

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1883.

VOL. XII—NO. 21.

THE HERALD BAZAAR.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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Macdonald's Building, West Side
Queen Street, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until ordered.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD OFFICE, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

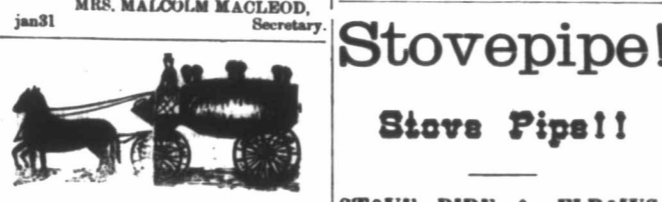
CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1883.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 1st day, 11.45 a. m.
New Moon 5th day, 11.45 a. m.
First Quarter 10th day, 11.45 a. m.
Full Moon 15th day, 11.45 a. m.
Last Quarter 21st day, 11.45 a. m.

THE Members of the Ladies' Hospital Committee intend holding a Bazaar on JULY 10th, in aid of the City Hospital, and contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies—
Mrs. Pope, President.

Mrs. J. Longworth,
Mrs. J. Hensley,
D. O'M. Rodin,
M. Macleod,
Baskin,
Mrs. C. C. Gardiner,
M. Blake,
Bagnall,
Sullivan,
J. Peake,
Hobbs,
R. B. Peake,
L. H. Davies,
Stockland,
Geo. Davies,
Miss M. Palmer,
Mrs. Huggan,
Mrs. M. Macleod,
Secretary.



M. HENNESSY,
Furniture Dealer,
No. 35 Great George Street,
P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest Rates. All orders filled promptly.

Undertaking attended to in all its branches, in town or country.

Lorne Restaurant
—AND—
TOBACCO

—AND—
CIGAR STORE,
WATER STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

DR. CONROY
Has removed his office and residence to
MUTON'S BUILDING,
Lower Great George Street,
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE,
Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1882—6m

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown,
P. E. Island.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHARLES B. MACNEILL,
jan17

McLeod & Morson,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Merchants' Building, Hatfield Building, Summer-
side, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate
interest.
NEIL McLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON,
Nov. 24, 1882.

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking
TOBACCO,
No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown,
P. E. ISLAND,
Nov. 8, 1882.

GEO. P. TANTON,
Practical Photographer
(Established 1849.)
With an Experience of over 30 years
PICTURES WELL TAKEN AND
PROVED GENUINE.

Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC
WORK done in the Latest Styles.
Give us a call. Old Stand—
75 Great George Street, Charlottetown,
Nov. 8, 1882.

WADDELL & SON,
Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Bank,
where they are prepared to furnish every-
thing in their line of business at moderate
prices to all their old customers, and as
many new ones as will favor them with their
patronage.
WADDELL & SON,
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1882.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission
Merchant,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bank-
rupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on
moderate terms.
M. STEVENSON,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 8, 1882.

Call and Examine Our Stock of
Parlor,
Drawing Room,
Chamber,
AND
Dining Room
FURNITURE,
and Mirrors.

Picture Frames,
in Gilt, Walnut and Fancy Moulding.
Window Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, &c.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Nov. 22, 1882.

JOHN NEWSON,
STOVE PIPE!
STOVE PIPE!
THIS IS THE TIME
TO GET YOUR SUPPLY OF
Stove Pipe and Tinware,
At the shortest notice and of the best
workmanship and material.

Customers for Retail or Wholesale orders
are cordially invited to call and examine for
themselves.
M. STEVENSON,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 8, 1882.

THE subscriber has been working the
Instantaneous Process for
the Last 18 Months,
with the most wonderful success; and has
bought the sole right of the Lightning Pro-
cess for all Queen's County for 17 years.
He is also sole licensee of the Carbon or
Permanent Photographs (Patented) for 17
years.
W. G. MUGFORD,
Sole Licensee of Lightning Process, Grafton
Street, North of City Clock,
Dec. 13, 1882—3m

Why need I ask; you all know well,
They never shall forget
Saint Patrick and the faith he taught
Till the star of time shall set.

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(For the Herald.)
SAINT PATRICK'S DAY, 1883.

Once more our Irish hearts have joined
To celebrate this day,
In honor of their patron saint,
Who has long since passed away.

To the cabin door the old man comes,
As the crowd is passing by,
To see the faith that Ireland's joy,
Before the day he'll die.

It makes him think of youthful days,
When often did he hear,
Whispering the Irish flag,
High in the bosom of the air.

But why have they not ceased to heed,
Through hardship and through woe,
The day that they thus celebrate
Since fifteen centuries ago.

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The Famine in Ireland.
STARVATION AND DISTRESS PREVAILING
IN MANY COUNTIES—A HOPE-
LESS PROSPECT.

Sister Mary Frances Clare, the Nun of
Kennebore, has written a letter to Rt.
Rev. Dr. Wigger, Bishop of Newark, and
Rt. Rev. Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Detroit,
giving the most pitiable and heart-rending
details of the great famine now pre-
vailing in Ireland. The venerable sister
writes—

But three short years have passed since
1879, and Ireland is again devastated by
famine. Men and women and little
children are literally dying—dying by
inches—dying not of any sudden, but
because they are dying slowly. I shall
give proofs of this ghastly truth. The
very names of Donegal and Conemara
have been for ages synonymous with
suffering. Have it is that today cry
after cry has come from priest after
priest for his starving people. One gen-
tleman drove through the district in five
hours with his carriage blinds down; but
he entered one or two hovels, and in one
admits that he found a cat fighting for
the seaweed the unhappy children had
for their only food. My God! if such
a tale has been told of a district in any
other country in the world what trials of
righteous indignation would not the
English press and the English people
have poured forth! A fourth Inspector
came a few days since to unfortunate
Donegal. Can you wonder that 2,000
men came clamoring around his hotel to
beg for food, and that they might be
given—not money—but employment?
The Inspector returned the usual an-
swer, that he would "report the mat-
ter, but gave no hope of help. The people
grew angry; men once strong were
weak with hunger; they had left their
wives and little ones starving at home.
The Inspector feared for his life. He
sent for the priest. The Irish priest in
held in high respect by English govern-
ment officials under such circumstances.
One word from the priest and the victims
of the famine were dispersed in silence. In
Conemara, outdoor relief is generally
refused to those wretched people, even
when they are in bad health. The prin-
ciple on which it is administered is in-
deed a shocking one. Unless the appli-
cant is actually sick it cannot be ob-
tained, and even this is not sufficient
without a doctor's certificate to that
effect. A correspondent writes in
I stepped into one dark and dismal cabin
a sort of shudder crept over me. Could
the wretched occupants be dead? There
was not a trace of fire on the hearth.
The floor and the walls were bare. All
was still. Turning my eyes aside for a
moment I beheld a harrowing spectacle.
On a wretched bed of straw lay a woman
not even decently covered, and with the
traces of hunger in her pinched face,
colorless lips and sunken eyes. I ad-
dressed the poor creature in such words
as occurred to my mind at the moment.
She told me in a few words her sad his-
tory. Her husband was a respectable small
farmer, but the high rent and successive bad
seasons made it impossible for him to
meet the heavy demands upon him. He
was evicted, and his wife, a widow
is now occupying his unsightly shanty.
I dare say none is paid, because the
woman is utterly destitute. She has
only one child, a female, a daughter
who had gone out about the time I
called to collect some faggots. Of one
thing I was fully convinced, that the
woman was fast sinking into the grave.
I was touched at finding that the poor
woman's greatest anxiety seemed to be
that the priest would visit her soon
again, lest she should happen to die
without the last sacraments.

The famine is not so general as the
famine in 1879; but I believe it is far
more severe in certain districts—Done-
gal, Clare, Mayo, the county from
whence I write, Galway, in all Con-
emara, and in many parts of the west,
starving for want, not only of the com-
mon, but of the very commonest neces-
saries of life.

The fishermen of Kinvara are either
starving or on the threshold of starvation.
One of them whom I visited in his
wretched cabin, informed me that he had
not done anything in his trade for the
last six months. One of his children
died, it is feared, through want of proper
food and nourishment. The other child
is in a miserable state of hunger and neg-
lect. There was not a particle of fire in
the house. Indeed, the scarcity of fuel
in the district is terrible. Until my
arrival in Kinvara I had not seen any
fortunate people living in roofless houses,
which in other places would be deserted.
I fear I cannot draw a sufficiently ac-
curate picture of the distress which unques-
tionably prevails in the neighborhood,
but the facts which I have collected
cannot fail to impress all impartial and
human persons with the conviction that
starvation is already doing its full work
on the shores of Galway Bay. The
potatoes have failed almost everywhere
in this district, where they have always
been a flourishing crop. The land is
exceedingly stony, and it is only the
simple truth to say that many of the
unfortunate small farmers in the country
around here are paying rent for acres of
rock. Most of the landlords of the place
are non-resident, and take very little
interest in the welfare of their tenants.
Our people are starving, but it is not
their fault; and even if it were, we can-
not follow the example of England and
pass them by on the other side; neither
can we say these appeals are coming too
often. The rulers of Ireland have offered
our people two resources. They have
offered them the workhouse or emigra-
tion.

One remedy proposed is emigration.
I am not opposed to honest, healthy
emigration. On the contrary, I believe
that an honest, healthy emigration
would be most beneficial. But emigra-
tion as at present forced on our people is
neither healthy nor honest. The whole

system is the outcome of either spurious
philanthropy or of religious hate. Aus-
tralia has already uttered her protest
against this spurious philanthropy. A
writer in the Melbourne Age, a journal
of immense circulation not only in Aus-
tralia, but in all the colonies, says—
"What is England doing at this moment
but trying to shove off Home Rule by
sending part of the Irish population to
emigrate to the colonies. But we do
not want to take the burghers of the
mother country off her hands, and we do
not wish to assist England in keeping
the sister island deprived of constitu-
tional rights." The two persons who
are at present most actively engaged in
this scheme of depopulating Ireland are
Mr. Tuke and Mr. Vere Foster. Now
these gentlemen are supposed to be
actuated by motives of pure benevolence.
Benevolence, forsooth! What benevo-
lence is there in offering every possible
inducement to men and women—above
all to young innocent girls—to leave
their own country and go to meet an
uncertain future on a foreign shore?
Let us suppose that these poor girls
prospered as much as these "benevo-
lent" gentlemen try to make us think,
have they not a right to be allowed to
live at home? Would it not be far
more benevolent to help them to do so?
These gentlemen know perfectly well
that Ireland could support double her
present population if she would only be
allowed to do so.

A Generous Suggestion.
We print elsewhere a letter addressed
to us by Mr. George Stephen, President
of the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-
pany, on a subject of vital interest.
That gentleman has been struck with
Mr. Trevelyan's recent declaration that
there is in Ireland a couple of hundred
thousand small farmers, whose condition
was more deplorable than that of any
class of people living in any civilized
country. Mr. Stephen makes, on the
part of the Canadian Government, and
the great railway enterprise which he
represents, a splendid proposal. Assum-
ing that these unfortunate people are
really farmers accustomed to the culti-
vation of the soil, he suggests that the
Government of this country should send
out 10,000 families, or about 50,000 per-
sons, to the Canadian North-west, in the
ensuing May or June. If this were done
at the expense of the Government, Mr.
Stephen feels himself safe in saying
that every family could be provided with
100 acres of the best farming land free
of cost, and that arrangements could be
made with the Government to advance
capital to each farmer to enable him to
build a house, and give him a fair start
in life. There is a generosity and a great-
ness of mind in this proposal which we
cannot but admire, whatever we may
think of the policy of acceding to the
proposal. The country has without any
considerable stimulus of this kind,
been drained of its population to a dan-
gerous degree already, and the depopu-
lation, so far from effecting any improve-
ment in its general condition, has only
made matters worse. The land is going
rapidly out of cultivation, and relapsing
into a desert condition. Last year's
agricultural statistics showed an immense
falling-off in the cultivated area, as well
as a great decline in the number of farm
stock. If the Government of the coun-
try, whose laws are responsible for the
improvised condition of the farming
classes, were to expend the money which
they are asked to give towards expatri-
ating their population to a distant
home, and giving them such facilities
for the improvement of their holdings as
Mr. Stephen says they would get in
Canada, they would be enabled to live
comfortably here, and contribute their
quota to the wealth and power of the
State. Should Mr. Stephen's proposal
be entertained to any extent, however,
there can be no doubt that a vast num-
ber of our farmers would be glad to
avail of it; and in that case the ar-
rangements with the railway and col-
onization companies of whom he speaks
would require to be pushed on very
rapidly.—Dublin Freeman.

Passant Proprietary.
The question of turning the tenant-
farmers of Ireland into peasant-proprietors
occupied the attention of the House
of Lords for four hours on Monday even-
ing, the 5th inst. The hereditary legisla-
tors usually sit for a space of fifteen or
twenty minutes, so that this was an ex-
traordinary display of activity. Only one
subject could arouse such interest, and that
subject, of course—Irish land. Having
evidently made up their minds that sooner
or later they will have to go, the Irish
lords want the Government to buy them
out at once, before the lands depreciate
any further in value. The Marquis of
Lansdowne originated the debate, and
made a sensible speech, in which he
pointed out that the purchase clauses of
the Land Act are not being so fully
availed of as the Government expected.
Lord Dunraven again took upon himself
the mantle of Jeremiah, and bewailed
the degradation the Land Act had brought
upon Ireland. Tracking the moose "far
into Canadian woods," or slaying the
mighty bison on American plains, have
evidently lost their attraction for the noble
lord since the Land Act became law.
His only consolation now lies in de-
ploring the decadence of honesty and loyalty
in Ireland, or voting against the Govern-
ment, which he does as conscientiously
and regularly as he formerly voted with
them. The discussion led to no practical
result.

This is not had at all which London
Truth says about Ireland, and the truth
about Ireland from London is something
to be particularly remarked: "Having
for centuries treated Ireland as an English
navy treats his wife—kicked her almost
to death—we are amazed that at the mo-
ment we do not desire to see her, not to
thank for mercy, but to her feet to de-
mand separation." It could not be
cramped into smaller space.

Occupations for Women.
The census statistics which have just
been published show a rapid widening of
the business field allotted to woman.
There are 165 female engineers in the
United States, 75 lawyers, 670,000
2,432 physicians and surgeons, and 3,456
printers, in addition to 288 journalists.
Outside of the liberal professions, 2,902
women find employment as barbers, 272
have taken the field as teachers, 670,000
travellers, and 55 are actually employed
as undertakers. They have usurped the
larger part of the field of education, to
which they seem naturally adapted, and
report 15,375 female operatives, as against
73,335 males. But woman has not yet
discovered the royal road to wealth, none
of their number having yet penetrated
the mysteries of the plumber's business.
Before another census is taken, against
this will be rectified, and the blooming
belle will have learned how to utilize
the winter's cold snags to pay for the
summer's luxuries at Long Branch and
Saratoga.

Empress Eugenie's New Temple.
One of the handsomest Catholic tem-
ples which money can build will be
raised by the Empress Eugenie at Farn-
borough, in memory of her beloved
deceased husband. The new house is called,
will, according to a contemporary, be
devoted to this pious purpose, and as the
site is now chosen, and the ground
marked out, little time will be lost in
beginning the building operations. The
church is to stand at the foot of a clump
of firs fronting the park, on the other
side of the railway which runs close to
the grounds of Farnborough Hill (for so
the Empress's new house is called), and
the coffin of the Emperor Napoleon III.
and the Prince Imperial will be trans-
ferred from Chislehurst as soon as the
new building is fit to receive them. This
can hardly be under two years and a
half, or even three years. At present
the Empress attends Mass every Sunday
at the Catholic chapel at the North
Camp, Aldershot.

A Beautiful Thought.
When the summer of youth is slowly
wasting away on the nightfall of age,
and the shadow of the path becomes deeper,
and life wears to its close, it is pleasant
to look through the vista of time upon
the sorrows and felicities of our earlier
years. If we have had a home to shelter
and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends
have been gathered round our fireside,
the rough places of wayfaring will have
been worn and smoothed in the twilight
of life, and many dark spots we have
passed through will glow brighter and
more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those
whose intercourse with the world has
not changed the tone of their boiler
feeling, or broken their musical chords
of the heart, whose vibrations are so
melodious, so tender, and so touching in
the evening of their lives.

Roman Intelligence.
The conferences by Father Curci still
draw large numbers of the faithful in the
subject of "Suicides considered in relation
to the moral and religious condition
of the people." Father Curci stated that
of every hundred suicides thirteen were
effect by maniacs, and the remainder
were promediated. He concluded by
saying that the only real and true remedy
against suicides was faith.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., the usual
Coronation Mass was sung in the Sistine
Chapel before the Cardinal created
by the Pope, Cardinal Almonides, in the
presence of His Holiness, who assisted
from the Throne, vested in cope and the
tiara. The Cardinals present were
Carrara, Patricelli, the Sistine, the
Bishops and Prelates now in Rome, the
Generals of Order, the Diplomatic Corps,
the Grand Master of the Knights of
Malta, many members of the aristocracy,
the private secretaries, and some
thousands of foreigners assisted at the
imposing ceremony. This year the
Holy Father was carried from his private
apartments through the Sala Ducale
by the Sistine Chapel to the Sistine
Chapel in the Sala gestatoria, thus
giving an opportunity for all the faithful
to see the Holy Father. Although the
invitations were sent for half-past ten
in the evening, people began to arrive at
the Vatican as early as half-past six, in order
to obtain a place. Many ladies were
seen at an earlier hour in the Piazza
di Spagna seeking for carriages, and
the church was always full of Holy Fathers
received; he is, and will be, the great
centre of attraction in the Eternal City.

Friday, the 2nd inst., being the birth-
day and the anniversary of the coronation
of the Pope, His Holiness received the
congratulations of the members of the
Sacred College, and a large number of
prelates and other personages connected
with the Pontifical Court. In reply to
the address of the Dean of the Sacred
College, Cardinal di Pietro, the Holy
Father, having expressed his gratitude
for the great assistance rendered to him
by the Sacred College, in the government
of the Church, took occasion to protest
once more against the usurpation of the
Temporal Power, and also against the
pretensions of the Government to inter-
fere in ecclesiastical matters, referring
especially to delay in granting the
cognatur. After a passing reference to
the many difficulties under which the
Church is still laboring, His Holiness
went on to say—"Wishing all our sons
to enjoy the fruits of religious peace, we
sought to re-establish it wherever it had
been disturbed. But immediately here
and elsewhere our foes, actuated by im-
placable hatred, endeavored by a
thousand means to impede our designs
and prevent their success. Unable to
succeed in that, they misrepresented, with
unworthy intentions, their aim and
object." The Church, he added, would
continue in Italy, in Europe, and every-
where, her pacific mission, and if human
society still kept its ground that was due
more to the morning influence of the
clergy than to any material force.

There is nothing which adds so much
to the beauty and power of man, as a
good moral character. It is his wealth—
his influence—his life. It dignifies him
in every station, exalts him in every
condition, and glorifies him at every
period of life. Such a character is more
to be desired than everything else on
earth. It makes a man free and in-
dependent. No servile tool—croaking
sympochant—no treacherous honor-seeker
ever bore such a character. The pure
joys of truth and righteousness never
spring in such a person. If young men
but knew how much a good character
would dignify and exalt them, how
glorious it would make their prospects,
even in this life; never should we find
them yielding to the grovelling and
base-born purposes of human nature.

There is nothing which adds so much
to the beauty and power of man, as a
good moral character. It is his wealth—
his influence—his life. It dignifies him
in every station, exalts him in every
condition, and glorifies him at every
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to be desired than everything else on
earth. It makes a man free and in-
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WS BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. FERRISS, March 24. dynamite depots have been discovered and 200 arrests have been made.

London, March 24. special meeting of the charity organization society to promote emigration.

London, March 24. The Canadian Government would not on emigration to Canada.

London, March 24. The Marquis of Lorne will be elevated to the Peerage on his return to England.

London, March 24. Some evil-disposed persons cut up and destroyed several mail diggers on the North River on last week.

London, March 24. A special meeting of the benevolent Irish Society will be held in St. Patrick's Hall.

London, March 24. The writ of election for a member to fill the vacancy in the First District of Prince County, in the House of Assembly.

London, March 24. The great Norwegian skater, who recently defeated by Elliott, of Montreal.

London, March 24. The weather has been very soft for the last week. The travelling is doing briskly.

London, March 24. Parties who have petitions in the country, respecting the Branch Railway to North Wilkshire.

London, March 24. Mr. J. H. Riddell will lecture before the Catholic Literary Union, in St. Patrick's Hall.

London, March 24. On Monday evening a concert was given in the Church, Cornwall, by the Methodist choir.

London, March 24. The Northern Light arrived at Pictou on Monday last.

London, March 24. The amendment having been put from the Chair, was declared lost on division.

London, March 24. Mr. Pery, having moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Farnham.

London, March 24. The original motion was then put and carried.

London, March 24. Mr. Sinclair suggested the propriety of having the Bill to be introduced printed.

London, March 24. The Speaker took the Chair at 4.40 p.m.

London, March 24. The Speaker read a letter from the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

No loss in visible amount. ARTHUR LYON'S health is improving.

USHER BASK Stock sold on Monday for \$102 and \$104.

A LABR addition is being built to the Osborne House.

We are pleased to place on our exchange list the Chicago Press.

SIR LEONARD TILLY will deliver the Budget Speech on Friday next.

We are indebted to Mr. J. F. Montgomery, London, Eng., for late papers.

The New Brunswick Government have been sustained at the partial elections.

THE PARTIS, concerts, and lectures fill up the programme for this week's entertainment.

THE BENCH will be in Charlottetown from the 10th to the 25th of April, at the Rankin House.

The Williams Sewing Machine Factory, Montreal, was burned on Sunday last.

The Postmaster General will accept our thanks for a copy of the official Post Office of Canada.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne will be elevated to the Peerage on his return to England.

Some evil-disposed persons cut up and destroyed several mail diggers on the North River on last week.

McDONALD'S blacksmith shop and iron house, formerly Pictou, were destroyed by fire last Thursday evening.

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Provincial Legislature.

SUMMARY DEBATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

Reports were received from the following Committees: On Standing Rules and Orders.

On Printing Journals of House. A Committee was appointed to devise the best means of reporting and publishing the information of the people, the Delegates of the House.

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A message was received from the Lieut. Governor requesting the House to rise to adjourn until Saturday.

SATURDAY, March 24. There not being a quorum, the House did no business.

MONDAY, March 26. Mr. Sullivan, from the Committee upon the best means of reporting Debates, reported the following effect:—

That two Reporters be appointed to give a true and correct summary of the Debates, and to print the same in the Journals of the House, to be published in the Province, and to be sent to the Delegates of the House, and to be sent to the Delegates of the House, and to be sent to the Delegates of the House.

That a sum to be voted by this House, be paid to the Reporters, and to the Delegates of the House, and to be sent to the Delegates of the House, and to be sent to the Delegates of the House.

Mr. Sullivan said that the House could not yet vote the money, but it was considered that \$50 would pay each newspaper for publishing the Debates, provided the work was kept up continuously, and finished within the week of the close of the session.

Mr. Beed did not think it would cost much less than previously, but provided a record would be kept, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Pery thought that the proposal of the Committee was the best way of giving the people the information. By the proposed method the proceedings will be in the hands of every family who takes a newspaper.

Mr. Farnham said the Opposition desire to submit to paper anything they had to say, and as a result of the necessity of saving official records.

Upon motion of Mr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, the House resolved that Messrs. W. L. Cotton and W. C. DeBry be the Reporters.

Mr. Sinclair said that this was an important question. There were two things to consider. First, the reports must be in time, and must be summary.

Secondly, every member would be in the hands of the reporters; they can leave out the best points. The Opposition should be one of the reporters, and should be connected with the press.

It is proposed to take the editors of the two leading Government papers. What an advantage to the Government this has, but would it be like to be thus treated? If reporting were done in full, it would be all right; a member could then contradict as correct. Under the present system, however, the reports are like to be unbiassed. He moved that the name of James Ramsay be inserted for that of W. C. DeBry.

Mr. Ferguson said that Mr. Sinclair's remarks were founded on misconception. A Conservative should be strongly tinged, why not a Liberal. Then, where will be the improvement by having one of each party? A Conservative report one day, a Liberal one the next. There was no party bias in the reports of the last House, though there were two Conservative reporters; neither side complained. As people are carried on, reports are in the hands of the reporters, many of the debates of last year were so treated. His experience was that reporters were generally New Conservatives, and in opposition to the Government speakers.

Mr. Beed had, personally, no objection to either of the reporters named; but, in making a new departure, they should have men of experience.

Mr. Martin said, if there must be summary reports, they should be printed. Formerly, it had been the practice to report exactly what a member said; but under the present system, it would have a kind of filtering process. Newspaper men could not disconnect themselves from their political associations.

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the accounts of the past year will be laid before us, and that the estimates for the present year will be submitted to the House.

Mr. Gillis moved that the House do now go into the Order of the Day, and said that the people of this Province should be more heartily in thanking Almighty God for his mercies during the past year.

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justify the government in delaying the calling of the House. There was nothing startling in the Speech. It contained nothing that he did not know where to begin.

From the first paragraph it might be inferred that the Lieut. Governor had had a quarrel with his advisers, and had been obliged to resort to the House for assistance.

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just got rid of the small inferior breed which affects the price of good stock. He thought one general Central Exhibition should be held every year, the prizes as at present divided between the three Counties are too small, and there is no inducement to Exhibitors.

Arrangements might be made to bring the stock in by rail free. The stock imported by the Government were of very superior quality, and had been purchased from the most celebrated breeders in Ontario, selected from the very best stock in the Dominion.

The Government deserve credit for the improved buildings at the Stock Farm, and for the facilities for keeping stock in by rail free.

He hoped they would procure some more and distribute them over the Island. He trusted the Government would have good selections of stock for the next year's exhibition.

Those shown at Halifax and Montreal had attracted much favorable notice, and this fact should encourage our people to send stock to St. John. In the matter of Stock Communication, he was satisfied that the Government had used every effort to induce the Dominion Government to carry out the Terms of Union.

It was easier to talk than to perform. He thought that the Dominion Government should be more liberal in their offer of opinions expressed, that it is hard to perform what is the proper plan. He did not consider it possible to fulfill the terms literally, at certain times in winter it was impossible to maintain steam communication.

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SERIALS

BY FATHER SEAR.

When falls the soldier brave,
Dead at the foot of wrong.
The post steps and guards his grave
With sentinels of song.

THE OLD BARON.

THE CHAMPION OF VIRTUE.

[CONTINUED.]

Lord Graham replied, 'I am desirous
to speak for the rest of the world,
strong presumptive proofs that this young
man is the true heir of Lord, but they
ought to be confirmed and authenticated.

Lord Graham said:
'This determination is both equitable and
generous, and I hope will answer the expec-
tations on all sides.'
'I have another proposal to make to my
Lord Fitz-Owen,' said Sir Philip; 'but I
first wait for the acceptance of those already
made.'

'I do, my lord, with the most ardent
affection, I have the honor to be refused
her, I will not marry at all. Oh, my lord,
reject not my honest suit! Your alliance
will give me consequence with myself; it
will excite me to act worthy of the station
to which I am exalted; if you refuse me, I
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WE ARE OFFERING
-AT THE-
LONDON HOUSE,
The following Goods, at Reduced Prices:
A Lot of White Blankets, at \$1.50 and \$2.75.
A Lot of Men's Reefing Jackets, \$2.75 and \$3.50.
A Lot of Men's Overcoats, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Flour and Tea Store.
OUR MOTTO—BEST QUALITY, LOW PRICES.
TEA FROM 25 TO 36 CENTS,
Choice Raisins and Currants,
1,000 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR,

L. E. PROWSE
WILL, FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, GIVE
SPECIAL BARGAINS
Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters,
Men's Fur Caps, Tweeds, Win-
ceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs,
Sacques, &c., &c.

R. B. HUESTIS,
The North British & Mercantile
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Edinburgh & London—Established in 1809.
Subscribed Capital.....\$9,733,332
Paid up Capital.....1,216,666

GEO. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent,
January 8, 1883.
The following Goods, at Reduced Prices:
A Lot of White Blankets, at \$1.50 and \$2.75.
A Lot of Men's Reefing Jackets, \$2.75 and \$3.50.

The Charlottetown
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AT THE OFFICE,
J. B. McDonald's Building,

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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3,000 COPIES EACH WEEK

PLAIN,
Ornamental and Fancy
PRINTING,

RICHARD WALSH,
Publisher.
January 3, 1883.

NEW SERIES.
Roman Int.
The celebrated feast
'Christ on the Cross,'
of the Convent of St. D.
has been sold to the
Louvre at Paris, whi
of Raschi, has paid 46
other large fresco by
this Convent.
Among the church
Stations have been h
Germans, found
mother of Constantine
gardens of Hellogi
wards stood the pala
known as the Pala
whence the name of
times given to this b
A priest, against w
been ordered, because
ishop in recommenda
time to crown the m
to vote at the
gained his case. Th
tant, as it will affect
same kind, in which,
parish priests among
the Pope desired C
from voting.
The Pope has auth
to preside at the fe
known under the ti
del Divino Amore.'
time to crown the m
church, is situated i
about nine miles fr
Sebastian, and, sin
visited by the faith
thank the Blessed V
ceived, or to pray
patronage.
The Count de La
to the Brasils, he
Prehistoric Museum
lege a collection of a
natural curiosities.
Franciscan is situat
called 'Sambagu,' v
Europe for the first
has also given sever
lections on the B
complete series of
Museum Nacional do
The festival of St
was observed on t
church, and at the
at the Tor de Spec
of the saint may
Franciscan is buried
dedicated to her, bu
St. Maria Antica, i
founded by St. Syl
the temple of the B
ancient picture of
to St. Luke, broug
This was the only c
church was destroy
In 1440 the churc
St. Francis, four
Oblates.
The Feast of St.
celebrated with g
year, in the Churc
Minerva, and was i
the Beneficence o
being given by Ca
Zaglia, O. P. Or
Masses were said
High Mass being
prio, O. P. Bisho
of Cardinals
O. P., and the poj
leges and schol
preached by Fra
the afternoon, afte
diction was give
assisted by the stu
St. Thomas. On
Ministers accord
the grand Academia
in the large hall o
On Sunday, th
Father celebrated ch
to which
Catholic families
whom he admini
After a Mass, o
said by one of his
Holy Father rece
Among them we
the diocese of V
Ministers accord
their from the e
to Rome, they
economy and sell
Nancy is expect
city (that of the
the Sovereign C
Martino di Mon
cial offerings of
occasion of the B
1500 lire, offre
the name of th
Arango; and a
the diocese of B
Confraternity of
tino Del Frate,
Apostolic Dolog
in Rome.
It has been a
Rome. The
ultimately, and
dency is discov
ters where it r
Principal. Shal
is also Profes
no means app
tion alone, an
sympathy fo
Writing on th
city (that of t
Pope Benedict
after the Baf
still preserved
the old. Chas
distinguished.
Thought, life
hand in hand,
without grie
And again
approved, or
the spirit—th
seeing.