THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

A Withered Branch.

THE principal objections to the retention of the Legislative Council in this Province are on the grounds of its uselessness and expense. It has never done any good, and it never will; the idea that it is a protection to property holders is a myth.

One of the most important measures ever passed by our Legislature was the Act authorizing the construction of a Railway—important, among other reasons, because it imposed a very large debt upon us, and its necessary accompaniment of additional taxation. This gigantic undertaking had never been hinted to the electors; it did not form a plank in the platform of either party at the previous election, and the people had never asked for it. It was sprung upon them, and the consequence was that several defections occurred in the Government ranks in the Lower House. There was strong opposition to the measure in the country, not so much on the ground that a Railway was not required, but that the people should be consulted before undertaking so stupendous a public work. If ever there was a time when the property holders needed protection it was then; but did the Legislative Council come to their assistance? No—they passed the Bill, and thereby a debt of over three millions of dollars was saddled upon the Island.

We must not be understood as raising any objection to the Railway Act; it was a highly useful measure, and one which has proved of immense advantage to the Island. but we wish to point out the utter uselessness of the Council when this important Bill came before them.

Another occasion when the Council might have interposed in the interest of property holders was at the time of the passage of the Assessment Act by the Davies Government; yet they swallowed the dose and confirmed a measure whereby fifty thousand dollars a year were wrung from the people. Did they represent the feelings of their constituents when they assented to this Act? We know that they did not, for within two years the Davies Administration was hurled from power by the largest majority that has ever been known in the history of this Island. Again the Council evinced not only their incapacity but their unwillingness to protect the interests of property.

It is not a little singular that the champions of the Legislative Council—the men who are so jealous of the rights of property—should be the excelled Liberals, allied with that party in the Dominion who are seeking to abolish the Senate and to extend the elective franchise to manhood suffrage. Yet it is not surprising when we recollect that these would be Liberals are the old Tories of twenty-five years ago—the Palmers, the Peters, the Yeos, the Lairds, who bitterly opposed every reform which Coles and Whelan struggled to obtain, and the lasting benefits of which we enjoy to-day.

It is retorted by the advocates of the Legislative Council that our constitution is modelled after that of Great Britain, which has its Lords and Commons, and that we shall be doing violence to the institutions of the Empire if we abolish the Upper House. But what influence has the House of Lords at the present day? It dare not oppose for any length of time any measure which has been passed by the popular branch. Let Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is one of the foremost Liberals of the age, be heard upon this question:—

"The Parliamentary government in England depended on the popular chamber—the House of Commons. In reference to the House of Lords, he did not think it would be materially changed as long as its mission lasted. What is its mission? Its mission is to do nothing. The moment the House of Lords were found to use their power in the same manner as the Commons, the English people would take away whatever power they possessed. The Lords might send a measure back to the Commons to be considered again the next session; but if they went beyond this they would bring a storm about their ears that the House of Lords are quite prudent enough to avoid. He mentioned the time when the Lords put a veto upon Gladstone's measure to abolish the tax on newspapers. Lord Palmerston, who was Premier then, sent a quiet message to the Lords saying that their action was a very good joke *for once*, but that it had better not be repeated. The next time the measure came before the Upper House it passed *in toto*. It was in the Commons they fought their great battles, and now the Commons absolutely govern England."

But what is it proposed by the advocates of the Legislative Council to protect property holders against? What dangerous element exists in this Island against which it is necessary to protect landed interests? Is it against the farmers, or the fishermen, or the mechanics, or the *aristocracy*? Who are the electors that return members to the Lower House? The question is simply answered—chiefly farmers and their sons, mechanics, merchants and professional men, all of whom are more or less directly interested in property. The Opposition have raised a cry about the floating population, but there is nothing in it. Under the provisions of the Bill introduced by the present Government, and which passed the Lower House last Session, the floating population would be practically disfranchised, for except in the case of property holders, a residence of five years would be required to entitle a man to a vote. In speaking of the "floating population," we use the term in its common acceptation viz., those parties, with uncertain means of livelihood, who are always looking out for the highest bids for their services. Suppose, with the slightest exception, no elections, is well acquainted with such characters, and knows that under a Law as proposed by the Government Opposition, such a class would not have a vote in the Legislative Council.

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Opposition Opinions Upon the Abolition of the Council.

WHAT is the policy of the Opposition upon the abolition of the Legislative Council? They profess to be anxious to reduce the expenses of Legislation, yet they are undecided as to the course they would pursue were they returned to power. When in office in 1878, they proposed a scheme, by which the Council was to be abolished entirely, but property holders, for their especial protection, were to be allowed two votes for members of the Assembly. Another plan was to abolish the Council, constitute an Assembly of twenty-two members, fifteen of whom should be returned by electors for the Lower House, and seven by Legislative Council electors or property holders; this was known as the amalgamation scheme. Now it would seem that the measure which they recommend is a reduction of both branches to half their present number, retaining the system of two chambers. As leading members of the Opposition have at various times expressed their views upon these several policies, it is instructive to note what they are.

In 1878 Mr. Richards thus expressed himself:—

"He could not agree with the honorable member for Summerside in his proposal to reduce the number of members of the House of Assembly to fifteen instead of thirty, and to reduce the number of members in the Council to the extent of one-half. If the latter were carried out there would still be as much machinery as ever, and the cost of maintaining it would be nearly as great as at present. He could not see what would be gained by reducing each Chamber to one-half its present number of members. He was strongly opposed to lessening the number of members of the House of Assembly. Even if the Executive Council were reduced to five members instead of nine, in order to maintain the rights of the people, it was necessary to have as many members as at present. The abolition of the Council would cause a saving to the country of $7,000 per year. It had been said that the number of members of the House of Assembly should be reduced to twenty. He could not agree with that view of the matter, as he believed that, in order to secure the complete independence of Parliament, thirty members were not too many. This Island had, at present, nine times as many legislators, in proportion to its inhabitants, as the Province of Ontario, and more by far than any of the other Provinces, in proportion. Then, again, it should be remembered that all important measures passed by the Local Legislature of this Province must receive the assent of the Privy Council before they become law. He, therefore, thought that the Legislative Council could be very well dispensed with under such circumstances."

Mr. Farquharson said:—

"The expense of sustaining a Legislative Council was certainly heavy for a small Province, such as this, and it was, therefore, a question whether that body could not be dispensed with. He would not vote in favor of reducing the number of members of the House of Assembly, for if the legislation of this Province fell into the hands of a few men improper influences might prevail. Wealth did not always imply intelligence; and whether property holders should have two votes while non-property holders had only one, was a question which should be decided upon by the people at the polls. There was no floating population in this Province. Rich men were generally able to look out for themselves. If they were given a great advantage over poor men the latter would be kept, unfairly, down. He thought the proposed change was equivalent to taking away the franchise from the young men."

Mr Angus McMillan, of Summerside, said:—

"He could not agree to give two votes to a rich man and one to a poor man; it would be a retrograde movement. According to this resolution property holders would be more largely represented than at present in the proportion of sixty to forty-three."

In 1879 Mr. Yeo said:—

"There was very little difference of opinion regarding the necessity—in the interest of economy—for the abolition of the Legislative Council. It would be much better to reduce the members of both houses to one-half their present number, and allow the two sets of representatives to sit in the one Chamber. This would be serving all classes alike—the rights of the property holders would be protected, while no injustice would be done the franchise voters. The amalgamation scheme would give property holders a fair representation in the Assembly, and would afford them a greater safeguard than was provided by the Bill now before the House."

Mr. Farquharson, during the recess, had changed his mind, and spoke as follows:—

"It was necessary that property holders should be protected in their rights. He could see no reason for increasing the qualification of the people's representatives. It was not necessary that a man should be wealthy in order to represent the people. Did intelligence always follow wealth? He believed that some of the most intelligent men in this country were among the poorest of the people."

Mr. Richards had also changed his mind upon the subject of reducing the Lower House, and spoke thus:—

"He was in favor of abolishing the Legislative Council, as he believed that we, at present, possessed too much legislative machinery. While this was his individual opinion, many of his constituents desired some protection to property holders in lieu of the Council. He believed it to be a necessity to abolish the Upper Chamber, and also that it would soon become necessary to lessen the number of members of the House of Assembly."

Mr. McMillan announced a different policy from his leader, which he recommended thus:—

"Under the plan proposed by the Opposition for amalgamating the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly there would be fifteen members elected by the franchise voters and seven elected by the property holders. It was clear that under such circumstances the former would elect the majority of the members of the General Assembly, and the two classes would be represented proportionately as at present."

Mr. Farquharson favored the Amalgamation scheme thus:—

"If the amalgamation scheme was carried into effect, and the Legislative Council abolished, property holders would have sufficient protection, and we could afford to reduce the number of members in the House of Assembly. He had always been opposed to giving two votes to the property holders to the one allowed the franchise voters."

"The property holders were quite competent to choose a fixed man to represent them; the Tories wished to get rid of the young men from the Legislature."

Mr. Yeo said:—

"He was not afraid of farmers' sons representing the interest of property holders."

Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Perry spoke as follows:—

"I think this a step in the right direction; and I hope their Honors in the other end of the building will see their way clear to pass the Bill proposed by the Government. Certainly it is a hard matter for persons to commit political suicide; but then it is right for public men, having the good of the country at heart, to bow to public opinion. This question has been prominently before the people for some years. In all the meetings held in the first district of Prince County, the people expressed themselves in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council; and no candidate for election who would say that he was in favor of retaining it, would have a chance to be returned. It is certainly a measure of great importance. If we were the first province in which such a measure was proposed, there might be a doubt about it But we see that in the great Province of Ontario, with twenty times the population of this Island, it has been decided that one branch of the Legislature is quite sufficient, and we find that there the legislation is being carried on very successfully. This being the case, I am sure that Prince Edward Island should be able to get along without its Legislative Council. It is said that the rights of property holders will be endangered if this Bill be passed. But are we not well aware that the young men of this Province are the sons of the men who own property, and that they will themselves be the owners of the property at some future day? It is absurd to think that they would not be careful of the rights of property. If the Legislative Council is a protection for the rights of property, why did the Council not reject the hated Assessment Law? but I believe that if that law had been twice as bad, they would have passed it. They generally go with the Government. If the Council were abolished, $6,000 a year could be saved to the tax-payers. Would that be an infringement of the rights of property holders. Then, Sir, as regards the amalgamation scheme, if that be carried, there will be seven members representing property holders, and fifteen elected by universal suffrage. Well, suppose the fifteen see fit to pass a measure encroaching upon the rights of property holders, could the seven prevent them? Not at all. They would have no power whatever to throw out such a Bill. The proposition is an absurd one. But my opinion is, that the amalgamation scheme is no better than a farce; and taking everything into consideration, I think we must come to the conclusion that it is for the welfare of the Province that the upper Branch of the Legislature should be done away with. He did not think the House would be justified in passing a bill to reduce the number of members of the House of Assembly, as the people had not asked for such a reduction. He could not, therefore, vote for a measure containing such a provision. The country had asked for a change in the constitution of the Legislature, as the latter was, at present, too expensive for so small a Province. He believed that a majority of the electors was in favor of the abolition of the Council, and also of the reduction of the number of members of the Executive."

Mr. Donald Allan McDonald, of Mount Stewart, a prominent supporter of the Opposition, and a defeated candidate at the June elections, said:

"With reference to the scheme propounded by the Davies Government, it is, in my opinion, a scheme that any man of common sense would not adopt. The scheme was, that a man holding property should have two votes, and the man possessing no property should have but one vote. I do not think it necessary to have any such provisions in this country; nor do I think that in times past the Legislative Council has shown itself to be a very good protection for the rights of property. It permitted the Railway Bill to pass, and the Assessment Act to go into operation, and it is no check upon hasty legislation. As for the opinion of the people in the district I have the honor to represent, it is almost entirely in favor of the Bill introduced by the Government.

The plan which the Opposition now favor is the reduction of both Houses to half their present number. While this would lessen the cost of legislation to some extent, we hold that it would be a great mistake; the door would be opened for unlimited corruption, and party Government, which is the only one practicable, would be impossible. What does Mr Farquharson say about this scheme?

"He would not vote in favor of reducing the number of members of the House of Assembly, for if the legislation of this Province fell into the hands of a few men, improper influences might prevail."

Mr. Farquharson's argument was sound.

The people must not be led away with the belief that the present Government propose to abolish the Legislative Council and take away from property holders *all* the protection to their rights which they now possess—such is not the case, as a perusal of the Bill introduced and passed by the House of Assembly will prove. By that measure we submit that property holders will enjoy all the protection that is necessary—while every property holder will have a vote, it is required of those not so qualified that they shall have resided for five years in the Province, and the qualification of members is raised from $163 to $600. We feel convinced that the electors, after careful consideration of the Government scheme, will adopt it as best adapted to the interests of all concerned.

Disreputable Tactics.

THAT the Opposition are resorting to the most unscrupulous means to carry the Legislative Council Elections, we are not surprised to hear; that they have raised the religious question is a matter of the deepest regret. We have not much space at our command, so we are obliged to state concisely what has come to our knowledge, without note or comment.

Although we believe the religious cry is not confined to one section of the Province, the cases which we are about to relate occurred in the Belfast District. At Belle Creek, Mr. Richard Smith, the Opposition candidate, warned the people that our Educational system would be endangered by the abolition of the Council, for the reason that unsound members might be elected to the Assembly. One of his supporters subsequently addressed the meeting, and said that Mr Smith had not fully explained his meaning, but he would do so for him, and he then proceeded to warn the electors that, if the Council were abolished, the Protestants would be under the iron heel of Bishop McIntyre. At the Uigg meeting Mr. Smith repeated his warning, and urged the *Protestant* electors to protect their rights.

At Pisquid Road Mr. Smith's representative, one John F. McLeod, tried to prejudice the Catholics against Mr. Alexander Martin, by saying that Malcolm McKinnon, Road Supervisor, had informed him that Mr. Martin was giving private assurances to the Protestants that he would vote to retain the Council.

At the Mill View meeting, Supervisor McKinnon declared that McLeod's statement at Pisquid Road was a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Smith was thereupon requested to declare—let *this* be particularly noted—*whether* he considered the question of abolishing the Council was one which Protestants, as Protestants, had a right to oppose, but Mr. Smith would not commit himself—he refused to answer yes or no.

What think our readers of such base double-dealing and falsehood? We thought the days of religious animosity and sectarian bitterness had passed away with the downfall of the Davies Government, but can it be that we have mistaken so sadly? And who are the men that are endeavoring to sow the seeds of religious discord and hate in our fair Island? Those, we reply, who sympathize with murder and treason, and would decorate a felon and a traitor with the martyr's crown. Let our people shew their disapproval of such iniquitous procedure by their verdict at the polls on to-morrow week.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Cape Ann *Advertiser* says:

"Free fish has greatly stimulated the Provincial fisheries, as is well known. Nine seiners now go out of Alberton, P. E. Island. Seven years ago there were none. Ten years ago there were only nine vessels engaged in Prince Edward Island fisheries. Now there are 53 vessels with 7,000 fathoms of seines. This fleet will be largely increased next year."

THE impression which Mr. L. H. Davies made the other day at Chatham, N. B. did not come up to the expectations of the Grits who imported him. He seems to have disappointed them greatly while Dr. Silas Alward of St. John, who spoke at the same meeting, comes in for the lion's share of praise. One Chatham paper says:—

"Dr Alward made the best impression. There is something of real oratory in his delivery, his style is flowing and his gestures graceful. The ladies were delighted with him."

The Newcastle *Advocate*, a paper with very moderate political views says:—

"Mr. Alward is a forcible speaker, measured, deliberate, emphatic. Mr. Davies was introduced and concluded a tiresome speech by calling upon the liberals to elect a liberal representative. Mr. Davies has an extravagant and slashing style of oratory, and with better arguments might have made a very effective speech. The charges against the government were stale and have many times been successfully answered. During the meeting a man with a chestnut bell would have been kept busy."

THE Grits profess to have information that a dissolution of the Dominion Parliament is imminent, and that the elections will take place next month. At any rate they are making ready for battle, while the Conservatives, on the other side, are prepared to hold the fort. In New Brunswick several Grit conventions have been held which for the most of them have ended in smoke. Mr. George F. Gregory, partner of Attorney-General Blair, was nominated to oppose Mr Temple in York County, but he has declined the honor. The last Grit M.P. in that County, Mr. Pickard, was elected in 1882 by over 900 majority—upon his death in 1884 Mr. Temple, the present member defeated Mr. Gregory by the comfortable majority of 178, and it is therefore not surprising that the latter should have serious misgivings about again crossing swords with Mr. Temple. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Costigan in Victoria and Mr. Burns in Gloucester, will be unopposed. In Charlotte Co. Mr. Gillmor, Grit, is to be opposed by Mr. John D Chipman, a Conservative of wealth and influence, and it is significant to note that Mr. Chipman is strongly supported by the Hon. James Mitchell, a member of the Government of New Brunswick, which the Grits are so fond of claiming to be in their hands. In Northumberland, which is represented by Hon. Peter Mitchell, who is at present deadly opposed to the Conservative party, the Grits have nominated Mr Snowball, which goes to shew that Mr. Mitchell is just now between the devil and the deep sea.

"The Hon. L. H. Davies, M. P. for Queen's County, P. E. Island, arrived in the city this morning, and will be pleased to meet all his Liberal friends at the Windsor Hotel this evening."

The foregoing we clip from a Montreal Grit paper of 28th ult. From the tone of the announcement we assume it to be official, and authorized by "the Hon. L. H. Davies," whom we also assume to be Mr. L. H. Davies, the junior M. P. for Queen's County. Mr. Davies is no common smelt, by any means; when he visits Montreal he is not going around town to hunt up Islanders or call upon acquaintances—oh no. He takes a suite of rooms at the swellest Hotel, and inserts his card in the papers intimating when he will be "At Home" to his Liberal friends. Among his visitors is Mr. Mercier, the Rielite leader and would-be Premier of Quebec, who, in person, returns Mr. Davies his cordial thanks for the telegram of congratulation which the latter forwarded upon learning the result of the elections. We have not seen a copy of the message, but it would probably not differ materially from that sent by Mr. Fielding, the Grit Premier of Nova Scotia, and would read as follows:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
October 8, 1886.

Hon. H. Mercier:

Please accept my hearty congratulations on your magnificent victory in the Provincial Elections.

L. H. DAVIES,
Leader Liberal Party, P. E. Island.

Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowatt sent similar congratulations, why should not Mr. Davies? We leave him to settle the question with his constituents.

THE following specimen of speechifying we extract from a recent speech of Col. Jonas H. French, an American politician of the Davies order:—

"This thing culminated the other day, to my mind, when a British Canadian officer pulled down the American flag. What was he doing? Pulling down the emblem of our sovereignty and of the nationality of sixty millions of people. Pulled down the American flag! I wish to God there had been some man there to shoot him on the spot. Shall the American flag be pulled down with impunity and we stand idly by and see the stars fall one after another? I mistake the spirit of the people of Gloucester if they will long submit to such a damnable indignity and outrage. It is easy enough for the Government of Ottawa to send a sickly apology in behalf of the rascal who pulled down our flag. But that is not enough if I understand the spirit of the men before me. See to it, fishermen of Gloucester, that when that happens again there is somebody to stand up and protect the flag."

The Colonel should not get into a puncheon when a barrel would hold him just as well. He blows about the "emblem of American sovereignty," but he should bear in mind "that the whole unbounded continent" is not—at least up to late this afternoon—under the "Stars and Stripes;" that British possessions in North America largely exceed in area the territory of the United States; and that Canadians are just the boys to protect their rights against imposition from any quarter. The suggestion that the Government at Ottawa made any apology for Capt Quigley's conduct in hauling down the American flag, is new on this side the line; it is only the other day that the Minister of Customs, in Halifax, upheld the Captain's action and declared that he was perfectly justified in what he did. But what is the Colonel going to do about it? Is he going to send the U. S. Navy down to the Gulf to protect American poachers? Well we are not afraid of the Yankee Armada. The other day one of their ships of war, the *Tennessee*, engaged in a little ball practice. They used five hundred pounds of powder and fired three hundred shells and never hit the target once, a feat which prompted the Boston *Post* to liken their success to that which usually attends a woman who throws stones at a hen. Colonel Jonas H. French, like any other bantam cock, is welcome to crow as long and as lustily as he likes on his own dunghill, but he can't come over in our yard and put on frills.

MR ALEXANDER HORNE has been nominated to contest Charlottetown, Common and Royalty in the Liberal-Conservative interest at the approaching Legislative Council Election. The *Patriot* indulges in several sneers at Mr. Horne's candidature. He is referred to as Mr. Ferguson's selection, although the *Patriot* knows very well that Mr. Ferguson, though an elector for the city, was not present at the Convention which nominated Mr. Horne. The *Patriot* takes exception to Mr. Horne because he does not belong to "the old families of the city"—to the aristocracy forsooth—to the F.F.V's. "the first families of Virginia!" What impertinence upon the part of Mr. Horne to intrude upon the preserves of Mr. David Laird, Mr. Donald Farquharson, Mr. D. C. Martin, and other members of "the old families" who mould public opinion in the capital of the Province—these gentlemen of aristocratic breeding who never soiled their patent leathers in a stable yard, nor had a grain of hay-seed cling to their broadcloths! Mr Horne is not so old a man as Mr. Dodd, but that is nothing against him. He is well acquainted with the city in which he has lived for a long time, and at whose Council Board he has sat for a number of years. He does a large business, buys extensively from the farmers, and is fully as valuable a member of the community as Mr. Dodd, and far more so than Mr. Laird. At least this is the opinion of the citizens. They have returned him time after time as the representative of the largest Ward in the city—a Ward which, by the way, Mr. David Laird represented for one term, but which he was not asked to stand for a second time. This is the difference between Mr. Horne and his critic. The *Patriot's* sneers come with a bad grace from a paper which affects to be the organ of the people. Mr. Horne has the misfortune to have been born in the country, and at one time to have followed the plough—a criminal occupation—a sin for which there is no forgiveness in the eyes of the blue-bloods of the *Patriot* staff. We doubt if people of common sense will agree with the ultra-aristocratic views of our contemporary. The farmers are the bone and sinew of this Island, and without them the city of Charlottetown would be nowhere, and its "old families" very small potatoes.

Justin McCarthy.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P., arrived in Charlottetown on Saturday evening last, and was received by Hon. W. W. Sullivan, whose guest he was during his visit to the Island.

On Sunday morning he attended High Mass at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, and in the afternoon visited the Convent de Notre Dame and St. Dunstan's College, at both of which institutions he was presented with addresses of welcome.

At noon on Monday he was received in the Legislative Library by a large number of prominent citizens, and having proceeded to the Council Chamber, was presented with the Civic address by His Worship Mayor Haviland. The address is as follows:—

To Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P.

The Mayor and City Council of the City of Charlottetown welcome you on this your first visit to Prince Edward Island. We recognize in you not only a brilliant member of Parliament but the historian and man of letters, whose gifted pen has given delight and instruction wherever the English language is spoken.

In your charming "History of Our Own Times" your life-like delineation of the character of some of England's great statesmen affords proof of the highest genius, whilst your vivid description of the memorable combats between the two great parliamentary leaders, Disraeli and Gladstone, has been surpassed by no writer of the present age.

As an orator, your speech towards the close of the last session of Parliament, in the House of Commons, not only delighted the House but placed you in the first rank of English Parliamentary debaters.

In contemplating the record of your life both as an author and a public man we cannot fail to recognize the high tone of morality which pervades every page of your writings, the manly

from sectarian prejudice, your stainless patriotism, your loyalty to the crown and institutions of the Empire, and your exalted genius.

In conclusion, we desire to say that not since the visit of your illustrious countryman, Lord Dufferin to our shores, has it fallen to our lot to receive one more distinguished as an orator, a patriot, and a man of letters, and we trust your stay amongst us will be agreeable.

Mr. McCarthy replied in a short but very happy speech, which created a most favorable impression upon his audience.

Yesterday at noon Mr. McCarthy was waited upon by the Benevolent Irish Society in their Hall on Prince Street, when the following address was read by Senator Howlan:—

To Justin McCarthy, Esquire, M. P.

SIR,—We, the members of the Benevolent Irish Society of Prince Edward Island, beg to extend to you a "Cead Mille Failthe" to the hospitable shores of this our beloved home.

We have admired the brilliancy of your career as a man of letters, fully sustaining the fame of Ireland as the birthplace of Historians, Poets, Statesmen and Orators; and we appreciate the many contributions to leading publications which have fallen from your pen, and which have done much to inform the public upon the story of Ireland's wrongs.

More particularly do we offer you our hearty congratulations and thanks for your noble and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Home Rule, so dear to Irishmen and their descendants throughout the world; and we applaud your steadfastness in standing shoulder to shoulder with your great leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, and his glorious band of compatriots, during the darkest days of their great struggle for that measure.

We would call your attention as a Historian to the fact that this Island, like Ireland, was once the landlord's stronghold; and we have observed with intensity of eagerness the progress of the conflict, nearly every step of which has been identical with our own, inasmuch as we had our Tenants' League, our Boycotting, our Posse Comitatus, and our Military Escorts—but now our empty Barracks stand a silent monument of the past. Our Land Question is settled, our people are prosperous, and were you to stay longer among us we could show you large settlements of thrifty farmers who once were considered the most turbulent tenantry in the world.

We pray that your life and health may be prolonged for many years, and that in Parliament ere long, you may be one of a majority, who will confer upon Ireland a system of Home Rule, such as we here enjoy; and that, within a few short years, we shall be enabled to point with pride to the land we love so well, as one of the happiest and most loyal portions of this great Empire.

RICHARD WALSH,
President.

JOHN HENNESSY,
Secretary.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Nov. 2, 1886.

In reply Mr. McCarthy spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY,—I beg to tender to you my most cordial and sincere thanks for the kindly welcome which you have given me, and for the sentiments so gratifying to me which have been embodied in your very interesting Address. As an author, I cannot but be delighted to find that my writings have become so well known in this Island, so far from the place where I live; that they have found a welcome amongst you, and that they have prepared a welcome for me in this prosperous land. I thank you very much for the words used in this admirable Address, especially for those referring to the Irish cause. Nothing could be more appropriate than the lesson taken from your own history for the encouragement of the Irish people. We see you a fortunate people, who have had your own troubles and difficulties, but have surmounted them. Our difficulties have yet to be overcome, but I trust they soon will be overcome. By your national enterprise, you have solved your Land Question, which, in all its details, was so strikingly like our Irish Land Question at home. In so doing, you adopted a policy very much like that which has continued itself to the people of Ireland in their struggle to free themselves from Landlordism,—a struggle which is still going on. You have asserted your national rights as men. You have not pleaded every now and then that your masters, out of their great bounty and clemency, would pay some little attention to the demands you have made upon them for what you considered your natural rights as freemen; you have not said that you would continue to pray for mercy until your masters kindly consented to grant it. You have asserted your rights with manly justice and a determination to gain that which was yours; and on every principle of sound policy and economy, carried the day and won your struggle. The result is, that no grasping hand interferes between you and the fruit of your honest labor, or snatches away from you your rights. You are land owners on your own soil, and nothing comes between you and success. Every one of you may gain independence and prosperity by his own labor, patience and virtue. The late Mr. John Stuart Mill, whose friendship I had the honor to possess, in his great work on Political Economy, said that the Irish tenant was the only man on the face of the earth who could neither benefit by his industry nor suffer by his improvidence. Nothing could state the case more clearly. The Irish tenant could not profit by his industry, because the moment he improved his land, that moment his rent was raised until it became impossible for him to live. He could not suffer from his improvidence, because miserable starvation was the only fruit of his industry. That was the condition from which, during recent years, the Irish leaders, people, and priests have been endeavoring to raise the noble cottier, tenant, and laborer, on our soil. Gentlemen, I hope we shall succeed as you have succeeded. We take a lesson from you, and I hope that the same Legislative independence which you enjoy and which gives so much of your prosperity and strength, may be won by us before many sessions of Parliament are over. I look forward, not only with the hope, but with the assurance of conviction, of the certainty of our success; and feel that we are within a measurable distance of a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland. (Loud cheers). I feel that the hearts of all true patriots and the hearts of Irishmen all the world over, but none more thoroughly than those of the people of Prince Edward Island, will exult with us in the day of victory. I am glad to be welcomed by such a welcome as yours, and when I return to my own country, I shall not fail to tell my countrymen that their hopes and affections and aspirations have been shared by you, and that our success will be regarded by you as your triumph. (Cheers.)

Last evening Mr. McCarthy was banquetted at the Rankin House by a number of citizens, including a representation from Summerside and other parts of the Island. Soon after ten o'clock, about eighty of a company sat down to a sumptuous repast prepared in Mr. Davies' best style. Senator Howlan occupied the chair, and was ably assisted by Stipendiary Magistrate Fitzgerald. Upon the right of the Chairman were the illustrious guest, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier, L. H. Davies, M. P., Judge Kelly, and upon his left, U. S. Consul Keim, Dr. Jenkins, M. P., Judge Reddin, and ex-Governor Laird.

We regret that our space forbids us giving even the briefest synopsis of Mr. McCarthy's very able lecture—we trust that ere long we may be able to lay them before our readers; suffice it to say that they were much enjoyed and proved a rare treat to his audiences. The distinguished gentleman leaves Island this morning for Moncton.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. J. M., Mr. John Doyle to Miss Maggie M, both of Charlottetown.

At St. James Church, Georget, Tuesday, the 26th ult., by the R. Grant, P. E., Mr. Thomas E. Nor, Miss Jane McMillan, both of Georgetown.

On the 25th ult., by Alexander Hay, J. P., Robert Nathan Douglass, Hillsboro, to Sarah Knebone, of Tea Station.

At Charlottetown, on the 12th ult., by Rev. C. O'Meara, rector of St. Paul's Chu, James Ballem, late assistant nurse at P. E. Island Hospital, to Hannah Robson, late matron of said Hospital.

At the residence of Mrs. B. Pickard, Upper Great George St. on Nov. 3rd, by Rev. A. S. Stewart, Mr Murdoch Aitken of Eldon, to Miss Margaret Murchison Point Prim.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 2nd of November, after of tubercular meningitis, Walter Rose eldest and beloved son of Wm. T. Roo of Halifax, N. S.

(Funeral from the residence of W. Weeks, Rochford Square, on Friday, 10 a. m., by train to Sherwood Cemetery.

(*Halifax papers please copy.*)

At Cardigan Bridge, on Sept. 2, Thomas Garland, in the 86th year of age. Deceased emigrated to Cardigan fr Armagh, Ireland, in 1842. His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends, who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to one w was universally esteemed.

At Rosebank Farm, Albion, Lot 59, on 5th Oct., of cholera, William George, infa son of Johnson H. and Isabella A. Yeo aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Tignish, Oct. 29th, Marie Angeline, loved child of Dunstan Martin, aged 3 weeks.

At Summerside, on the 14th ult., after months' illness, John T. Hickey, in 52nd year of his age, leaving a wife and children to mourn their loss.

At Summerside, on the 22nd ult., aged eight months, Alonzo Reagh, infant son of James B. and Amanda M. Clark.

In this city, on the 29th ult., after a brie illness, Patrick A. Hughes, Undertaker, aged 29 years.

At Hillsboro Villa, on the 21st ult., Mary Winnifred, dearly beloved daughter of David and Johanna Egan, aged two years.

At DeSable, on the 2nd Oct., Charles McKinnon, aged 67 years.

At New Haven, Lot 31, on the 13th Oct., Ruth, infant daughter of Angus and Mary A. Darrach, aged 13 days.

At St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 16th, Brother Joseph John McGinnis, aged 24 years, son of Hugh McGinnis, Deming, New Mexico, formerly of Donaldston, Lot 35, P. E. Island.

At Brackley Point, on the 13th Oct., Joseph G. McKinnon, after a lingering illness, aged 74 years. May he rest in peace.

At Montague, Belfast, on Thursday, Oct. 28th, after a short illness which he bore with Christian patience, Andrew O'Brien, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Local and Special News.

Fur Lined cloaks at Beer Bros.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Try It.

Two of the most troublesome complaints to relieve are asthma and whooping cough, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam seldom fails, either in those, or other prevailing throat and lung troubles. All dealers in medicine have this remedy for sale.

If you experience a bad taste in the mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent head-ache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system like Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

Fur Coats at Beer Bros.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Wide Range.

A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and many painful complaints too numerous to mention It is used internally or externally.

A Radical Change.

Daniel Sullivan, of Malcolm, takes pleasure in recommending Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia. It cured him after years of suffering. From being a cripple he is now a confirmed believer in that medicine.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is subject to headaches and Carter's Little Liver Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

Fur Sacks at Beer Bros.

Skin diseases cannot be successfully treated by external applications. The proper way to cure such complaints is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Under the vitalizing influences of this medicine all the functions of the body are brought into healthy action.

A Cure for Croup.

It is a valuable fact for mothers to know that there is no better or more certain remedy for croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used internally and externally. This handy household remedy may be had of any druggist.

Goat Robes, cheap, at Beer Bros.

Singers and public speakers will find perfect relief for all throat difficulties in the use of West's Cough Syrup.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

There is no necessity of passing a sleepless night and annoying the entire household with that cough, as West's Cough Syrup Will cure you like magic. The best known remedy for coughs, colds, consumption in its early stages and all throat and lung diseases. All druggists. 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.

Hundreds of persons who have used Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value, as a stimulant and tonic, for preventing and curing baldness, cleansing the scalp, and restoring the youthful color to faded and gray hair.

The Scourge of America.

The one terrible blight of our country is scrofula—from impure blood—it causes countless painful and many wasting, lingering and fatal diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures scrofula if taken in time.

LUMBER. LUMBER,

On Peake's No. 3 Wharf.

THE following we will sell at the lowest possible prices for cash, viz:
300 M Fine, 1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch.
400 M Hemlock, 1, 2 and 3 inch.
200 M Spruce, 1 and 2 inch.
150 M Flooring, 1 and 1½ inch.
20 M Pine Sheathing.
200 M Studding (assorted sizes.)
50 M Square Scantling, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
500 M Spruce Shingles,
400 M Cedar do.
50 M Split Pine do.
900 M Laths.

Also, Palings, Cedar Posts, Fencing, Brick, Lime, &c.

NOTICE.—We would invite all who have not settled their last years' accounts to come forward before Nov 15th and do so, as all bills unpaid at that date will be handed over to our Attorney for collection.

POOLE & LEWIS.
Nov. 3 1886—1m

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER, inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., about two miles from Southport, Stock and Farming Implements, as follows, viz:—

1 Cow, 6 years old, half Jersey, 1 Milch Cow, 4 years old, one-quarter Jersey, 1 Milch Cow, 3 years old, half Jersey, 1 Milch Cow, 8 years old, Durham, 1 Bull, 2½ years old, half Jersey, 1 Heifer, 2½ years old, Durham, 1 Ox, 1½ years old, Durham, 3 Heifers, 1½ years old, Durham, 2 Sheep, 6 Pigs, 1 fast driving Horse, 4 years old, Abdallah, 1 Horse,