auditor, etc	940
Public Works office	4,450
Public Buildings	2,050
Ferries, Queen's Co	250
S.S. Elin, etc	7,560
Rocky Point & SS Southport	6,653
Ferries, Prince Co	1,615
Do King's Co	6,440
Packets	3,110
Roads and Bridges	37,680
Road machines	650
Registrar	3,720
Provincial Building	1,825
Stenographer & typewriter	1,100
Bonus to Dairy Association	150
New steamer for S'port Ferry	18,000
Paris green for distribution	1,000
Subsidy for steamer to run between Souris, Georgetown, Montague, Cardigan, Grand River, Wood Islands, Pinette, Charlottetown and Pictou	500
	$283,945

The *House* met at 4 30 in the afternoon.

The act to incorporate the Murray Harbor North Dairying Co., was read a second time.

Hon. Mr Peters moved the following:

Resolved, That the House resolve itself into committee to take into consideration the expediency of introducing a bill to provide for the establishment of a separate registry office in Prince County.

He explained that the proposed establishment of this office was owing to a petition from Prince Co. signed by several thousands of the electors, asking that the office be opened.

Mr. Bell seconded the resolution.

Mr. A. J. McDonald said the matter was not a new one in the House. He thought if the matter could be carried out in Prince Co. without additional expense, Kings Co. should also receive a like favor, as the vault was already built in Georgetown.

Mr. Rogers was glad that this matter was about to be solved. It had been advocated for the past 20 years, but the difficulties that presented themselves seemed insurmountable. Now it was apparent these could be overcome, and he was glad of it.

Mr. Gordon was surprised that Prince Co. should be granted this office after what the Leader of the Government had said last year. He regretted that Kings County was not included in the bill, as less expense would be connected with establishing the office there.

Mr. Bentley was in favor of having these offices in both counties. He was glad the present step had been taken. It would entail expense but the government would be justified in this. He hoped the government would consider the competency and not the politics of the one they would appoint as its head.

Mr. Richards was glad this matter was to be granted to the people of Prince County.

The House went into committee on the resolution, which was agreed to without amendment.

The act in accordance with the above resolution was then introduced by Hon. Mr. Peters.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to incorporate the Dunk River Cheese Factory Co.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved the following resolution:

Resolved that the House resolve itself into committee to take into consideration the advisability of introducing a bill to amend an Act passed in the 53rd year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act respecting elections of members of the Legislature" by providing that persons in the employment of any department of the Government of Canada shall not be entitled to vote at the election of members for either branch of the Legislature of the Province.

In making the motion he said it might seem to some people that the introduction of such a bill was a strange thing. At present we have two separate parliaments—the Dominion and the Local. Each had a separate duty to perform and a certain sphere in which to work. In local matters our own parliament was supreme and should not be interfered with by the Dominion Parliament. They should not interfere in elections. But what were the facts. For the last 12 years we had a government in power in this Province which said it was in accord with the government at Ottawa. Experience had shown that these two governments had not kept apart as they should. The effect of the bill would be to take away from the Dominion Parliament every influence which it might be able to exert in our elections. He denied that the matter was for party purposes. The object was to make the Dominion and Local separate from each other. The press had criticised the Legislative Council last year in suggesting this and other matters, but these suggestions were enough almost to justify the retention of the Council. He believed that there was enough independence among the members of the House to vote for the measure. He believed this independence existed among the Opposition, and if they could sink their party instincts they would vote for it. They might think it was against their interests to day to do so, but if he read the signs of the times aright what was to day in their favor would shortly be an opposition. He believed that from the way things were going on at Ottawa to-day this change would soon take place.

The railroad men had to vote against their conscience. He believed it were better for men who were forced to vote against their consciences to have no vote at all. If he believed his action was not in accordance with the principles of the Liberal party he would have nothing to do with it. But it was in accord with their principles and he cited the existence of such a statute in Ontario and Nova Scotia. He entered into a eulogy of Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia, whom he characterized as one of the ablest statesmen in Canada. He also praised his action in bringing, as he said, the Dominion Parliament to book, when he threatened repeal, and he said he wished to God the Liberal party in P. E. I had taken the same course. He believed this matter to be a just one. Charlottetown had for years been represented in this House by the votes of the Dominion officials. He charged that during the last local general election in this Province, Bedford Station was used as a barroom in order to gain votes to oppose him. *He* believed that anyone who had the rights of the Province of heart would be in favor of this measure. He thought we should contend for greater rights than the B.N.A. Act gave us. He asserted that if this Province had done as had Nova Scotia in the matter of repeal it would be better off. This measure placed the humblest man in the Railway on the same footing with the Postmaster in Charlottetown or any other official receiving a high salary, or standing high in public estimation. They wanted only independent men to vote. He reiterated the statement that the measure was a Liberal one and would meet with general approval. Hon. Mr. Farquharson seconded the resolution. The measure he said was a very proper one. *He* did not believe tha any civil service man could vote independently when he thought his bread and butter depended upon the giving of that vote. He claimed it was right and just. The Dominion officials controlled the elections in this city, and it was possible that if things went on as present they would eventually control the election of the Province. He did not hear any opposition to the measure, only from a few politicians. It was not a matter of disfranchising those who should not be disfranchised.

Mr. Bentley was surprised that the seconder did not wish to have all the conservatives disfranchised. The Dominion Government was Conservative but there were more liberal than our Local Government. The Dominion officials were not all Conservatives. He could see no good object in the measure. The object of the Government was to make themselves sure in the coming general election. It seemed like revenge on the Dominion Government for, as the leader of the government said, controlling elections here. It was simply a matter of spite on the part of the leader of the government for his two defeats in Charlottetown The Dominion officials were in the power of the leader of the government to a certain extent in the matter of taking away their votes, but it was a good thing they were no further in his power. He ridiculed the statement of the leader of the government that these officials had not asked to be allowed to vote. Why should they ask for what they were entitled to as freemen? Why did he not go further and disfranchise the local government officials. But this would not suit their purpose. There were plenty of the Dominion officials just as independent as the local government officials. It was a mean thing to do in order to get votes.

Mr. H.C. Macdonald justified the measure and said the Government were doing a good thing in removing the shackles from the hands of the Dominion officials. *He* was glad to give his little assistance to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Shaw thought that the case of the present administration had become desperate when they found it necessary to resort to the gerrymander and disfranchisement measures. They said they were not afraid to discuss this matter this year, with open doors. Last year these measures were discussed with closed doors and the public and the press excluded. But notwithstanding all the secrecy, the Lieut-Governor refused to assent to the measure, although a considerable amount of money was spent on Government House to win his support. But this year they were having revenge upon His Honor. The estimates tabled to-day contained not one dollar appropriated for Government House.

He contended that the proper course for the government to pursue at this time on the eve of a general election was to submit these changes in the constitution to the people. But they had been so long in opposition, and now being frightened of a like thing occurring, they were trying to perpetuate their rule by disfranchising certain men. The charge that a section man in Cardigan had been dismissed for voting against him and his colleague was a deliberate misrepresentation. He explained the facts in connection with the case and showed that it was because of dereliction of duty that he was dismissed. It was natural for the railway men to vote conservative. Owing to the fact that they had been placed there by conservatives it was natural for them to vote so. The leader of the government had been defeated twice in Charlottetown and asserted that it was the railroad vote did it. It was therefore a spirit of revenge that actuated this measure. The men who were to be disfranchised were liable to be taxed. It was inconsistent to do such a thing, when these men would not have a voice. He held that the injustices that were perpetrated in Ontario and Nova Scotia should not be enacted here. For this reason he held that it was an injustice, that it was unrighteous to disfranchise these officials. He did not believe there was a man in the Island to-day who would ask to have his liberties curtailed. He wanted to know why they did not extend this disfranchising to their own officials. Would any man in the Registry Office, the Land Office or any Supervisor, if he were to vote against the present Government be retained in office one twenty four hours? It was asserted that by this disfranchisement we would be better able to press our claims at Ottawa, and not in the milk and water manner of the late Government. But we could remember these same men telling us in this House that we had no claims. It was rediculous and inconsistent that the local officials were not disfranchised as well as the Dominion officials. The Government showed by their actions in the gerrymander and disfranchisement measures that they were in a desperate condition. But when the day of battle arrived they would be held guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, as men who had attempted to perpetuate such iniquitous measures upon the people, and hurled back to their respective homes for their infamous conduct.

The resolution was agreed to and a bill in accordance therewith introduced by Hon. Mr. Peters.

Messrs Bentley, A. J. Macdonald and Underhay asked concerning several questions asked by them some days ago and which had not yet been answered by the Government.

TUESDAY, March 28.

House met at 11.45.

The act to incorporate the Murray Harbor South Hall Co. and the Act to incorporate the Stanley Bridge Dairying Co. were read a second time.

The Act to regulate the sale of opium and other drugs was further considered in committee.

After recess, the House met at 3.45

Mr. Shaw asked the Provincial Secretary for a statement showing all amounts due by the Government in each department of the public service on the 31st Dec. 1892.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said he would give all possible information on the subject as soon as he could get it from the different offices.

Mr. Bentley asked the Leader of the Government for a detailed statement of the cost of printing the debentures, whether by public sale or tender or by private contract, the person or persons to whom the contract was awarded and to whom the money was paid; also copies of all vouchers connected with the printing and sale of said debentures.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the debentures had been printed here at as low a rate as they could be done for in any part of Canada; the other part of the question he had answered before.

Dr. Jenkins, in referring to his previous question concerning the breeding of cattle at the Stock Farm, commented upon the fact that no such record was kept there, although it was necessary for those people who desired to know to which of the animals on the Farm stock cattle were bred.

House resumed committee on the bill respecting the selling and dispensing of opium and other drugs which passed without amendment.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works to bring down all correspondence connected with the proposed bridge across the Hillsborough, and also for all information concerning a new steamer for Southport Ferry.

The Commissioner promised the information as soon as possible.

Mr. McKay asked the Leader of the Government whether the Government have opened any correspondence or taken any action with a view to the purchase of the estate owned by Mrs. W. L. Smith and thereby place the tenants on said estate on an equality with their neighbors.

Mr. Peters said that negotiations had been commenced with Mrs. Smith for the purchase of the lands in question, and as soon as she returned from England the bargain would likely be closed.

The act respecting the legislation of deeds and writings in Prince County was read a second time in committee and agreed to without amendment.

The House then went into committee on the bill to disfranchise Dominion officials.

Mr. Bentley pointed out that the Leader of the Government had, apparently forgotton that there was to be an amalgamation of the Legislatures, for the bill before the House made provision as for two Houses. He seemed to anticipate the loss of the Amalgamation Bill. According to the disfranchising bill Dominion officials would be in a worse position than the Indians of Ontario who are permitted to vote. He thought that Mr. Peters was legislating ahead of public opinion. The disfranchisement of public officials had not been demanded by the people.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that each of the three bills relating to the Legislature stood upon its own bottom, and that the bill under consideration would operate whether the Amalgamation Bill became law or not.

Mr. Rogers said it was evident that the Government were treading upon dangerous ground. The Government dare not bring in the measure respecting the Legislature *en bloc*—they must needs bring it in in separate parts. If officials ought to be disfranchised why does not the measure include Provincial officials? Moreover, he would like to know what right the Local Legislature has to interfere with Dominion officials. The bill is evidently part of a scheme to stifle the voice of the electorate, in order that the Government may keep themselves in power. Mr. Rogers was speaking when the House took recess at six o'clock

After recess Mr. Rogers resumed the debate on the bill disfranchising Dominion officials. He protested very strongly against the tyrannical action of the Government, and pointed out the injustice of disfranchising any man or any body of men who had the right to vote. He charged that the bill before the House was brought in for party purposes and that its sole object was to keep the Government in power. The disfranchisement of the officials was not asked for, and he challenged anyone in the House to say that he ever heard any of these officials ask that they be stripped of the franchise. Many of the officials were property holders, and were deeply interested in the welfare of their country. To say that these men should not vote—should not have a voice in the affairs of the Province—was monstrous. The railway men, Custom House and Inland Revenue officials, postmasters and Public Works officials are all shut off from voting,—the county postmaster or the other man who was paid $100 could not vote, while the man who got $99 could exercise that right. Why was this? Did the Government think the latter class could be purchased? He challenged any hon. member to point to one single instance where the Dominion Government interfered at elections, or to anyone case where an official had been dismissed for voting. The thirty days' clause in the bill he characterized as slippery. If an official were out of office thirty-one days he could vote. It would be a very easy matter to dismiss a man in this way and reinstate him after he had voted. This was even worse than the mortgage vote. The Commissioner of Public Works says he never heard anyone object to the gerrymander, the disfranchisement or the mortgage vote. Did they ever ask anyone except the most rabid Grit what he thought of it? Not they. Their questions are confined to their supporters. Did they ever call a public meeting to get the opinion of the electors on these measures? They did not. They knew well that the verdict would be unfavorable. The honorable member for West River says the country is pretty evenly divided politically. He knows right well it is; that there is a small majority of Conservatives. Hence his great anxiety to disfranchise the Dominion officials, in order, if possible, to get a majority on the other side. But the Government's action might act as a boomerang; it might recoil on their own heads. Taking the bill as a whole, it is one of the most outrageous and iniquitous measures ever submitted—its sole object is to further the ends of the present administration.

Mr. Bell followed defending the measure.

Mr. Shaw was the next speaker. In opening, he referred to the manner in which the Government had pandered to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor last year, and pointed out Mr. Bell's extraordinary conduct in the matter of the two-third clause in the bill respecting the Legislature. Then he took up the assertion of the Government that this Province is ruled from Ottawa, and their claim that the railway men and other officials were not allowed to vote as they pleased. He did not believe that any such influence was exercised, and he defied the Government to prove that it was. The railway men are all good men, honest and upright in their dealings, and he thought it exceedingly unfair and unjust that they should be deprived of their right to vote simply because they are in the employ of the railway. Then he condemned the assertion of the Government that the late Government did not press the claims of the Province on the Dominion as strongly as they should, because of the alleged influence exercised by the Dominion in their interests at local elections, and asked what under the sun the present Government were doing in the matter. So far as he knew, they had not done anything at all, and the Province was going behind at the rate of about $60,000 a year. The Sullivan Government sank party interests and pressed our claims with such success that they were able to ward off taxation. At one time they got the sum of $10,589.75 from the Dominion

(Continued on 2nd page)

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