AZAAR.

Members of the Ladies' Hospital
mittee intend holding a Bazaar on
OTH, in aid of the City Hospital,
tributions will be thankfully re-
the following Ladies :—
MRS. POPE, President.
" MASON, Treasurer.
nolly, Mrs. J. Longworth,
en, Miss Hensley,
O'M. Reddin, " M. Macleod,
ton, Mrs. C. C. Gardiner,
Blake, " Bagnall,
livan, " J. Peake,
bkirk, " R. B. Peake,
H. Davies, " Strickland,
. Davies, Miss M. Palmer,
. Macleod, " K. Wright,
Mrs. Hughes.
MRS. MALCOLM MACLEOD, Secretary.

O. P. TANTON,
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Established 1849,)
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variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC
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as a call. Old Stand,—
t George Street, Charlottetown.
3, 1882.

CEAN HOUSE,
r Pownal & Sydney Streets.
Opposite Old Rankin House.)
undersigned is prepared to receive
manent and Transient Boarders at
le rates.
Stabling on the Premises.
nection with the House, I shall also
General Grocery Store, &c.
S. BOLGER.
n, Jan. 17, 1883—wky ex pat pres

ovepipe!
Stove Pipe!!
E PIPE & ELBOWS,
EAPER THAN EVER,
—AT THE—
Y TIN STORE,
Upper Queen Street,
Y OPPOSITE DR. JENKINS'.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NWARE,
OLESALE & RETAIL.
eaving their orders at my Store will
ve them promptly attended to.
L. W. HARRIS.
ueen Street, Jan. 31, 1883.

AT
vie's Bookstore
EEN STREET,
You will find the Cheapest
OOL BOOKS,
L STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
r Books, Hymn Books,
ENS, PENCILS,
, Ink, Book Marks, Cards,
Toys, &c., &c.
T FORGET THE PLACE:
QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
1882.

VE PIPE!
OVE PIPE!
IS THE TIME
O GET YOUR SUPPLY OF
Pipe and Tinware,
shortest notice and of the best
orkmanship and material.
rs for Retail or Wholesale orders
ly invited to call and examine for
M. STEVENSON,
een Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883. VOL. XII—NO. 24

Provincial Legislature.

SUMMARY DEBATES.

THURSDAY, April 5.

The House met at 3.30 p. m.

Mr. BEER asked the Commissioner of Public Works for a return of the Inspectors of Public Works.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that it would be laid on the table.

Mr. BEER asked what arrangements were being made for Steam Service on the Southport Ferry.

Mr. CAMPBELL said a difficulty had been found with the *Southport*, which had been remedied. She would now fit the docks.

Mr. BEER asked that previous to the contract being let the specification be laid on the table, and he also inquired if it is the intention to erect a waiting room on the Charlottetown side of the Ferry.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the question was under the consideration of the Government, who will give all possible facilities.

Mr. MCMILLAN asked what action the Government had taken towards establishing Steam Communication between Charlottetown, Orwell and Vernon River.

Mr. SULLIVAN said a contract is now in existence providing for that service.

Mr. MCMILLAN asked if it is the intention of the Government to build a waiting room at Orwell.

Mr. SULLIVAN said it was under the consideration of the Government, and if it was found necessary, it would be built.

Mr. LEFURGEY presented a petition praying for the incorporation of the Presbyterian Church at Summerside. It was referred to a Special Committee, who reported a Bill which was read a first time and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

Mr. MARTIN asked the Commissioner of Public Works for a return of the contracts entered into since 31st December, 1882.

Mr. CAMPBELL promised that the Return would be laid on the table.

Mr. FERGUSON moved that 4th order of the day be read for the third reading of the Bill to protect the manufacture of Butter and Cheese, which was accordingly done and the Bill passed.

Mr. YEO asked whether there were any further despatches on the subject of the delegation to Ottawa.

Mr. SULLIVAN replied, there were some others which were being copied.

Mr. GILLIS presented a petition from the Town Council of Summerside, praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the town of Summerside.

It was referred to a Special Committee, who reported a Bill, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the reading of the third order of the day, "The Act to further amend the Public Roads Act 1879," to be read a second time.

Mr. JOHN MCLEAN took the Chair. Reported the Bill with amendment in the title.

The Report of the Committee was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. PROWSE, the chairman of the Private Bills Committee, reported a charge on the Bill to incorporate the Eldon Public Hall Company of $12.

The Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. MCLEOD reported a Bill from a Special Committee on an Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of Charlottetown.

The Bill was received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the House into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Public Schools Act, 1879, Mr. Martin in the chair.

Mr. SULLIVAN explained that under this Bill the Superintendent might be appointed to conduct the enquiry.

Mr PERRY objected that there were no provisions for examining the accused. The Bill was not explicit as to where the investigation was to be held.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked was it the intention to furnish copies of the Bill to the Opposition—the party aggrieved should have the privilege of summoning witnesses.

Mr. HOOPER said that by this clause the Superintendent had the power to summon the witnesses to Charlottetown. The investigation should take place in the school-house.

Mr. SULLIVAN differed with the former speaker; it might be more convenient to meet in Charlottetown. The Superintendent is under the control of the Board of Education. Any full enquiry will have witnesses examined upon both sides.

Mr. PERRY differed entirely with the Leader of the Government. There was not provision for sufficient notice to the accused.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said present Superintendent may be a very estimable gentleman, but how long may he be in office. The next Superintendent may be a man of different character. He would not vote to allow the Superintendent to summon witnesses where he chose.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the Superintendent cannot bring the Law into operation. He requires authority of the Board of Education; every one's interests are sufficiently guarded. The objection that the investigation can be held in the absence of the accused, is not a valid one. This Act must be read in conjunction with the main Act.

Mr. SINCLAIR did not know what the clause contained. He had depended upon copies being supplied; the want of which, was the cause of so much incorrectness in our laws.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that copies had been ordered, and he thought they had been delivered.

Mr. MCFADYEN presumed it was the intention of the Superintendent to settle country differences without reference to the Board. If such be the case, he should attend at the district himself; the only necessity for attendance of parties in town, would be the appeal from the Superintendent.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the Board of Education, as a Board, would have nothing to do with the investigation. The Superintendent would attend as a Commissioner, administer oaths, take evidence and report.

Mr. FERGUSON saw no necessity for bringing parties to town. The Superintendent would be a Commissioner. if he could get the parties to agree, all right; he would report all the facts to the Board, whose decision would be final. He would be quite as unprejudiced as any other member of the Board.

Mr. MCFADYEN considered the Act gave too much power to one man. If the Superintendent was prejudiced against a teacher, the latter would have no redress, because there is no appeal, which there should be.

Mr. MCLEOD said if the Superintendent acts wrong, he can be discharged. His duties under this Act are merely to take evidence. It does not curtail the rights of the people, they still will retain all they had. The present Superintendent had given satisfaction, and had settled many differences amicably.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said the Bill is not clearly expressed—does not say the Superintendent shall report to the Board, only that he shall collect evidence.

Mr. FERGUSON said if the printing of the Bills would lead members to a better understanding of the provisions, the cost thereby would be money well spent. This Bill does not authorize any such meaning as devised by some hon. members. It must be read in connection with main Act. The Superintendent has no power to determine—the decision of the Board is final. If the Superintendent can prevail upon parties to settle, this is not dangerous.

Mr. FARQUHARSON asked the last speaker to point out where the Superintendent is required to report.

Mr. FERGUSON said this Act merely fills gaps in the main Act.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked why is not a clause inserted, providing that the enquiry take place in the District. The proposed place may be more convenient for the Superintendent, but a great hardship for the people.

Mr. SINCLAIR said by this Bill the whole enquiry is in the hands of the Superintendent. If the parties came before the Board, they might be examined far differently. Would not this be preferable?

Mr. FERGUSON was astonished at the last member's line of argument. He seemed to contend that the Board should enquire into every little squabble. Why not go further and insist that the rules of evidence of the Supreme Court should be brought in force, and a lawyer appear on each side. This enquiry would not be conducted after the strict manner of a court of law.

Mr. YEO thought the clause would work oppressively. It put all the power in the Superintendent's hands, and made no provision for both sides being heard. The intention of the Act might be well, but not so expressed.

Mr. PERRY was not satisfied, and unless the clause was so amended as to compel the Superintendent to give sufficient notice to the accused, and to hold the enquiry in the District, he would vote against it. The effect of the Act will be unjust—there is no right of appeal. The judgment of the Board will be in the dark, not hearing the evidence themselves. Provision should be made for summoning witnesses on both sides.

Mr. PROWSE thought there was no cause for complaint. The special business of the Superintendent is to see that the law is being properly administered. This merely allows him to examine witnesses under oath, so as to elict the whole truth. The actions of the Board and Superintendent are giving far more satisfaction than in the time of his predecessor.

Mr. JOHN MCLEAN said at present the parties aggrieved have to come before the Board under this Bill. Wherever deemed expedient they appoint a commissioner. There is nothing to prevent parties appearing before the Board, if not satisfied.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said if such a clause were inserted it would be all right.

Mr. SULLIVAN said it would be optional with the Board to make this enquiry.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked what objection could there be to inserting a clause providing for the examination being conducted in the district.

It was moved that the whole clause be struck out, which amendment was lost on division, and the clause agreed to.

Upon the second clause being read, as to the power of the Superintendent to enforce the attendance of witnesses,

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said that the Superintendent might summon parties from all parts, and render them liable to criminal prosecution, if they did not attend. More evidence might be secured if made imperative that enquiry be conducted in the District.

Mr. SINCLAIR repeated that enquiry should take place in the District, and that the whole Bill would damage the Education Act.

Mr. PROWSE enquired of last Speaker if he knew of any case where the Superintendent has not held enquiry in a suitable place. This is intended to afford greater conveniences and to save expense to the people.

Mr. PERRY remarked the Government were very ready to ask the Opposition for information but not willing to afford much themselves What necessity is there for passing this Bill? Have there been any complaints, or petitions asking for this Bill? The member for Egmont Bay had complained when in opposition that the Act contained no provision for French education for the Acadians, and the present leader of the Government had introduced long resolutions on the subject. The member for Murray Harbor seemed also to have changed his opinions on the School Act. If an amendment were introduced providing for the proper examination of Acadian teachers, it would have his cordial support. But men of yesterday were not the men of to-day. The member for Egmont Bay had made this question his platform when in opposition, and said he would join no party that would not enact such a measure. This Bill would be of no benefit. The Government must not be surprised at the Opposition speaking, for they have very little opportunity to speak to a Government measure this session.

Mr. ARSENAULT said that he and his constituents understood one another, and that was more than the member for Tignish could say, for he had been defeated time and again. All books French schools require are now in the schools.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said that when the Education Act was being passed, the present leader of the Government and the member for Egmont Bay had opposed it. He quoted from the speech of the former where he said he could notice no improvement. Amendments required in 1878 are still urgently needed.

A motion was made to strike out the clause which was lost on division, and the clause adopted.

On the reading of the 3rd clause, as to the right of appeal,—

Mr. PERRY said this was the most iniquitous clause ever attempted to be introduced to debar right of appeal. The Leader of the Government had changed his mind. He had stated that people should have a right to appeal to the County Court against unjust assessment. The Commissioner of Public Works had also said he was opposed to supplementary clause; but he had changed his mind, for he had nine superior schools in his District.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the member for Tignish was not in a position to accuse any member of inconsistency; he was a most remarkable example. When the Education Act was under consideration in 1877, some members thought there should be appeal from the County Court. The members from Port Hill and Southport voted it down. The County Court is an inferior Court, presided over by a single judge. This is a different matter,—an appeal from a board of eleven members. There is no appeal now from the Board—great reason why there should be none. The law confers great powers upon the Board, a sort of legislative power. Wherever litigation commences, the benefit of Education is gone. If the Board have the power to settle disputes, it will be very beneficial.

SPEAKER took the chair, Committee reported progress, and received leave to sit again.

Mr. PROWSE reported from Private Bills Committee, an Act to incorporate the Summerside Presbyterian Church, that a fee of $14 be charged. Report adopted and Bill ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned till 3 p. m., Friday. D.

FRIDAY, April 6.

Mr. SPEAKER took the chair at 3.15 p. m.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to further amend the Public Roads Act, 1879." Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. PROWSE moved the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Montague Hall Company." Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. LEFURGEY moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Summerside." Motion carried. The Bill was read a second time, House in Committee, Mr. McLean in the chair.

Mr SPEAKER resumed the chair, and progress was reported.

Mr. MCLEOD moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act in further amendment of an Act to Incorporate the City of Charlottetown." He explained that the City had power to issue debentures to the amount of five times the sum of the annual assessment. Last year the assessment amounted to about $25,000. This admitted of a debenture debt of $125,000. But it is held that the expenditure of the School Board—some $9,000 a year—should be deducted; and under this interpretation of the law, the City can only incur a debenture debt of $80,000. The City, however, owes an old debt of $15,000 to the Union Bank; and it is desirable that this debt shall be placed on more favorable terms. The Bill simply permits the City to wipe off its indebtedness to the Union Bank, by the issue of debentures to the amount of $15,000.

Motion carried. The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. FARQUHARSON regretted that the financial state of the City made a fresh issue of debentures advisable. He would give a very reluctant consent to the Bill. The expenditure of the year should be met by the receipts of the year; and by rights, the overdraft at the Bank should be met by an addition to the assessment. But the citizens are unfortunately too poor for this.

Mr. BLAKE gave a clear exposition of the financial position of the City, showing the fixed expenditures of the City, and the financial results of the past six years. He said that in 1877,—

The deficit on income account was	$ 5,566 98
City improvements account,	10,973.51
Capital expenditure	9,042.17
1878,—	
Deficit on income account was	$11,225 86
Capital expenditure	10,388.06
1879,—	
Deficit on income account	$10,746.64
Capital expenditure	3,987.08
1880,—	
Deficit on income account	$ 1,431.25
Capital expenditure	1,000.00
1881,—	
Surplus on income account	$ 486.95
1882,—	
Surplus on income account	$ 1,821.82

He enlarged on the necessity of continuing to confine the Civic expenditures of each year strictly within the limits of the revenue of each year, and expressed the hope that an issue of debentures to meet an overdraft would not again be required.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without any amendment.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the House do now resolve into a Committee of the Whole to further consider "An Act to further amend the Public Schools Act, 1877." Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. Martin in the chair, continued the examination of the Bill clause by clause. After some time,—

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair and progress was reported.

By Message, the Legislative Council informed the House that they had passed the Bills entitled "An Act to confirm the Registry of a certain Deed." and "An Act to enable George Tweedy to practice as an Attorney and Barrister in the Supreme Court of this Island," without amendment; and the Bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity, with an amendment to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

Mr. PERRY asked the Leader of the Government when he would table certain papers relating to the Fishery Award.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the papers were being prepared, and would be brought down in a few days.

Mr. MARTIN called attention to an error in the summary report of his speech on the Education Bill published by the *Daily Examiner*. He had stated, not that the Inspectoral districts should be enlarged, but that their number should be increased.

After recess,—

Mr. HOLLAND asked the Leader of the Government what action the Government had taken upon a petition, presented last session, from William Murphy, John Webster and others, of Lot 28, asking the Government to purchase out the remaining proprietors of said Lot; and if they have not taken any action, what reason they have for not doing so.

Mr. SULLIVAN, in reply, said that a little later in the session he would be prepared to give an answer.

Mr. MARTIN moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Orwell Head Church in connection with the Church of Scotland. Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to further consider a Bill to be entitled "An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, 1877." Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. Martin in the chair, continued the examination clause by clause, and discussed the provisions of each clause at great length.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without an amendment.

MR. MARTIN said that, having been in the Chair, he had been unable to give his views respecting the bill before the House. In his opinion it was a nonsensical measure, supported by nonsensical and sophistical arguments. Instead of improving the Education Act, it would be a great injury. It empowers the Superintendent of Education to take evidence, and says there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Education. He understood that there could not, in any case, be an appeal except from one to another court; and is it not nonsense in an Act of this kind to provide that there shall be no appeal from the Board of Education? Then, as to the examinations, it is folly to expect any Inspector to give a true representation of the status of any school after but one examination. Gross injustice will certainly be done the teachers if they are to be rated for their bonuses by the result of one examination. With respect to the examinations of the Inspectors, he thought it would not be necessary in the case of a gentleman holding a diploma from a collegiate institution. But if the Inspectors are to be examined, what about the Superintendent? He is required to examine the highest schools, and to value the highest class teachers. The present Superintendent is, no doubt, a thoroughly competent man, but if there are to be examinations, they should be general.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the report of the Committe be received and adopted.

Mr. PERRY moved, in amendment, that the report of the Committee be received this day three months. House divided on the amendment,—

Yeas—Messrs. Yeo, Perry, Farquharson, Sinclair, Beer, Martin, McLean (J. R.), Hooper, McLaren, McMillan, McFadyen—11.

Nays—Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, McLeod, Arsenault, Campbell, Prowse, Lefurgey, Gordon, McKay, Holland, Bentley, Blake, McDonald, McLean (John), Gillis, McDougall—16.

Mr. PERRY asked the Leader of the Government if he intends introducing a measure during the present session providing for the constitution of one Legislative Body, and otherwise calculated to reduce the cost of Legislation, as promised in his election card of 20th June, 1882.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Before the Session is over I shall be in a position to answer my honorable friend.

Mr. FARQUHARSON asked the Commissioner of Public Lands to lay upon the table of the House a statement, giving the name of each person having made payment to the Land Office during the month of December, 1882, with the date of payment and the amount paid by each.

Mr. FARQUHARSON also asked the Leader of the Government to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the amount paid since 31st December, 1882, up to this date; also to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenses of the late delegation from the Government of this Province to the Dominion Government.

Mr. FERGUSON said the statement with respect to the Land Office, desired by the hon. member, was being prepared, and will be furnished as soon as possible.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the other information asked for by the hon. member will be submitted as soon as it is ready to lay before the House.

House adjourned at 12.30 o'clock. C.

SATURDAY, April 7.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

The Bill to incorporate the Eldon Public Hall Company, was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to; ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday.

The bill to further amend certain Acts relating to the Town of Summerside, was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. SINCLAIR enquired what the extension of the powers contemplated was.

Dr. GILLIS replied, to enable recovery of taxes, that the working of the Act had not been harmonious, and that this Bill was proposed to remedy the defects.

Mr. SINCLAIR considered it a great pity that Bills were not brought forward in another manner. Enact a new Act, containing all amendments.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said it would be a great improvement if Acts were consolidated.

Mr. SULLIVAN said this was not always advisable; the expense would be too much for a small Act.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair, and the Bill was reported from Committee, with amendments.

On motion for a third reading,—

Mr. MARTIN took objection, that amendments were becoming too numerous, and trusted there would be a law to consolidate the Acts.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. BEER asked for papers to be laid on the table connected with the case of Holman vs. Green, before the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. SULLIVAN said they would be laid on the table.

Mr. FERGUSON laid on the table returns from the Public Lands Department, showing the number of acres unsold on each Township; a statement of the cash receipts at the Public Lands Department during the months of December, 1882, January, February and March, 1883; and a statement showing receipts issued from April 1, 1882, to April 1, 1883.

Mr. FERGUSON said the labor involved in preparing the statement of receipts for December, 1882, had been very great, and he did not know for what object.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said December Receipts had been very heavy, and he wished to know who the parties were.

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a Bill to further amend the Act rendering a written memorandum necessary to validity of certain promises and engagements, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. BENTLEY asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action is proposed to be taken on the new road asked for from Searletown Road to Wright's Mills.

Mr. Campbell replied, none. There were two different parties asking for two different routes. If they agree, action will be taken.

On motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of introducing a Bill to amend the Act to commute the Crown Revenues, etc.,—

Mr. SULLIVAN said when Responsible Government was granted in 1851, it placed at the disposal of the General Assembly, mines, minerals, etc.; whether we have any or not, explorations should be made, and this Act was intended to grant licensing privileges to private parties; also, in the event of a mine being discovered, parties discovering shall pay bounty to the Government. House went into Committee.

Mr. BEER was glad to see a Bill of this kind. It might prove an encouragement to parties to explore.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN considered encouragement should be given to parties searching.

Committee reported resolution, which was referred by House to Special Committee to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith, which was accordingly done, and the Bill read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Bill in further amendment of the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act was read a third time and passed.

A petition from Owen Connolly and others was presented, praying for the passing of an Act to enable the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Charlottetown, to hold a certain piece of land for a Burial Ground. Petition was referred to Special Committee to bring in a Bill, which was accordingly done, and read a first time, and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if it was the intention to build a new and higher Bridge on the Main Post Road, at Big Pond, Lot 45, during the present term.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, no.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if it was the intention to open a new road between the farms of J. J. and J. A. Beaton, East Point, Lot 47, during the present summer.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied he could not find any petition praying for such Road.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if a new Bridge would be built at Norris Pond, Lot 45, this summer.

Mr. CAMPBELL said a sum of money would be placed in estimates for such structure.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if a new road would be opened at Bull Creek, Lot, 46, this summer, between farms of Joseph McEachern and Joseph McAulay.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied such road will be made.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if main road at Souris Beach would be repaired without delay.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied improvements will be made.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if a grant would be made for repairs of road from Souris West to Rollo Bay, this summer.

Mr. CAMPBELL said a grant had been included for that work.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if a new road will be opened from Bear River Line Road to New Zealand Road, this summer.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the Government would not be justified in opening said road.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if Kelly's Road, Lot 45, will be improved this summer.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that route ran through heavy hardwood and swamp. To open it a man must move his barn. It was the Government's intention to do so.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said that the parties had agreed to open the road free of cost. It would be great accommodation.

House adjourned till Monday, at 3 p. m. D.

MONDAY, April 9.

Mr. SPEAKER took the chair at 3.30 p. m.

Mr. MARTIN moved the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Eldon Hall Co. Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

DR. GILLIS moved the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to further amend certain acts relating to the town of Summerside." Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. BEER asked the Commissioner of Public Works whether it was the intention of the Government to extend the Southport wharf to the channel of the river during the present year. He hoped the Government would do so, for the people are much in need of the proposed extension.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the Southport wharf would, in all probability, soon be out of the control of the Government. It is properly a Dominion work.

Mr. BEER asked the Commissioner of Public Works whether it was the intention of the Government to cause an additional block and span to be built to the Red Point wharf, Lot 48, this year.

Mr. CAMPBELL—It is not the intention of the Government. The wharf referred to is a Dominion work, and we have nothing to do with it.

Mr. BEER asked the Commissioner of Public Works whether it is the intention of the Government to open a public road from the Brackley Point Road, Lot 33, and the Royalty Junction of the P. E. Island Railroad.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I may say that this road has been under the consideration of the Government for some time.

Mr. PROWSE, as chairman of the committee on Private Bills, submitted a report respecting the Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the opening of a Roman Catholic Cemetery near Charlottetown," recommending that a fee of $12 be charged.

Mr. BEER asked the Commissioner of Public Lands to lay on the table of the House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the remaining proprietors of estates on this Island, respecting the purchase of said estates.

Mr. FERGUSON—The correspondence was placed on the table of the House last session. Since that time there has been no correspondence about the matter.

Mr. BEER—As this is a new House, I think the correspondence might again be submitted for the information of those who were not here last year.

Mr. SULLIVAN—The correspondence is published in the Appendix to the Journals.

Mr. BEER—If that is the case I am quite satisfied.

Mr. HOOPER asked the Commissioner of Public Works if the Government intend to complete, this summer, the Milltown Road, Lot 40, to the Cardigan Road.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I may say that there are several roads leading from the Milltown Road. One of the proposed roads was partly opened last summer; another is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Hooper said the people are very anxious to have the road referred to opened. He understood that nothing had yet been done to it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—the road has been partly opened.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented a Bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Inland Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island." The Bill was received and read a first time.

Mr. SULLIVAN, as chairman of Committee on Expiring Laws, presented a report. The report was committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and a resolution was reported agreed to.

Mr. SULLIVAN, in accordance with the report, presented a Bill entitled "An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned." The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the Bill, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Prince Edward Island and to provide for the Civil List thereof, as well as for certain compensation therein mentioned." He said the Bill is intended to amend the Act of 1851 which provides that all the mines and minerals of the Island shall be placed at the disposal of the General Assembly. It enables the Government to vest the mines in individuals who may apply for them. If any person applies for a grant on his own land it will be granted as a matter of course; but should the application be for a right to sink a mine on property the surface soil of which belongs to another, it will be necessary that the applicant shall first obtain the consent in writing of the owner of the soil. This is the leading provision of the Bill. It is further provided that the grant shall be made free of charge; and that in case of the discovering of a mine, the Government may charge a Royalty not exceeding two and a half per cent. of the net profits of the undertaking. This latter provision is similar to that of the Dominion Act of 1879.

Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. Martin in the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without any amendment.

Mr. PROWSE, as Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills, submitted a report respecting the Bill to incorporate the Inland Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island, recommending that a fee of $12 be charged. The report was adopted.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the propriety of amending the law relating to peddlers. The present law is not a bad one; but it has not been well observed. Peddlers interfere with the regular trade of the country. Some of them pay the small fee required by the law; the larger proportion do not; and against those who do not the law has not been put in operation. The fees are for a man travelling on foot £2 10s., and for a man travelling with a horse £5. These amounts are not perhaps sufficiently high. It has been urged that they be increased; and also that the amount of the fine be increased.

Mr. SINCLAIR thought it a rather strange proceeding to tax persons who go round the country accommodating the people—buying eggs, skins, etc., and bringing to the doors of the farmers the little necessaries that are required in their households. He did not think it would be right to exact high fees from such persons.

Mr. FARQUHARSON was entirely in accord with the last speaker. The Opposition are Free Traders in every respect. These Peddlers accommodate the public. Why should a fee be charged in respect to them, and not charged in respect to dealers who put up shops by the side of the highway, or persons who travel about the country selling mowing machines, etc?

Mr. YEO thought it would be a mistake to increase the license fee, for it is already high enough; and as to the fine, it, too, is high enough. To prevent persons who peddle eggs, etc., from travelling through the country, would, he thought, be a hardship to the people.

Mr. PROWSE was not very much in favor of the proposed Bill. He would not like to see Peddlers who do a legitimate business suppressed; but there are men, such as atlas and shoddy peddlers, who travel about the country and victimize the people. Against those men, he thought, the country should have some protection.

Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. McMillan in the Chair.

Mr. SULLIVAN submitted a resolution, upon which there arose a general discussion.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock,—

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and progress was reported.

Mr. SULLIVAN, as a member of the Executive Council, presented a message from the Lieut. Governor, transmitting the estimates for the year 1883.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, "That the House will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider of a supply to Her Majesty."

Motion carried.

House adjourned. C.

TUESDAY, April 10.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

Mr. PERRY asked for a return of all applications in the Land Office from 1st April, 1882, to 1st April, 1883, asking for reduction of price of land, and remission of compound interest.

Mr. FERGUSON replied that the information sought would not be found in the Land Office, but in the Executive Council.

Mr. PERRY asked for all despatches, correspondence, telegrams, etc., between the Provincial, Dominion and Imperial Governments, since last session, upon the subject of the Island's share of the Fishery Award.

Mr. SULLIVAN replied that they would be laid on the table to-morrow.

Mr. BENTLEY asked for papers and correspondence between the Government and the late Inspectors under the Canada Temperance Act, and for copies of all returns by them since their appointment.

Mr. SULLIVAN laid upon the table the correspondence between the Government and the Inspectors, as also their Reports to the Government. These were all the papers in the possession of the Government—he believed there were other cases in all three Counties not mentioned therein at all. These papers were read.

House adjourned at 12.40 p. m.

After recess the Speaker took the Chair at 4 p. m.

The House went into Committee to consider the expediency of introducing a Bill relating to Peddlers.

Mr. MCMILLAN in the Chair. It was agreed that a Bill be introduced taxing Peddlers on foot $10; Peddlers with teams, $20.

Mr. HOLLAND was against the charge being raised.

Mr. MCFADYEN said there was a strong feeling among farmers against peddlers. They undermine the lawful business of the country. The license fees and penalties should be high on the question of fines.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said it was a mistake to make figures for licenses or fines too high; if lower it will bring in more money to the Government, who need it all.

Mr. SULLIVAN—The Government have no interest in this Bill. It is a measure for the good of the country, and had been introduced at the request of a large number of farmers, who desire to be protected from these itinerant vendors.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said that many people look upon peddlers as a benefit, who buy their butter, eggs, etc.

On motion that fine for peddlers travelling without license be $20 and $40 respectively,—

Mr. FARQUHARSON thought the figure too high. If upon cloth or shoddy peddlers, fine them $100, but not a poor fellow.

Mr. BEER thought the fine should be a good one, and approved of the figure.

Mr. PERRY thought it a good idea to fine heavily, but the trouble was to discriminate.

Mr. SINCLAIR said we should discriminate; $40 would be small for a shoddy peddler, but there should be a scale.

Mr. GORDON thought $40 not too large—spoke of hardships of certain farmers who had given notes which they cannot meet, and it was probable they would lose their farms.

Mr. MARTIN said some peddlers were a benefit; there should be a discrimination.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said there should be a discrimination between local peddlers and parties from other Provinces.

Mr. GILLIS said the local peddler enjoys his license for a year, while the outside party may sell for a week only; it was a poor system to uphold the law to make the fine below the license fee.

The motion was carried.

After a short discussion as to the advisability of paying the informer one-half the fine, it was agreed that the informer should receive one-third of the larger fine, and two-thirds of the smaller.

The SPEAKER took the Chair, the resolutions were reported, and a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith.

The Act to amend an Act to commute Crown Revenues, etc., was read a third time and passed.

The Act incorporating the Trustees of the Orwell Head Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BEER asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table, previous to the contract being let, a copy of the specification by which it is proposed to let the steamers *Elfin* and *Southport*.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did not consider it in the public interest that the papers asked for should be laid on the table. As Commissioner of Public Works he was responsible to the Government and the House for any contract he might enter into, and the Government would enter into any contract necessary in the interest of the country without consulting the member from Southport, or any other member of the Opposition.

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN asked if it is intended to open the new road from the western terminus of St. Catherine's Road to Souris Line Road, along Rev. D. F. McDonald's boundary, also to improve Cherries Bridge, on Souris River Road, and extend new road from said road to Main Street, Souris.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that these were matters which had not yet been before the House, and would require to be dealt with by it before the Government can take any action.

Mr. FARQUHARSON asked if it is intended to open a new road from North River Road to the shore on the west side.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that this was a road to the river, used for hauling mud, and only required in winter, and could not be used in summer unless the North River was bridged. The present Government had paid a sum to certain parties to allow passage through their farms. The Government were considering whether it would be better to open a road, or continue the practice as they have done.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said it should be opened to the public, so that parties hauling mud might dump it on the roadside, as is the custom.

Mr. MCLEOD presented a petition from John Ings and others, praying that no Bill be passed allowing a Cemetery to be opened within two miles of the city.

On motion that the Act to amend the Public Schools Act be read a third time,—

Mr. PERRY moved it be read a third time this day three months.

The amendment was put and lost on division of 16 to 11. The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

On motion that a committee be appointed to whom shall be referred petitions praying for new roads,—

Mr. YEO said it was little use for the Committee to make a report when the Government did not act upon it.

Mr. PERRY was of the same opinion. The system pursued was a farce. A road in his district had been referred by Committee to the Commissioner of Public Works to report, which had never been done. The Commissioner should take notice of the report of the Committee.

Mr. FERGUSON said that before the establishment of the Public Works Department, the report of the Committee was final; since the present system was adopted, it would appear to be more the work of the Committee to collect information to place before the Department. Sometimes, with very vague information, they recommend a road, afterwards found impracticable by the Commissioner.

Mr. BEER said it was not a question between the Committee and the Public Works Department, but between the House and the Department. The House often amend the Report and sends it to the Government. Why has no action been taken?

Mr. J. R. MCLEAN said the question of opening new roads is settled by the House. During the last four years several new roads have been ordered in his District, but have never been opened.

Mr. CAMPBELL said it was not well that all roads recommended by the House, with the information before them, should be opened. Members of the District are not always acquainted with the locality. The Commissioner visits the site personally and decides.

Mr. SINCLAIR said no Government is above Parliament. If the Commissioner cannot carry out the report, he should state his reasons.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said the Commissioner of Public Works is a servant of the House. Not more than one-half the amount voted last year for opening new roads had been spent.

Mr. MCDONALD said the member for West River was one of a Government who passed the Act giving the Commissioner this power.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 6 p. m.

After recess, Mr. Speaker took the Chair at 9.15 p. m.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented petitions for new roads, which were referred to New Road Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that all papers upon Winter Communication and Fishery Award will be laid on the table to-morrow.

Mr. BEER asked for correspondence between the Department of Justice, Ottawa, and this Government, or the Crown Law Officers, respecting the recent case of Holman vs. Green, and the right of the Dominion Government to the foreshores of this Island.

Mr. SULLIVAN said there was no correspondence of the kind.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented returns of expenditure of 34 Supervisors for 1882, as also their estimates for 1883.

An Act relating to Peddlers was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented returns showing Inspectors on Public Works, the works on which employed, and their pay for 1882 and 1883.

An Act to incorporate the "Inland Steam Navigation Company" was read a second time. The House went into Committee thereon. It was reported agreed to, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House went into Committee upon the Bill to incorporate "Summerside Presbyterian Church." It was reported agreed to, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the "Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity" be read a first time, which was done. They were also read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the clause had been so fully discussed that it was unnecessary to say much further. Under the Assessment Act, 1877, churches, land owned by ministers in charge (not exceeding five acres), and public school property, are exempt; if so, why not property used for administering to the wants of the poor and sick. Such in-

stitutions relieve the State of the burden of providing for them. He moved that the House disagree with the amendments which was carried.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair, the resolution was reported.

Mr. SINCLAIR was displeased at Mr. Sullivan's course—if they had met the Council half-way, it would probably have been carried—if confined to property now held, all right, but was going too far to exempt all they may hold.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the Bill was sent to the Council, but they showed no disposition to go half way; if so, they should have amended the Bill. They will still have an opportunity to reconsider.

Mr. FERGUSON—Mr. Sinclair would be prepared to go so far as the ground now occupied; but if more ground had to be obtained for a new Hospital, it would be taxed. This would act as an injunction against extending their work.

The report was adopted, and a Committee appointed to draw up reasons for the House adhering, which was done, and the reasons presented and read.

Mr. FERGUSON rose to a question of privilege. He did not complain when a newspaper commented upon the doings of public men, but when, in reporting their speeches, it takes the opportunity to abuse them, he considered it a fit subject to engage the attention of the House. In a summary report of the proceedings of this House, he finds the speeches interlarded with abuse of individual members. It was, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the paper in which this report was published is the *Patriot*, for there is probably no other newspaper, nor any other publisher, who would be guilty of such a fraud. He quoted from the *Patriot* of the 9th, the speech attributed to Mr. McKay on the Public Schools Act. Such reporting was a gross breach of privilege, and disgraceful to any newspaper. The report also said that the Bill regarding Butter and Cheese, when called for by the House, was mislaid, when the fact was that it was delayed a few minutes on account of the comparing not having been finished. Mr. Ferguson quoted from May on Parliament, as to the power of the House to punish a wilful misrepresentation of its debates, whether the offender be a member of the House or a stranger admitted to its debates. He also quoted from the Journals of the House of Assembly of 1872, wherein statements in the *Patriot* made by Mr. Laird, as to the Hon. J. C. Pope, were pronounced untrue, and without a shadow of foundation.

Mr. FARQUHARSON said Mr. Ferguson was evidently in a bad humor. If Mr. Laird were in a chair in the House, he would not dare say what he has done. Mr. Laird is not a hireling—he is independent and able to speak for himself, and did not require any apologist.

A Bill relating to the Acts of the Dominion Parliament respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies and Trading Corporations, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned at 10.30 till to-morrow at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair at 12.30 o'clock.

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members be appointed to enquire into and report to the House the expediency of establishing a Registry of Deeds in Prince and King's Counties, and recording minutes of judgments to be filed in the offices of the Deputy Prothonotaries in said Counties, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

He said the want of the accommodation referred to in the resolution has long been a grievance of those who live at a distance from Charlottetown, and he reviewed the efforts put forth in previous years to obtain it. The objections advanced again (the claim, he thought, not by any means insignificant) were, When the Prince County Court House was designed a room was laid off for the special purpose of a Registry Office, and in that respect, the proposed change would involve little or no expense. He contended that the office, if established, would be self-sustaining, and said that, in his opinion, the system of recording documents might be cheapened. Mortgages, for instance, might, instead of being copied at great cost, be placed on file in the same manner as bonds and judgments of the Supreme Court are filed in the Prothonotary's office, and in this way thousands of dollars might be saved.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Who are to be proposed as members of the Committee?

Mr. HOLLAND said that as the matter refers entirely to the small Counties, it is not proper that any of the Queen's County members should be on the Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN said that if Queen's County were not represented on the Committee it might be at once assumed that the report would be favorable to the proposed change. But, in his opinion, Queen's County should not be unrepresented. Suppose a man in Charlottetown, or any other part of Queen's County, should purchase a piece of land in Georgetown, or any other part of King's County, he would have to send to Georgetown to make a search concerning the title; or suppose a person in Queen's County desired to purchase property in Prince County, he would, if the proposed change were made, have to send or go to Summerside to obtain information as to the title. And this is only one of the many ways in which the change would affect Queen's County.

Mr. PERRY said that the question was one that should be well discussed; and as the hour for adjournment had arrived he would move an adjournment of the debate. Motion carried.

Mr. GORDON asked the Leader of the Government what action the Government intended taking with reference to the establishment of a steam ferry at Cardigan; and also, if the piers are to be built this coming summer. He said the people take great interest in this ferry. They have now subscribed over $500 to aid in its establishment, and this amount will be increased very largely. He hoped the Government would lose no time in taking the necessary steps, so that the accommodation required may be obtained as soon as possible.

Mr. SULLIVAN, in reply, said the Government would, of course, feel it to be their duty to make such provisions as are necessary to carry out the law in respect to the Cardigan ferry. It will be necessary to provide proper landing places on each side of the ferry, and the Government will do so as soon as there is a fair prospect that a steamer will be obtained.

After recess,—

Mr. PERRY resumed the debate, on the motion of Mr. Holland respecting Registry Offices in Prince and King's Counties. He contended that the mover of the resolution should have arrived at an understanding with the Government before he took action, and said that if he has no such understanding with the Government, the appointment of a Committee is a mere waste of time. A question of this kind should have its rise in the Government ranks. In 1880 the Leader of the Government said that statistics with respect to the proposition were being prepared. Where are those statistics now? Again, last year the Leader of the Government said the matter had been under the consideration of the Government, but he held out no prospect that County Institutions would be established. If the Government have not changed their views, what is the use of discussing the question further?

Mr. LEFURGEY said he was very much surprised that the hon. member for Tignish should try to throw cold water on this movement, when he, of all others, should be readiest to aid it. The hon. member for Bedeque has taken the proper course. Two or three of the Committee appointed last year, are unfortunately absent from this House, and a new Committee is required to investigate the matter and see whether or not it will be in the interest of the Province to establish Registry Offices in Prince and King's Counties. Personally he (Mr. Lefurgey) has for several years been very anxious that a measure of the kind proposed should pass, and had worked hard to that end. Indeed, the measure was twice very nearly becoming law. But so long as the members of the Counties chiefly concerned are divided in opinion, and throw obstacles in the way of those who move in the matter, just so long it will be impossible to obtain the accommodation required. He approved of the course taken by Mr. Holland. Let us see what the Committee, after they have thoroughly investigated the matter, will report.

Mr. YEO said it seemed strange to see a motion of this kind; for the house has already received very full and very accurate information on the subject; and it looks as though the motion was proposed for the purpose of giving the matter the go-by. The information is at hand, and what is the use of losing time for another twelve month.?

Dr. GILLIS thought that the object of every Government should be to arrange matters so the greatest good would be done to the greatest number. Now, Prince County is a long narrow County, and the people are at a great inconvenience in coming to Charlottetown to register their deeds, etc. They have several times asked for a Registry Office, etc., at Summerside, to facilitate the transfer of real estate in Prince County. A Registry Office at Summerside will thus be an advantage to nearly 30,000 people, and it will be a disadvantage to none, except, perhaps, to a very few wealthy persons who trade in land, and this class can well afford a little extra trouble should it arise. Admitting that Queen's County has an interest in the matter, this interest should be to place Prince and King's Counties on the same footing and to possession of the same advantages as Queen's. The additional cost to the Government would not be anything, at least so far as Prince County is concerned; for a gentleman, a few days ago, made an offer to run the office for the income arising from it. But even if a little extra outlay be entailed upon the Province, it should not be objected to, seeing that the educational accommodation will be so great an advantage to so many persons.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1883.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

This Report contains a statement of the expenditure of the Department, under the various heads, during the year, the total amount of which is $93,152.02. The sum of $22,549.77, including $16,961.26, maintenance of the Hospital for the Insane, was expended on Public Buildings. The expenditure for Ferries was $5,998.04, and for Packets $2,610.00. There were expended on Wharves $9,476.39; on Bridges—large and small—$5,690.71; and on Roads, exclusive of Supervisors' allowances, $20,748.13.

Public contracts were entered into during the year to the extent of $22,053.32, on which there was an unpaid balance of $1,615.80 due on those that should have been completed at the end of their year. Contracts, entered into at various times from April 1, 1878, to April 12, 1882, to the amount of $10,031.50, remained unfinished at the close of the year; and on these there was a balance due of $2,777.02. It will thus be seen that the amount due by this Department at the end of the year was small. We think that the large amount of work, which has been performed during the past season for a comparatively small expenditure, may be taken as an evidence of the fact that the Public Works Department is judiciously managed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

From this report we find that 149 tenants purchased the fee simple of 9,568½ acres of land during the past year, at an average rate of $1.50 per acre, or a total valuation of $14,416.21; while there yet remains 745 tenants on the different estates recently acquired by the Government, who have not yet attorned. Up to the close of the year the total number of acres of land sold by the Government amounted to 656,091½, leaving an estimated number of 142,071 acres still unsold. The receipts for the year were $46,130.62, and there remained due on 5,733 open accounts the sum of $502,162.46. One hundred and ninety eight accounts having been paid off in full, were closed up during the year. Deeds and counterparts to the number of 800 were executed in 1882. There is the large number of 716 accounts, representing an amount due of $69,279.98, on which no payments have been made for a period extending from ten to fifteen years. Still, if the Commissioner, whose duty it is to favor no man at the expense of his neighbor, says a word in the way of remonstrance to one of those long-time defaulters, the Opposition press very untairly endeavor to stir up a prejudice against him.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

From the Medical Superintendent's Report we find that there were 97 patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, that there were 40—23 males and 17 females—admitted during the year, and that there remained in the institution at the end of the year 104 patients—51 males and 53 females—under treatment. Of the number discharged, fourteen were recovered, and the mental condition of seven others improved. The number of deaths during the year was seven. The *per capita* cost of maintaining patients was $3.25 per week. This is a somewhat higher figure than the cost of former years; but this is accounted for by the salaries and wages of the subordinate officers and attendants being increased, and by an expenditure incurred in making some alterations in the building so as to afford increased accommodation.

The duties of the Supervisor have been changed. Having been relieved of the position of storekeeper, he is now Chief Attendant, and he is responsible to the Medical Superintendent for the manner in which his subordinates perform their work. The Superintendent bears testimony to the satisfactory manner in which Mr. McPhail has thus far filled the position. A good deal of work has been done by patients and employes, in the way of improving the appearance of the grounds surrounding the institution. The sum of $882.87 was realized from patients and sundries sold. Among the male patients is a shoemaker, who appears to make excellent use of his time, for we are told that he made ninety pairs of shoes and ten pairs of men's boots during the year, besides repairing fifty-four pairs boots and shoes. The time of such of the female patients as can be made to work, also appears to have been turned to good account, for there were made, under the Matron's supervision, 1373 new pieces of wearing apparel and household articles, besides 4,650 pieces having been repaired. In addition to this, there were made one thousand pounds of soap and sixty pounds of candles, and thirty pounds of yarn were spun.

THE triple alliance between Austria, Germany and England is now an accomplished fact, notwithstanding a few weak official denials from Italy. It appears, then, that France is still considered formidable enough to cause a union of great powers against her. It also appears that Italy is, without exception, one of the most contemptibly selfish nations history has record of.

The King's County Election Case.

THE Committee on Elections and Privileges could not come to any other decision than that they rendered, without violating the law. As regards the disqualification of Dr. Robertson, there is but one opinion. He held a seat in the Local Assembly, and it has been proved, beyond doubt, that he did not, previously to the Dominion Election, take the proper steps to vacate that seat; nay, more, it has been shewn that he was in collusion with his political friends, with the object of retaining his place in the Assembly if he lost the election for the Ottawa House. It is not likely that an intelligent committee could decide otherwise, having the papers before them bearing on those facts. As regards the giving of the seat to Mr. McDonald, there was more difficulty. It was alleged, with some force, that the fair and proper thing to do would be to issue another writ, and have a fresh election. But, in fact, this was beyond the power of the committee. Their duty was simple in the extreme, once they had disqualified Dr. Robertson, for though counsel for that gentleman used all their ingenuity to hedge the matter round with legal technicalities, and make it as obscure as possible, the principle at issue bristled under all verbiage thrown over it. If Dr. Robertson was not elected, who then was? The answer to this is plain—it was Mr. McDonald. The Returning Officer, as was stated by Mr. McMaster, did only half his duty in making a double return; he should have returned Mr. McDonald. If that were done, the case could be taken before the Judges of the Supreme Court, who could, at the most, have ordered a fresh election, though the probabilities all are that they would have acted in precisely the same manner as the committee. It may seem hard that the gentleman who received the larger number of votes should not have the seat, but then it would be still harder if he were allowed to play fast and loose with the laws of his country. Perhaps Dr. Robertson is not altogether to blame in the premises; he was in the hands of his friends, and knowing the unscrupulous character of Grit politicians, we should not be surprised at what occurred. The decision of the committee will have a beneficial effect in the future, it will inculcate caution, and a regard for the law, if not for the sake of the law, then for the sake of the party which must suffer in its violation. Another good effect of the decision is that it will serve as a precedent, and will shew that Returning Officers have judicial as well as ministerial functions.

The Latest Grit Development.

THE Grits of Canada, having been beaten and discredited in all directions, are rendered desperate. All legitimate means having failed in shaking, or even temporarily injuring, the Government, they are having recourse to their old weapons of attack, and, as they delight in tortuous paths, it is nothing extraordinary they should resort to the crooked policy of slander and forged letters to strike their political opponents. They caused one of their agents to steal what is known as the Pope-Macdonald letter out of the Montreal Post Office in 1873, and used it for political purposes, never pausing to reflect that private letters are sacred, and the use of them dishonorable even in politics. Their latest attempt is still more discreditable, for they have actually forged a letter, purporting to be from Sir Charles Tupper, to damage the Government in the estimation of the Catholics in Canada. Sir Charles is made to put such words as "Sir John does not place much reliance on the breed," in the mouth of the Premier of Canada, when referring to the venerable Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and the correspondent of Sir Charles is made to refer to the same illustrious prelate as the "old gent" with certain well known "peculiarities." The correspondence is bogus on the face of it, and though it may have the effect of exciting anger in the minds of the unthinking, the investigation now going on will get at the truth, and the prosecution of the guilty parties will follow. Then will come the natural reaction, and it will be too late for the Grit leaders to disown the conduct of their agents in this nefarious business. The action of the Grits is too superficially cunning. It is well known that Sir Charles Tupper has engaged the confidence of the Catholic hierarchy of Canada throughout his political career, to an extent that surprised many who did not know him personally, or how liberal-minded he is in religious affairs. Hence the forger of the correspondence puts the nasty sentence in the letter of Sir Charles as coming from Sir John Macdonald. Even if Sir John were the bigoted person the Grits would make him out, he would never use such words, and if he did, Sir Charles would not commit them to writing. To believe that he did, is to suppose that the ablest of Canadian statesmen would be guilty of a stupidity the veriest political tyro would avoid. The correspondence is just such as would have been written by the Grits of the conventicle, who really detest Irish Catholics, or, for the matter of that, Catholics of any nationality. The forger had two objects in view when he palmed off this bogus correspondence as genuine. He started a new paper in Hamilton, which must be advertised, and what so convenient for that purpose as three sensational letters? And then it would serve the party as well. If the truth be arrived at, as doubtless it will, he can stand a prosecution, the paper will receive an extraordinary lift, some of the mud may stick after all, and, if the worst comes to the worst, the party will not suffer in reputation, for the reason that nothing could discredit it more than the conduct of its own leaders in the past and present. They have made a mistake, however, in arousing the anger of Sir Charles Tupper; they should let sleeping dogs lie; they should have waited until he left for England, for he is as terrible in his wrath on wrong doers as he is polite and affable under ordinary conditions. But then one cannot go against one's nature, and the "Reformers" of Canada are so accustomed to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," that they cannot possibly walk in the ways of the just.

An Opposition Fizzle.

WE have, several times, witnessed in our House of Assembly scenes of personal altercation, by no means creditable to the participants; but this much can be said, that those indulging therein had, at least, the courage to speak, if not always in the most refined and Parliamentary language. But a more pitiable exhibition of cowardice and incapacity than that displayed by the Opposition on Monday evening, we never saw. In the last House they were weak, but plucky. The election, while it contributed numerically to their ranks, brought no accession of talent. They appear to be thoroughly disorganized; it is unnecessary to say that they have no policy. It has been a matter of doubt, during the session, as to who is their actual leader. The genial member from Port Hill, who has been usually recognized as such, when present, has been conspicuous for his silence. Doubtless, in the course of that gentleman's reading, he has observed it somewhere said that "silence is golden," and he has shown much good sense in obeying the teachings of that maxim. The member for Strathalbyn, who formerly led a Government in the Lower House, takes a position far less prominent than might be expected of a gentleman of his experience. The member for Tignish evidently feels that he has no right to his seat, and seems anxious not to obtrude himself upon the House, while the members for Fort Augustus and East Point vie with each other as to the amount of time which they can consume. It is a game of tilt between them, when one is down the other is up, the only difference being that sometimes both are up together. On Monday evening Mr. Sullivan, in moving the House into Committee upon the despatches, made an able and exhaustive speech upon the Piers question, and was followed by Mr. Sinclair, upon the opposite side. The House was a thin one, six of the supporters, including three members of the Government, being absent, and also three members of the Opposition, including Messrs. Yeo and Perry. Mr. Sinclair's arguments were not convincing, and the Opposition evidently felt not only their numerical weakness, but also that the position of the Government upon the question was unassailable. They objected to one of their number being chosen as Chairman of the Committee, but were overruled. Mr. McLaren took the Chair, and the Opposition, thinking they were doing something smart, left the House in a body. This left the Committee with a chairman and eleven members, one short of a quorum. The Opposition lounged in the ante-room, in the vain hope that notice would be taken that there was not a quorum present, but no one noticed. A brilliant thought flashed across this brilliant mind of the brilliant member for Southport, and stalking into the House, with all the prestige of an ex-Speaker, and the commanding air of a Colonel in the Militia, he called the attention of the Chairman to the fact (?) that there was not a quorum present. But the honorable gentleman forgot, for, perhaps the only time in his life, that he counts at least one, but not any more, in the House, and that the moment he appeared inside the Bar, a quorum was constituted. On this being brought to his notice, he suddenly collapsed, and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more. The business proceeded, a resolution approving of the action of the Government unanimously adopted, reported to the House and received. The affair was miserably planned, and as miserably failed. The intention was to delay the business, but the result was greatly to expedite it.

Editorial Notes.

THE stream has commenced to the North-West already. Every road leading west is blocked with immigrants and freight.

THE Grit press of Canada prophesy great developements before Sir Charles Tupper leaves the Cabinet. If they mean the development of our resources they are right.

THE election in the First District of Prince County, yesterday, resulted in the return of Mr. Matheson, over Mr. Gavin, by a majority of 91 votes. Mr. M.'s majority last May over Mr. Gavin was 229.

IF the Liberal Opposition in Ottawa and elsewhere howl so loudly over a revenue surplus, what murmur of voice would convey their despair in case of a deficit? But perhaps a deficit would please them.

THE death of Louis Veuillet, the famous writer, will be recognized as a serious loss throughout the Catholic (perhaps we might add the Christian) world. He was a brilliant writer, and a sagacious champion of the Catholic Church. Nothing daunted or intimidated him. He attacked the Imperialists of 1860 as fearlessly as he did the Anarchists of 1880. He had no superior for style, his French was the purest that could be written, and his ideas were bold and original. He had been often accused of bitterness, but never of lack of honesty or patriotism.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*).

OTTAWA, April 11.

WINTER COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Hunt examined:—I have crossed in the boats back and forward for the past twenty years. The work would be more efficiently performed if the Government controlled it, and appointed a man in command having authority. I would suggest that comfortable shelter be provided for the men at each side, and also a shed for the boats, so that they will not be filled with snow. I think a steamer could be worked to great advantage some periods of the winter, but it could not be done all the winter. A small steam tug of 100 tons could turn easily when an opening was found. I think the size of the steamboat should be 100 tons. There are numbers of commercial travellers who carry heavy freight, and load down the boats. I think mails, passengers and freight should be kept separate. It is not right that passengers should drag along the freight of commercial travellers. Freight is seldom refused by the captains; they are very courteous and obliging, and equal to their work. I don't think, as a general rule, that freight could be taken across in winter. I think it should be taken from Georgetown to Pictou. Navigation can be kept open then a month earlier and a month later by having a strong boat. There should be railroad and steam communication to carry out this object. It would be a mistake to do away with eastern communication. Two months added to the season of navigation would be of great advantage. The *Northern Light* has rendered good service, but is hardly the sort of boat required. She can never carry the mails in midwinter. The best route for the mails would be from Scaforth Hill to Cape Tormentine; the water is more open there, and many think it better than the present route. As regards summer service it is good enough, but not equal to the increasing trade of the country. The steamers now run from Summerside to Shediac. Accommodation for passengers is bad; it is hard to get into the saloon; you have got to go through barrels and freight. Two steamers are not enough; they are often loaded beyond safety; it is very risky. I would recommend either a load line or that freight and passengers be kept separate; accidents often occur. Their trips are made with great regularity. The boats are getting old, and, if they do not go to sea as late or as early as others, it is because their experienced officers know what is necessary and safe. Paddle boats are not adapted to going through the ice. I may state the trade with the other Provinces is growing very rapidly. If we had better communication we would have better trade. Rates on the steamers, for both freight and passengers, are far too high. $2.00 a ticket for such a short trip is too high, while as for freight, it is beyond my reach, at least. I use sailing vessels. $2.00 is charged by the Navigation Company.

Mr. Hackett—Why, the *Northern Light* charges even more.

Mr. Hunt—I think another boat is necessary. A paddle boat is better for the summer. The boats are old; twenty years' hard work by a wooden vessel is enough to wear her pretty well. I don't think $10,000 subsidy sufficient for separating passengers and mails from freight. The boats run from Summerside to Point du Chene in four hours, it should be done in two and a half. I think it would be no improvement to make a change of route until railroads are built; the old route will be preserved for freight.

To Mr. Brecken—I think it is practicable to place tracks on the boats, so as to take railway cars over, always supposing increased trade warranted it. The time saved would be very material.

At this stage, it was moved by Mr. McIsaac that, after Captain Finlayson, no other witnesses should be examined, except members of Parliament and Senators.

Archibald Finlayson examined:—I have been Pilot of the *Northern Light* six consecutive seasons. The boat ran on an average ten weeks every season. The ice having come very suddenly this year, the boat stopped running on the 10th of January, after twelve round trips. Made the first trip this season on March 20; could not get out earlier owing to harbor ice. Would not be able to leave out at Panmure Island, the boat was making twenty inches of water. She could have made as many trips this as any other winter. The ice was not so bad last winter. We laid up for the winter, as I understand, because of an order from the Department holding us responsible for accidents, did not receive such instructions other winters. The boat is not strong; she got crushed worse than ever before last winter. She could not have got out sooner if there was another steamer assisting; the ice was thirty feet deep; no boat could go on all winter. There are five or six weeks when navigation in the Straits is impossible. I am sure a boat could be built that could sail earlier and later than the *Northern Light*. The eastern route is the best. I think it would be a loss to the Island were the boat taken off that route. I don't consider the model of the *Northern Light* a good one; the model of the Newfoundland seal boats is better; she is too sharp forward. She jams in the ice, and does not run up on it. A boat with more than one-fourth more power is required. When nipped she was in danger of being lost. It is not advisable she should carry cargo in spring time. She carries only 100 tons of coal—altogether 250 tons—and there is not room for passengers and freight. The *Northern Light* cannot last much longer; she might last two more winters. She was repaired last winter. Experience teaches me that winter navigation of the Straits is possible; I thought it impossible before. She has four ice boats on board. Her equipment is complete. A strong screw boat would be able to run later in the fall than the Company's boats. A wooden screw boat is better than an iron one. A good screw boat would run a month later from Georgetown. The *Northern Light* would still be required. There can be as much accommodation for freight and passengers on a screw boat as a paddle boat. There is as much freight traffic between Summerside and Shediac as between Charlottetown and Pictou. The boat ran, in 1877, thirteen weeks; 1878, seven weeks; 1879, 1880 and 1881, two months each, and in 1882, two months and a half. This concluded Mr. Finlayson's evidence.

Senator Carvell examined:—He thought the services rendered by the *Northern Light* were under-estimated. With better management that boat would have done better, and by better management he meant the keeping of her in proper trim. She had been run in a different manner altogether from that of her designer, the late Mr. Sewell. She is now so trimmed as to draw from 6 to 6½ feet of water, which thwarts the Sewell plan materially. If properly run and managed he could not suggest any improvement, save to make her larger. With regard to the service at the Capes in winter, he thought a steam launch on each side, carrying twenty men and their luggage, to assist the ice boats when necessary, and chiefly when there were stretches of open water, would enable those boats to run more regularly, and to perform the service more efficiently.

The Budget debate is ended, for which everyone is sincerely thankful. After the clear and comparatively brief statement of Sir Leonard Tilley, and the criticism in reply of Mr. Patterson, of Brant, the debate lost interest, and speakers generally held forth to empty benches. The Opposition made a mistake in not having Mr. Charlton answer Sir Leonard. He has shown that he knows more of finance than Patterson, though it must be confessed, that is not giving him much credit. Mr. White, of Cardwell's speech, is highly praised. Neither Blake nor McKenzie said ever a word, doubtless they are too pure to ever speak of filthy lucre. Professor Foster, of Kings, N. B., gave a luminous statement of the financial affairs of the country. He henceforth takes rank as one of the ablest debaters in the House. Before this, people thought he was a mere rhetorician. The result of the debate is that every Conservative believes Canada has never been in so prosperous a condition, and every Grit, or I mistake, deplores the fact, and prays it soon may be otherwise. A good deal of work is being done in committee. The information gained by that of Mr. Paint, as regards interprovincial trade, is very valuable. Mr. Dalton McCarthy's Railway Commission Bill has been rejected by a majority so large, that it will prevent its reintroduction for many years to come. The Committee on Banking and Commerce has closed its labors, the result will be seen in the Bill soon to be introduced. The Committee on Colonization and Immigration has the most difficult task before it, and it is really the most important.

Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, has asked for better terms for Cape Breton, or something substantially the same. He wants to know why Cape Breton should not be treated as well as Prince Edward Island. He would like the sum of $1,000,000 be expended in railroads and canals in the north-east, and $650,000 in the south-east of the Island. Mr. Brecken, in reply, said P. E. Island had constructed its own railroad.

The Senate has not much work on its hands just now. One of its Committees, however, has its hands full, in the shape of a petition for divorce. A Mr. Nicholson, of Prince Arthur's Landing, and his wife grew tired of one another, and they agreed to a separation, she to take their two children and receive $200 a year alimony, little enough surely. She went away to Michigan and lived with her mother, but Nicholson kept track of her, as he wanted a divorce, so that he could marry again. After a while, as he alleges in his petition, she married a man named Jones, and had issue, hence the petition. Nicholson is rather good looking, or would be were it not for his eyes, which are cruel, and his mouth which is sensual. He has the reddest hair ever seen on a mortal—cardinal red is pale and sickly beside it, and the scarlet of a soldier's coat a fading pink. He produced a Rev. Mr. Van Winkle, and a Dr. Curry, as witnesses, the first to swear he married Mr. Nicholson, the second to swear he was present at the ceremonial. Such a parson! Such a doctor! It is only Michigan who can turn out such professionals. The Rev. Mr. Van Winkle is a Pedo-Baptist, has never been at college, cannot speak good English, looks like a carter. Dr. Curry never graduated, never was at college, has no diploma, pronounces homeopathy as "homthy," has not even a certificate, and might be taken for a hod-carrier, only that he is hardly enlightened enough for the calling. "It is none of your business," he said, when Hon. Mr. McDougall asked him where he studied. And these are the people who ask us to annex ourselves to them. I have no doubt Mr. Nicholson would get his divorce, only, unfortunately, there is a case now pending in the criminal courts in which he figures rather unpleasantly. The less we hear of divorce in Canada the better.

One would think the Grits would like to get rid of Sir Charles Tupper, and so they would, and doubtless they will breathe all the more freely when he is gone, for Sir Charles strikes hard and strikes quickly (*il frappe fort et frappe vite*), but nevertheless their conduct should almost tempt him to remain, in order to give them their annual castigation. Here is a short account of the latest plot against him and Sir John. Some years ago, say in 1872, the Christian Brothers of Toronto purchased a building from the Government for $8000, agreeing to pay one-fifth annually, until the debt was liquidated with interest. The times grew hard, and the Brothers were unable to pay principal or interest, until the latter grew to be $4,800. This was in 1882, almost a year ago. Archbishop Lynch instructed his lawyer, Macdonnell, to settle the business, but to try and have the interest, or some of it, taken off. To make a long story short, correspondence has appeared in the Grit papers within the last few days relative to the affair, which has created a sensation.

Mr. Hawke, of Hamilton, has started a new daily called the *Tribune*. He was assistant manager of the *Globe* under George Brown, and is a smart newspaper man—too smart, it may be. At all events, he left the *Globe* with Brown, and started the *Tribune*, in the first issue of which appears the startling correspondence mentioned. The first letter is from Macdonnell to Sir Charles Tupper, and purports to convey the wishes of the "old gent" (meaning His Grace). The second is the answer from Sir Charles, telling Macdonnell to keep the Archbishop in a hopeful mood until after the election, for that although Sir John did not think much of "the breed," it was just as good to try and make friends of the Archbishop, and withdraw him from Mowat and Frazer. These letters have the word "bogus" written between the lines for an intelligent public to read. The idea of Sir John or Sir Charles writing such rubbish to a lawyer, who is, by the way, as I am informed, a Catholic, is infinitely absurd. But a drowning party catches at straws. The Grit newspapers are now ringing the changes on this correspondence from Sarnia to Gaspe, but after the Government investigation has found it to be a forgery, they will not be so anxious to copy the verdict. I mention it as I am pretty sure the *Patriot et hoc genus omne*, etc., will reproduce the correspondence as soon as they get hold of it.

It looks as if we had seen the last of the Orange Bill for this session at least. It is with deep emotion people ask themselves if it may be for years, or it may be forever, ere this bill comes to the front. All the week long the Orange magnificos were assembled in solemn conclave over it, but they could not agree among themselves as to whether they would, at the request of Sir John A. Macdonald, postpone it or have it debated yesterday, the 9th. I understand it was at last left to the discretion of Mr. White, the mover, and that he promised to bring it up despite all the powers of chaos. Finally, however, he asked leave to let the notice stand for a week.

The press men hereaway, in their anxiety for news, have introduced the dynamite fiend into Ottawa. On Saturday last, sensational paragraphs appeared in the papers tending to create uneasiness in the public mind, but for which there was really little or no foundation. The *Free Press* and *Globe* had it that a bottle of either dynamite or nitro-glycerine exploded in the base of the Parliament Building, while two civil service employes were busy in the vicinity, and, were it not that they took to their heels, they would have been blown into infinitesimal smithereens. On calm investigation, however, it was discovered that a civil servant had thrown an empty soda water bottle through an aperture in the roof, which broke, of course, and as their nerves had been shaken from reading of the proceedings of the dynamite fiend in England, they at once jumped to the conclusion they were about being blown up, and, what was more to the purpose, jumped behind pillars for safety. One of the frightened men bore the significant name of Cold. Another rumor that the hose at the Vice-Regal residence was cut, has more foundation, I regret to say. It is also rumored His Excellency has received a threatening letter.

One of the speakers who followed Mr. Charlton, in reply to his attack on the budget, made a telling point against him by citing his speech delivered in 1876, in favor of Protection, whilst his late harangue was dead against it. Mr. Charlton explains that he has always been prepared to accept 17½ or even 25 per cent. tariff, but the question is, should he have authority to draw the line, and besides, do not circumstances alter cases? The truth is, Mr. Charlton has performed the feat of jumping down his own throat, in the completest manner, like most of his colleagues, and now finds the dose does not agree with him.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Patriot* is, like other Grits living between P. E. I. and British Columbia, not half as careful about truth as about No. 1. In his last week's budget, he coolly asserts that the Government only expended the same sum last year on Cascumpec Harbor as on previous years, whereas $5000 more than the usual amount were expended, and the same again this year.

Any one who imagines that the non-appearance of the late terrific storm has suppressed or discouraged Professor Stone Wiggins, is much mistaken. The Professor is about starting on a lecturing tour through the Maritime Provinces, taking for his subject, "How worlds are made, and what causes great storms." Perhaps a still more thrilling subject would be, "What causes great crankness, or how false prophecies are made."

Hon. Mr. Caron introduced his bill amending the Militia Act, on the 11th. It passed without a division, almost without opposition. This provided for the establishment of the permanent force, mentioned in my telegram to the HERALD, with the addition of a torpedo service. Mr. Caron is the Adonis of the Ottawa House. He is eminently handsome and stylish, without a touch of foppery, unless it be that he parts his hair in the middle; he might pass for a French Marquis any day. He is, beside, a man of ability, and speaks English almost as well as French.

BIRTH.

In this City, on the 16th inst., the wife of Dr. James Macleod of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 9th April, at LeMarchant St., Halifax, by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Maggie Robertson, of Paisley, Scotland, to E. Stone, of Norway.

At the Presbyterian Church, Moncton, on 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hogg, Daniel McLean, printer, formerly of Prince Edward Island, to Olivia, eldest daughter of Alex. McLean, of Moncton.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pownal, March 27th, by Rev. W. W. Colpitts, Mr. Albert Haviland Smallwood, to Miss Henrietta Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Mason, of Clifton, Lot 48.

DIED.

Suddenly, in this city, on the 16th of April, Alice Doyle, wife of Michael Kelly, a native of the County Waterford, Ireland, aged 60 years. *Requiescat in Pace.*

(*Californian papers please copy.*)

At his residence, corner King Street, on Saturday evening, April 14, after an illness of nine days, Dougald McDonald, aged 60 years.

At New Glasgow, on the 3rd inst., Mabel Lovell, infant daughter of James and Fanny Bulman, aged 13 months.

At Summerside, on the 6th inst., Nellie Ramsay, formerly of Rose Hill, Lot 16, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation, aged 62 years.

On Friday night, April 13, William King, aged 75 years.

At Milltown, on the 3rd April, after an illness of two months, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, John Martin, the eldest and beloved son of William and Mary Compton, aged 18 years, and 1 month.

At Dalmany Road, Jan. 10th, 1883, after a short illness, Mary, beloved daughter of Donald and Sarah McLeod. She died trusting in the Lord. Her death cast a gloom over the neighborhood in which she lived.

At Portage, Lot 36, on the 12th inst., Archibald Carmichael, aged 72 years. R. I. P.

At Portage, Belfast, on the morning of the 14th March, after a short and severe illness, Annie, beloved wife of Angus McLeod, aged 64 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good fitting well-made Boots or Shoes go to the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store, Queen Street.

George Carter's is Headquarters for Field and Garden Seed. Read his advertisement, and give him a call. apl 18

Now opening at the London House, part of 65 Cases and Bales English and Canadian Goods, per *Northern Light*, which have been lying over in Pictou.—Gibb, Davies & Co.

Great Clearance Sale of Winter Goods at John McPhee & Co's. Dress Goods at 6 cents; Cottons, 6 cents; Remnants at half price. Call early. [ap 18

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. J. B. Macdonald's advertisement of New Spring Goods will appear next week.

Mr. J. H. Fletcher left on Monday afternoon for Colorado. He intends visiting Dakota on the way.

The Dominion Boot and Shoe Store have received their Spring Stock. Advertisement next week.

We are glad to notice Capt. Evans, of the *St. Lawrence*, amongst us again. We could have no surer sign of spring.

Mr. Daniel R. McKay, of Stellarton, Pictou County, N. S., sowed his first wheat for this season on the 28th of March.

The Concert under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul Society, last Thursday evening, was very successful. The proceeds realized $90.

We regret that we are without our usual column of "Roman News" this week. We trust that next English mail will enable us to furnish it to our readers as usual.

Coal ashes are being plentifully spread on the square in front of the Post Office. By and bye, when some unfortunate individual gets a cinder blown in his eye, the language used will not be remarkable for its simplicity.

The sidewalks in many places are in a most dilapidated condition. We trust that the attention of the City Surveyor will immediately be directed to them. The middle of the street, with all its mud, is preferable to these "ankle-twisters."

With this number we conclude the story of "The Old Baron." It has been eagerly looked for from week to week. To be aware of this is a gratification. The opening chapters of a new story, entitled, "Only an Irish Boy," will be given next week.

Mr. P. G. Fraser, Druggist, is about to remove to Montague, where he intends to continue his business. Mr Fraser has been a resident of Charlottetown for sixteen years, and has acquired a good reputation in his profession. We trust that the change may prove successful.

The Dominion or Post Office Building, in this city, is being repaired and painted. Mr. John Gaffney has the painting of the first and second flats, which include the Post Office and Custom House; Messrs. Oger and Burke, the Basement, and Mr. F. McRory, the third or upper flat. Their work is creditably done.

This week we have given so much space to the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature, that we have had to reserve several editorial articles and other matter. Our readers will, we trust, excuse us. It is preferable in our opinion, to place before them the doings of their representatives now, while recent, rather than in August and September, when they have lost all interest.

Should there not be a building in the city where the bodies of unfortunate persons, who are found dead may be taken for identification and enquiry. That of the poor fellow, McLellan, who was found on Saturday, lay on the wharf for some hours, and was finally placed in a warehouse until Monday morning; while the little infant, who was discovered in Kensington Woods the same evening was the object of attraction for a throng of sightseers, as it lay on the bare ground all Sunday. Even the small boys organized a peep-show, and demanded two cents from each visitor. This state of things is not creditable to Charlottetown, and should be remedied.

Some boys who were playing in a field of Mr. Godkin's, on the Lower St. Peter's Road, on Saturday evening, discovered a small nail box near a grove of bushes. On examination, it was found to contain the body of an infant, wrapped up in a piece of cotton. It had evidently been there for some months, as decomposition was far advanced. The infant is supposed to have been about two days old when placed there, and it seems only too certain that the little creature came to a violent death. A large number of persons visited the locality on Sunday afternoon. It was not considered necessary to hold an inquest, and the body was buried on Sunday evening.

On Easter Sunday, the ceremonies at the Convent Chapel of the Sacred Heart, at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal, were more than usually impressive. The celebration of the Paschal Feast had been chosen as the time for a Novice to plight her faith with her Heavenly spouse. Miss Faustina Newbery, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, having completed her two years of Novitiate, received the black veil of the Order of "Les Dames du Sacre Cœur," from the hands of the Rev. Father Ryan, S. J. The Rev. Father sang High Mass, and preached one of those soul-stirring sermons for which he is so widely celebrated, dwelling on the dignity and beauty of the religious life. The church was superbly decorated with natural flowers and shrubs, and the music (as is always the case at this institution) was of the very highest order of excellence. As the last notes of the Magnificat died away, and the young religious left the Church irrevocably bound to Him whom it is her delight to serve, the words of her Divine Master found an echo in the hearts of those present, "She hath chosen the best part, which shall not be taken away from her."

On Saturday afternoon, the body of a man was found floating alongside Peake's No. 3 Wharf, in a small opening that had been made in the ice. At the inquest which was held, the remains were identified by the clothes as those of James McLellan, son of John McLellan, of Summerside. From the evidence it appears that deceased and his father came from Summerside to town to load a vessel with deal, about the 16th of November last, and remained in the city about a fortnight. He, in company with another, left the residence of Mr. Edward Blackburn, where he was boarding, on Thursday evening, 7th December, since which time nothing had ever been heard of him. His father spent several days looking for him, and finally concluded that he had gone away in the Boston steamer, which left the same evening. The supposition is that he went down the wharf, with the intention of going on board the vessel he was loading, but, having a habit of walking along without observing where, he stepped between the wharf and the vessel, which was lying a short distance from where he was picked up. The deceased was a young man about 20 years of age, temperate in his habits, and his drowning must have been purely accidental. Verdict:—"Found drowned; whether by accident or otherwise the jury cannot say."

The following are further arrivals from the Newfoundland seal fishery, since those noticed in our last issue:—Dundee steamer *Resolute*, Capt. Arthur Jackman, on 4th inst., a full cargo of 20,000 seals, prime harps and hoods, old and young, equal to 31,000 whitecoats; steamer *Vanguard*, Capt. Kennedy, arrived at Harbor Grace, on the 5th inst., with equal to 20,000 young seals; the Dundee steamer *Thetis*, Capt. Alex. Fairweather, arrived at St. John's, on same date, with 25,000 seals, principally young harps; steamer *Falcon*, Capt. William Knee, arrived on the 7th inst., with 21,000 prime seals; steamer *Neptune*, Capt. Blandford, arrived on the 8th inst., with 17,000 young harp seals; steamer *Bear*, Capt. Charles Dawe, arrived shortly after with the greatest face of the season, 31,000 seals, consisting of very young harps, and a few old hoods and harps. On the 9th, the Dundee steamers *Narwhal*, Capt. Power, and *Aurora*, Capt. Fairweather, arrived with about 12,000 seals each. The *Eagle*, Capt. Delaney, with 8,000. The steamer *Hector*, Capt. E. White, arrived on 10th inst. with about 9,000 old and young seals. The Dundee steamer *Esquimaux*, Capt. Henry Dawe, arrived on 11th inst. with 13,000 prime young harps—about 3,000 bedlamers, equal to 18,000 ordinary young seals. Capt. Dawe reported good fishing, and cheering prospects for the second trip.

Our Island Boats.

The Steam Navigation Company's steamers *St. Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales* will soon be ready for the season's work. They have undergone considerable repairs, been painted throughout, and otherwise improved. Some new machinery, made in St. John, N. B., has been placed in the former, and also a new smoke-stack. In addition to repairs on woodwork, both steamers have had their boilers and machinery attended to. The accommodation afforded by these boats is very good, but not sufficient to meet the requirements of the travelling public. The *Princess* has 36 berths in the gentlemen's cabin, 24 in the ladies', and 25 staterooms, apart from those of the officers. The eating saloon can comfortably seat 30 persons at one time, and the after cabin has a large seating capacity. The cabins and saloons of the *St. Lawrence* are larger, and the sleeping accommodation more extensive than those of the *Princess*; in fact she is considered, in many respects, the better boat. The painting is being done by Mr. P. H. Trainor, whose work only requires to be inspected to satisfy any one that he is a thorough master of his business. The *Princess* is expected to leave to-morrow morning for Pictou, and her officers and men are busily engaged getting her ready. On the Company's wharf there is every accommodation; at the head are two large warehouses for freight, and next to those is the office of the Wharfinger, Mr. Peter Clerkin. This gentleman has charge of all freight and baggage, and is an obliging and trustworthy official. In the rear of Mr. Clerkin's office is a neatly furnished waiting room. Further up the wharf are several buildings, which are made use of by the Company. Altogether, the appliances of these boats appear to be perfect; and the competency of their officers is unquestioned. The Company will, it is believed, give their patrons increased travelling facilities. If, as we stated some time ago, a larger subsidy than is now received is necessary to the carrying out of the Company's plans in this direction, it should be readily granted. The summer's work is about commencing, and now is the proper time to again call attention to this matter.

Minute of Council on Subject of Steam Communication with the Mainland.

Extract from Minutes of Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

Council Chamber,
January 31st, 1883.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration the failure of the Dominion Government to fulfil that condition of the Terms of Confederation, which stipulates that the Government of Canada shall assume "and defray all the charges for the establishment and maintenance of efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers, between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer, so as to place the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway, and the Railway system of the Dominion."

In a Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, to His Excellency the Governor General, adopted in the Session of 1881 were set forth the enormous disadvantages under which the inhabitants of this Island labor, by reason of the insufficiency of the means provided for the transport of mails and passengers, during the winter season, and a request was made for the immediate adoption of vigorous measures for the removal of the grievances complained of, as well as for the allowance of compensation by reason of the non-fulfilment, in such respect, of the Terms of Confederation. The receipt of this Address was duly acknowledged by the Secretary of State, in a despatch dated 16th April, 1881, and upon the notice of the Dominion Government being again directed thereto, and a reply requested, it was learned that the question was receiving their earnest consideration.

The Council in Committee desire to draw attention of the General Government to the fact that, although nearly two years have elapsed since the acknowledgment of the said Address, no attempt has been made to improve the means of communication with the mainland Provinces of the Dominion, and that the grievances complained of therein still remain.

During the first winter succeeding the Union, it was not expected that much could be effected towards providing "continuous communication," but the inhabitants of the Island patiently awaited the result of the experiment being made, by the Dominion Government, to demonstrate the practicability of the winter navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The futile attempts of the Steamer *Northern Light*, during the last seven years, to maintain "continuous communication" are notorious. Experience warrants the assertion that she is unfitted for the service; her trips, during the few weeks of winter in which she runs, are irregular and unsatisfactory; her carrying capacity is exceedingly limited, and her model is generally condemned.

A strong inducement for this Province to enter the Confederation was the promise of "continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the Railway system of the Dominion," —a service that would be as thoroughly efficient and regular as the Railways with which such communication was guaranteed:—in short, that Prince Edward Island should have equal facilities for intercourse with the other Provinces, as those Provinces enjoy between themselves, and should participate in all the benefits arising from the Intercolonial Railway, and other Public Works upon the Mainland, from which it had formerly been debarred for a great portion of the year, and to which it contributes without receiving any corresponding advantage.

The inconvenience and loss sustained by the people of this Province, in consequence of the imperfect means of winter transport, are incalculable. Irregularity of the mail service, in which delays of ten consecutive days are often experienced,—the consequent derangement of business—the hardships of travelling, which only the strong and robust are able to endure;—the dangers attendant upon the winter routes;—the total stoppage of all transport for freight or merchandize;—these are some of the disadvantages attending the present mode of winter communication between this Province and the Mainland.

Of continuous steam communication, summer and winter, with the Mainland, Prince Edward Island received an assurance and guarantee at the time of its entry into the Confederation in 1873. Nearly ten years have now elapsed since that event, and but one abortive attempt has been made by the General Government to carry out the solemn engagement into which they then entered. It is not the office of the Government of this Province to dictate to the Dominion Government as to the way in which they shall carry out the Terms of Union, in respect to "continuous communication," but the Council in Committee are bound to express the opinion that only a very feeble attempt has been made to accomplish this object, and that the means of obtaining the most desirable end have not been nearly exhausted.

To carry out the Terms of Confederation with British Columbia, the Dominion is expending an immense sum of money in the construction of the Pacific Railway, yet to provide the means of communication between two Provinces over a distance of scarcely nine miles, and thus fulfil an obligation equally as binding as that with British Columbia, the General Government have displayed a marked indifference.

The Council in Committee feel that the Government of Canada are justly chargeable with a most serious violation of the Terms of Union in this respect; they desire, once more, to bring the matter prominently before the notice of Your Excellency in Council, with the earnest hope that the ensuing session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass without the adoption of effective measures for the immediate fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation; they request that they may be furnished with a reply to the Address of the Council and Assembly herein referred to, as well as to this Minute, in sufficient time to submit the same to the Legislature of this Province, at the approaching Session thereof. Should the Dominion Government fail to comply with the just request of this Province, its Government will be reluctantly compelled to lay the grievances complained of at the foot of the Throne, and to appeal for redress to Her Majesty the Queen, as one of the parties to the Articles of Confederation.

Certified, a True Extract,

R. P. DeBlois,
Clerk Executive Council.

MARKET PRICES.

Charlottetown, April 17, 1883.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	4½ to 9
Mutton, ℔ lb.	5 to 9
Lamb, ℔ lb.	5 to 8
Pork (carcass) ℔ lb.	6 to 8½
Pork, small	10 to 12
Turkeys	1.00 to 1.25
Geese	50 to 60
Ducks	30 to 40
Fowls	20 to 25
Chickens, ℔ pair	30 to 50
Butter, fresh	24 to 28
Butter, tub	24 to 25
Eggs, ℔ doz.	15 to 16
Flour, ℔ 100 lb.	2.90 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb.	3.00 to 3.50
Oats, ℔ bush., black	41 to 42
Oats, ℔ bush., white	40 to 42
Hay, ℔ 100 lb.	50 to 60
Potatoes ℔ bush., whites	25 to 30
Potatoes, ℔ bush., blues	25 to 28
Turnips, ℔ bush.	16 to 20
Sheepskins	80 to 100

George Lewis, Market Clerk.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DEFEAT OF THE ORANGE BILL.

Strong Speech by Hackett.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

Special Despatch to the Herald.

Ottawa, April 18.

The Debate on the Bill to incorporate the Orange Society, was concluded on Monday night, resulting in its receiving the six months' hoist, by a vote of 106 to 70.

All the Island members opposed the Bill except Davies, who voted for it.

All the French and Catholic members voted against it, except Hawkins, of Bothwell.

Three-fourths of the Liberal members voted with the majority, as well as many Protestant Conservatives.

There was great excitement in the galleries. Hackett, in seconding the motion for six months' hoist, made a telling speech against the Bill.

The Princess Louise arrived yesterday morning.

The King's Election Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 13.

The Committee on Election Privileges met on the 10th inst., and the secretary read over the papers received from P. E. Island, together with the minutes of the former meeting.

Dr. Robertson, on being questioned, said he had no more evidence to produce, and the four following questions were then put to him:—

Question—Was there any protest or objection against your election to the local legislature, prior to your nomination?

Answer—There was no protest made or published.

Question—Was any notice published for, or given to the electors prior to polling day, to the effect that you were disqualified?

Answer—There was none to my knowledge.

Question—Did you ever sit, or present yourself to take your seat in the Assembly, after your election in May last?

Answer—No.

Question—When was the first session called after the formal election?

Answer—Some time in March. I do not remember the date.

It was then moved by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Amyot that Dr. Robertson be declared disqualified. Mr. McCarthy intimated this was a matter of form, to furnish a base for argument. It was well known (he said), that dual representation was not allowed in Canada. Statutes had been framed against it, and therefore, any person holding a seat in the Local Legislature, was ineligible for a seat in the Federal House. Dr. Robertson was in that position, and was therefore disqualified. On the 15th of April, 1882, the writ was sent to the returning officer. Dr. Robertson was nominated on the 1st of May, and elected on the 8th.

The return was gazetted on the 27th of the same month. This was surely *prima facie* evidence that he was a member of the Prince Edward Island Local Assembly. Under the Controverted Elections Act, there were twenty-one days during which petitions could be lodged, and no one can resign within that time. Hence it was impossible that Dr. Robertson should resign, and could not be a legal candidate on June the 13th. He it therefore resolved by this committee that Dr. Robertson be disqualified, etc.

Mr. Davies held that the 21 days objection was not tenable. The 10th section of the Act of 1876 defined the position when it said any member could voluntarily resign. Section 12 says, a member may address the Speaker and notify him of his intention, if a Speaker has been elected, and the House met. If a member wished to resign, and the Speaker had not been elected, the law provided that notifying two members was sufficient. (Here Mr. Davies got out of his argument, and Mr. Amyot smiled.)

"I see the gentleman smiles," said Mr. Davies severely.

Mr. Amyot—I withdraw the smile. (laughter.)

Mr. Davies—I am sorry for that, because the hon. gentleman looks well when he smiles. A candidate in P. E. Island, cannot become a member before he takes two oaths, one that he owns real estate valued at fifty pounds. If the fact that his election to the Local House disqualifies him for federal membership, this anomaly exists that a man may be nominated, in spite of himself, and elected in order to prevent him sitting in the federal parliament. Dr. Robertson was not an actual member of the Assembly, for according to 75th section of the Act of 1856, a man cannot be a real member until he has taken the oaths of qualification and allegiance, the latter of which, Dr. Robertson could not possibly have taken, as the Local House did not sit. Election did not make a member.

Mr. Amyot—Why then did they allow members to vote at the election of Speaker, before taking the oaths?

Mr. Davies—He cannot vote in the Island until after he has taken the oath. We are arguing the case as a lawyer.

Mr. McCarthy—I beg your pardon, as Judges.

Mr. McMaster thought the matter was simple. Was Dr. Robertson a member of the Local House, or was he not? If he was, then the law provided he could not belong to another Parliament. If not, he was actually a member of the House. He (Mr. McM.) contended that he was on the 20th of June last, a member of the Prince Edward Island Assembly, and was therefore disqualified.

Mr. Davies contended two oaths were necessary, one that he possessed £50 in real estate. But what about the second oath? According to the Act of 1874, the man who has received the majority of votes is member elect, as Mr. Robertson undoubtedly did.

Hon. Mr. Costigan would like to see legal gentlemen refer to sections of the Act still more applicable to the case under discussion than those read. It seemed to him Mr. Robertson's resignation was not *bona fide*.

Mr. Davies laid great stress on section 15, but he contended the law provided that a member could not resign within the time prohibited. The law laid down by Mr. Davies was not clear, and was open to different interpretations.

Mr. McCarthy agreed with Messrs. McMasters and Costigan, that Dr. Robertson was a genuine member of the Island Assembly, and that he was therefore disqualified for a seat in this House. If he was not a member why did he resign? According to the statute he was a member and could resign, the misfortune being that the resignation was not *bona fide*. It was arranged by his friends, Messrs. McFayden and McLaren, that if elected to the Federal House, they would make his resignation public, if defeated, they would keep it secret. This was not acting in the spirit of the law. If according to Mr. Davies argument, Messrs. McFayden and McLaren were not members at all, not having taken the second oath, and hence the resignation was null.

After some remarks from Messrs. Laurier and others, a division was taken, when there were for disqualification 14 against 7.

The Committee on Election Privileges re-assembled on the 11th inst., and Mr. McCarthy moved a resolution, substance of which was that as the returning officer declared Dr. Robertson ineligible, and as the committee had endorsed the action by yesterday's vote, Mr. Macdonald should be declared elected for King's. This was resisted by Mr. Davies, on the part of Mr. Robertson, whereupon a long legal debate took place. Mr. Davies contended the British North America Act provided that, when Prince Edward Island would enter the Union, an Order in Council should be passed declaring that the law relating to the election of members should be, and when passed, should have the effect of an Imperial Statute, and when such an order was passed, it declared that the election laws governing the Island, as regards local elections, should be the same as those governing the House of Commons. Under this Order in Council, the first election in Prince Edward Island after Confederation was held, and no statute since then had repealed the act. Dual representation was therefore allowed by the law in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. McCarthy was about to reply to this argument, when Mr. Hector Cameron entered, and requested, as he had not been present the day before, an adjournment should take place to allow time to hunt up authorities. The Committee adjourned accordingly.

It may be stated here that it is generally agreed the refusing Mr. Robertson the seat is looked upon as just. The differences of opinion rest upon the question whether it should be given to Mr McDonald, or a fresh election should be held; as also that, so convinced was the Hon. Mr Blake of the former, that neither he nor Mr. Cameron, of Huron, voted with the minority. On the contrary, they left the room as Mr. Davies' amendment was put.

The committee re-assembled on Thursday, the 12th inst., and Mr. Robertson of Peel, resumed the debate. He contended that the Act of 1874, did not, according to the views of Mr. Davies, cancel the local election law of 1872.

Mr. Hector Cameron followed in the same strain, and said it was with great reluctance he had to vote for the admission to his seat of Mr. Macdonald, the legal and only possible candidate. The law was too clear on this point to admit of doubt. The Returning Officer had done his duty by making a double return; but he really should have gone further and declared Mr. Macdonald elected. The fact that he had to draw conclusions from facts and figures, showed that the Returning Officer was a judicial as well as a ministerial officer.

Mr. Costigan differed from the two preceding speakers. He acknowledged that it was no use discussing the disqualification, as it had been settled, but he did think that in a spirit of equity, the committee should allow the affair of the seat to be decided by the Supreme Court.

Perhaps this is the proper place to remark parenthetically that the Grit members scouted this idea with scorn, when it was proposed before the proceedings in committee.

Mr. McCarthy said that course was simply impossible. The Committee had certain duties to perform, they were to define what the law in this case actually was, and govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Davies followed, and, after quoting and misquoting, was followed by Mr. McMaster, a brilliant and rising young Conservative, who made a brief but luminous and logical statement, that altogether disposed of Mr. Davies. The vote was then taken, and Mr. McDonald adjudged the seat by 15 to 8. As a matter of form, the House has to sanction the course of the Committee.

GOOD LARGE
LIVE SHEEP.
Wanted.
LIVE SHEEP, SHIPPED TO LIVERPOOL.
Good Prices guaranteed in return.
BANKERS REFERENCE. CASH PROMPT.
ADDRESS:
ARNOLD THORN,
CATTLE SALESMAN.
Shirlock Road, Kentish Town, London, England.
April 18, 1883.

Wanted to Charter,
2 VESSELS, about 300 tons, deals, Shediac to Great Britain, direct.
1 VESSEL, about 300 tons, deals, Buctouche to London.
2 VESSELS, about 200 tons, deals, Buctouche to Liverpool.
Also: Several small Vessels to load produce for Nova Scotian ports.
Good rates and quick despatch.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON.
April 18, 1883.—4in

DOMINION
Boot & Shoe Store
Extraordinary Value Given in all Kinds of
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES,
RUBBERS, OVERSHOES,
MOCCASINS,
SLIPPERS, &C.,
In order to clear out
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS.
Don't fail to see the Goods and prices before buying elsewhere.
J. B. Macdonald.
West Side Queen Street, Feb. 28, '83.

HAVE YOU A
FARM OR GARDEN?
If you have you will need
SEEDS,
and will want the best for the least money.
My Seeds have given the best of satisfaction for the last three years. Hundreds of farmers and gardeners sow them. I have the largest stock in P. E. Island. Seventy-two varieties of Flower Seeds, seventy-one varieties of Vegetable Seeds, the Carter's imperial, and nine other varieties of Turnip Seed. White Russian Seed Wheat, Island and imported Clovers. Three new varieties of Potatoes, viz: White Star, St. Patrick, and Mammoth Pearl given away as premiums. Send a Postal Card, with your address, for my Seed Catalogue—a 16 page pamphlet, giving full particulars and prices. Address,
GEORGE CARTER,
Upper Great George St., Ch'town, P. E. I.
April 18, 1883—4i pd

WANTED.
A FEW experienced Lobster Fishermen.
Apply to
MORRIS & HYNDMAN.
Charlottetown,
or to MICHAEL READY.
Tracadie.
Charlottetown April 18, 1883—3m

St. Vincent's Nursery
NOW contains Plants of every description in a fine, healthy condition, reared hardy, and fitted for immediate transfer to private dwellings and open gardens.
The proceeds of this Nursery go towards relieving the poor families visited by the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Garlands, and every species of Floral Ornaments tastefully made upon shortest notice.
J. G. ECKSTADT,
Upper Gt. George St., April 11. Manager.

Groceries,
Cheap, Cheap,
AT THE
FISH MARKET.
WISHING to make room for Spring Goods, the subscriber will sell for Cash, the balance of stock of Groceries on hand, at reduced prices:—
FLOUR,
TEA (of the finest quality),
SUGAR,
TOBACCO,
RAISINS,
PICKLES (in bulk and bottles),
SOAP, etc., etc.,
CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Corn, Tomatoes, Apples, Finnan Haddies, Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, and a full line of Groceries of the best quality.
Crockery and Glassware.
J. H. MYRICK,
Fish Market, Grafton Street.
Charlottetown, April 10, 1883—3i

Farm for Sale,
CONSISTING of 83 acres of Freehold Land, all cleared and under cultivation, situated within 9 miles from Charlottetown, and 1½ from York Cheese and Starch Factories. Apply to
DANIEL REARDON.
Covehead Road, April 9, 1883—tf

$40,000.
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS
—AND—
CLOTHING,
—TO BE SOLD AT—
J. B. MACDONALD'S,
QUEEN STREET.
Having completed STOCK TAKING, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand; and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all
WINTER GOODS,
AT COST,
Namely:—Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps.
Other Goods at a small advance, viz:—
DRESS GOODS,
In Cashmeres, Black and Colored Cords and Lustres, in all shades, Brocaded Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osnaburgs, Cretonnes, Prints.
CARPETS,
In Brussels, Scotch Tapestries, Felts and Hemps.
As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods,
Real Bargains
WILL BE GIVEN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1883.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Garden and Flower Seeds, Timothy and Clover Seed, also Choice Varieties of Turnip Seed,
FRESH AND GOOD, AT
BEER & GOFF'S.
EGGS. EGGS.
Cash paid for any quantity of Eggs. Storekeepers, Pedlars and Farmers traded with liberally, at
April 11, 1883—yr **BEER & GOFF'S.**

L. E. PROWSE
Has Just Received his Spring Stock of
CHRISTYS' LONDON HATS!
Which is very large, and of superior style and volume.
Boys' Hats, from 48c. upwards,
Men's from 60c. upwards.
IF YOU WANT A HAT, GOOD AND CHEAP, CALL AT THE
"CITY HAT STORE,"
Sign of the Great Hat, 174 Queen Street.
April 4, 1883.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.
Are offering the following GOODS at greatly Reduced Prices.
DRESS GOODS, KNIT WOOL GOODS & WINCEYS,
A lot Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's all wool Pants, $1.90, $2.25, $2.45, Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, a lot of ladies' Shawls and Sacques at cost, Winceys, 7 cents, Grey Cotton, 6 cents, Prints, 6 cents, President, Beaver and Nap Cloths at cost, Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, at 10 p c. discount, Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Linders and Drawers, Scarfs, laced and knit Shirts, white Shirts, &c., a lot of Men's colored Shirts at 60 cents.
Our customers and the public generally can depend on getting Real Bargains in every department. Wholesale & Retail.
JOHN McPHEE & CO.
Jan. 17, 1883.

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.
A Lot of Men's Ulsters, $5.50.
A Lot of Men's Pants, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Sacques, $1.00, $1.75 and $2.25.
A Lot of Ladies' Skirts, 50 cents.
A Lot of Cheap Tweeds, 40, 50 and 60 cents up, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
A Lot of Winceys, Wool Goods and Dress Goods.
A Lot Men's Wool Underclothing, very low.
A Lot of Men's Shirts, job lots.
A Lot of Horse Rugs and Carriage Wraps at very low prices.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1882.

LUMBER!
—ON—
PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,
(M. P. Hogan's Old Stand).

100,000	feet	Seasoned Pine, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, &c., &c.,
100,000	do	Hemlock Boards,
100,000	do	Spruce do.,
100,000	do	Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
300,000		Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000		Spruce do.,
20,000		Brick,
10,000		Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dressed Flooring, Scantling, Fencing, Cedar Posts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other kinds of Lumber suitable for Building purposes.
All the above to be sold cheap for cash.
POOLE & LEWIS.
Office—Peake's Wharf, No. 3. 3m—apl

Farm for Sale,
CONTAINING 59 acres, nearly all clear and in a good state of cultivation, situate on the Covehead Road, on Lot 34, about nine miles from Charlottetown, and 2½ miles north of York Station. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, Barn and other out Buildings, a large Orchard, well planted with fruit and shade trees. The farm is well supplied with Hard Wood and Fence Rails, a good well of Water within a few yards of the house, and a spring on the front and centre of farm. All the Farming Implements may be bought with the farm.
Terms moderate. Apply to
MICHAEL KELLY,
March 28, 1883—3i Charlottetown

DR. BENNET
Will be in Charlottetown
From the 10th to the 25th April, at the
RANKIN HOUSE.
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Get a Copy of the New Music Book for the Piano, the
"MUSICAL FAVORITE,"
(JUST PUBLISHED.)
IT contains a choice new collection of Pianoforte pieces, besides some "charming" Waltzes, by Waldteufel and others. Also, Quadrilles, Gallops, etc., etc., arranged from the recent Operas. The best Piano Book yet. Price only $2.00, at
FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE.
Ch'town, March 28, 1883.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Notice.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 3rd APRIL, inst., until further notice, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave here for Georgetown every evening (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock, returning on arrival there of the *Northern Light* from Pictou.

This Train will only stop at Royalty Junction, Mount Stewart and Cardigan, going and returning.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, April 4, '83.—3i

THE CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me "good-night" and be kissed;
Oh! the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace,
Oh! the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine and love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the pulse of the past.
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh! my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempests of fate blowing wild;
Oh! there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise,
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still beams in their eyes;
Oh! those truants from earth and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones
All radiant, as others have done;
But that life may have just as much shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil;
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door.
I shall miss the good-nights and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street,
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says the school is dismissed,
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me "good-night" and be kissed.

THE OLD BARON;

—OR—

THE CHAMPION OF VIRTUE.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Baron once more summoned all his company together; he told Edmund all that had passed relating to his brother-in-law, his exile, and the pilgrimage of Zadisky; he then related the circumstances of Sir Robert's engagement to Lord Clifford's daughter, his establishment in his uncle's seat, and his own obligations to return in time enough to be present at the marriage.

'But before I go,' said he, 'I will give my daughter to the heir of Lovel, and then I shall have discharged my duty to him, and my promise to Sir Philip Harclay.'

'You have nobly performed them,' said Sir Philip, 'and whenever you depart I shall be your companion.'

'What!' said Edmund, 'am I to be deprived of both my fathers at once? My honored lord, you have given away two houses; where do you intend to reside?'

'No matter,' said the Baron. 'I know I shall be welcome to both.'

'My dear lord,' said Edmund, 'stay here, and be still the master; I shall be proud to be under your command, and to be your servant as well as your son!'

'No, Edmund,' said the Baron, 'that would not now be proper; this is your castle, you are its lord and master, and it is incumbent on you to show yourself worthy of the great things Providence hath done for you.'

'How shall I,' said Edmund, 'acquit myself of so many duties as will be upon me, without the advice and assistance of my two paternal friends? Oh, Sir Philip! will you too leave me? Once you gave me hopes.'

He stopped, greatly affected.

Sir Philip said:

'Tell me truly, Edmund, do you really desire that I should live with you?'

'As truly, sir, as I desire life and happiness!'

'Then, my dear child, I will live and die with you!'

They embraced with tears of affection, and Edmund was all joy and gratitude.

'My good lord,' said Sir Philip, 'you have disposed of two houses, and have none ready to receive you; will you accept of mine? It is much at your service, and its being in the same county with your eldest son, will be an inducement to you to reside there.'

The Baron caught Sir Philip's hand.

'Noble sir, I thank you, and I will embrace your kind offer. I will be your tenant for the present; my castle in Wales shall be put in repair in the meantime; if I do not reside there, it will be an establishment for one of my younger sons. But what will you do with your old soldiers and dependents?'

'My lord, I will never cast them away. I have another house on my estate that has been shut up many years; I will have it repaired and furnished properly for the reception of my old men; I will endow it with a certain sum, to be paid annually, and will appoint a steward to manage their revenue. I will continue it during the lives of the first inhabitants, and after that, I shall leave it to my son here to do as he pleases.'

'Your son,' said Edmund, 'will make it the business of his life to act worthy of such a father.'

'Enough,' said Sir Philip, 'I am satisfied that you will. I propose to reside myself in that apartment which my dear friend your father inhabited; I will tread in his footsteps, and think he sees me acting his part in his son's family. I will be attended by my own servants; and whenever you desire it, I will give you my company; your joys, your griefs, shall be mine; I shall hold your children in my arms, and their prattle shall amuse my old age; and, as my last earthly wish, your hands shall close my eyes.'

'Long, very long,' said Edmund, 'may it be ere I perform so sad a duty.'

'Long and happily may you live together,' said the Baron! 'I will hope to see you sometimes, and to claim a share in your blessings. But let us give no more tears to sorrow, the rest shall be those of joy and transport. The first step we take shall be to marry our Edmund. I will give orders for the celebration, and they shall be the last orders I shall give in this house.'

They then separated, and went to prepare for the approaching solemnity.

Sir Philip and the Baron had a private conference concerning Edmund's assuming the name and title of Lovel.

'I am resolved,' said Sir Philip, 'to go to the king, to acquaint him briefly with Edmund's history. I will request that he may be called up to parliament by a writ, for there is no need of a new patent, he being the true inheritor; in the meantime he shall assume the name, arms and title, and I will answer anyone that shall dispute his right to them.'

Sir Philip then declared his resolution to set out with the Baron at his departure, and to settle all his other affairs before he returned to take up his residence at the castle.

A few days after, the marriage was celebrated, to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The Baron ordered the doors to be thrown open, and the house free for all comers; with every other token of joy and festivity. Edmund appeared full of joy without levity, of mirth without extravagance; he received the congratulations of his friends with ease, freedom, and vivacity. He sent for his foster father and mother, who began to think themselves neglected, as he had been so deeply engaged in affairs of more consequence, that he had not been particularly attentive to them; he made them come into the great hall, and presented them to his lady.

'These,' said he, 'are the good people to whom I, under God, am indebted for my present happiness; they were my first benefactors; I was obliged to them for food and sustenance in my childhood, and this good woman nourished my infancy at her own breast.'

The lady received them graciously, and saluted Margery.

Andrew kneeled down, and, with great humility, begged Edmund's pardon for his treatment of him in his childhood.

'I heartily forgive you,' said he, 'and I will excuse you to yourself; it was natural for you to look upon me as an intruder, that was eating your children's bread; you saved my life, and afterwards you sustained it by your food and raiment; I ought to have maintained myself, and to have contributed to your maintenance. But, besides this, your treatment of me was the first cause of my preferment; it recommended me to the notice of this noble family. Everything that happened to me since, has been a step to my present state of honor and happiness. Never man had so many benefactors as myself; but both they, and myself, have been only instruments in the hands of Providence, to bring about its own purposes; let us praise God for all! I shared your poverty, and you will share my riches; I will give you the cottage where you dwell, and the ground about it; I will also pay you the annual sum of ten pounds for the lives of you both; I will put your children to manual trades, and assist you to provide for them in their own station; and you are to look upon this as paying a debt, and not bestowing a gift; I owe you more than I can ever pay; and, if there be anything further in my power that will contribute to your happiness, you can ask nothing in reason that I will deny you.'

Andrew hid his face.

'I cannot bear it!' said he. 'Oh! what a brute was I, to abuse such a child as this! I shall never forgive myself!'

'You must, indeed, my friend! for I forgive, and thank you.'

Andrew retired back, but Margery came forward; she looked earnestly on Edmund, she then threw her arms about his neck, and wept aloud.

'My precious child! my lovely babe! thank God, I have lived to see this day! I will rejoice in your good fortune and your bounty to us, but I must ask one more favor yet; that I may sometimes come hither and behold that gracious countenance, and thank God that I was honored so far as to give thee food from my own breast, and to bring thee up to be a blessing to me, and to all that know thee!'

Edmund was affected, he returned her embrace; he bade her come to the castle as often as she pleased, and she should always be received as his mother; the bride saluted her, and told her, the oftener she came, the more welcome she would be.

Margery and her husband retired full of blessings and prayers for their happiness; she gave vent to her joy, by relating to the servants and neighbors every circumstance of Edmund's birth, infancy, and childhood. Many a tear was dropped by the auditors, and many a prayer wafted to heaven for his happiness.

Joseph took up the story where she left it; he told the rising dawn of youth and virtue, darting its rays through the clouds of obscurity, and how every stroke of envy and malignity brushed away some part of the darkness that then veiled its lustre. He told the story of the haunted apartment, and all the consequences of it; how he and Father Oswald conveyed the youth from the castle, no more to return till he came as master of it. He closed the tale with praise to Heaven for the happy discovery, that gave such an heir to the house of Lovel; to his dependents, such a lord and master; to mankind, a friend and benefactor.

There was truly a house of joy; not that false kind, in the midst of which there is heaviness, but that of rational creatures, grateful to the Supreme Benefactor, raising their minds, by a due enjoyment of earthly blessings, to a preparation for a more perfect state hereafter.

A few days after this wedding, the Lord Fitz-Owen began to prepare for his journey to the north. He gave to Edmund the plate, linen, and furniture of the castle, the farming stock and utensils; he would have added a sum of money, but Sir Philip stopped his hand.

'We do not forget,' said he, 'that you have other children, we will not suffer you to injure them; give us your blessing, and paternal affection, and we have nothing more to ask; I told you, my lord, that you and I should one day be sincere friends.'

'We must be so,' answered the Baron; 'it is impossible to be long your enemy. We are brothers, and shall be to our lives' end.'

They regulated the young man's household; the Baron gave leave to his servants to choose their master; the elder ones followed him (except Joseph, who desired to live with Edmund, as the chief happiness of his life); most of the younger ones chose the service of the youthful pair.

There was a tender and affectionate parting on all sides.

Edmund besought his beloved William not to leave him.

The Baron said, he must insist on his being at his brother's wedding, as a due attention to him; but after that he should return to the castle for some time.

The Baron and Sir Philip Harclay, with their train, set forward. Sir Philip went to London, and obtained all he desired for his Edmund; from thence he went into York shire, and settled his affairs there, removing his pensioners to his other house, and putting Lord Fitz-Owen in possession of his own. They had a generous contention about the terms; but Sir Philip insisted on the Baron's accepting the use of everything there.

'You hold it in trust for a future grand child,' said he, 'whom I hope to endow with it.'

During Sir Philip's absence, the young Lord Lovel caused the haunted apartment to be repaired and furnished for the reception of his father by adoption.

He placed his friend Joseph over all his men servants, and ordered him to forbear his attendance; but the old man would always stand at the side-board, and least his eyes with the countenance of his own master's son, surrounded with honor and happiness.

John Wyatt waited upon the person of his lord, and enjoyed his favor without abatement.

Mr. William Fitz-Owen accompanied Sir Philip Harclay from the north country, when he returned to take up his residence at the castle of Lovel.

Edmund, in the arms of love and friendship, enjoyed with true relish the blessings that surrounded him, with a heart overflowing with benevolence to his fellow-creatures, and raptures of gratitude to his Creator. His lady and himself were examples of conjugal affection and happiness. Within a year from his marriage she brought him a son and heir, whose birth renewed the joy and congratulations of all his friends. The Baron Fitz-Owen came to the baptism, and partook of his children's blessings. The child was called Arthur, after the name of its grandfather.

The year following was born a second son, who was called Philip Harclay; upon him the noble knight of that name settled his estate in Yorkshire; and, by the king's permission, he took the name and arms of the family.

The third son was called William; he inherited the fortune of his uncle of that name, who adopted him, and he made the castle of Lovel his residence, and died a bachelor.

The fourth son was called Edmund; the fifth Owen; and there was also a daughter called Emma.

When time had worn out the prejudices of Sir Robert Fitz-Owen, the good old Baron of that name, proposed a marriage between his eldest son and heir, and the daughter of Edmund Lord Lovel, which was happily concluded.

The nuptials were honored with the presence of both families; and the old Baron was so elevated with this happy union of his descendants that he cried out:

'Now I am ready to die! I have lived long enough! This is the band of love that unites all my children to me, and to each other.'

He did not long survive this happy event; he died full of years and honors, and his name was never mentioned but with the dearest marks of gratitude, love and veneration.

Many years after Sir Philip Harclay settled at the castle, he received tidings from his friend Zadisky, by one of the two servants who attended him to the Holy Land. From him he learned that his friend had discovered, by private advices, that he had a son living in Palestine, which was the chief motive of his leaving England; that he had met with various adventures in pursuit of him; that at length he found him, converted him to the Christian religion, and then persuaded him to retire from the world into a monastery by the side of Mount Libanus, where he intended to end his days.

That Walter, commonly called Lord Lovel, had entered into the service of the Greek Emperor, John Paleologus, not bearing to undergo a life of solitude and retirement; that he made up a story of his being compelled to leave his native country by his relations for having accidentally killed one of them, and that he was treated with great cruelty and injustice; that he had accepted a post in the emperor's army, and was soon after married to the daughter of one of the chief officers of it.

Zadisky foresaw and lamented the downfall of that empire, and withdrew from the storm he saw approaching. Finally, he bade the messenger tell Sir Philip Harclay and his adopted son, that he should not cease to pray for them, and desired their prayers in return.

Sir Philip desired Lord Lovel to entertain this messenger in his service. That good knight lived to extreme old age, in honor and happiness, and died in the arms of his beloved Edmund, who also performed the last duties to his faithful Joseph.

Father Oswald lived many years in the family as chaplain; he retired from thence at length, and died in his own monastery.

Edmund Lord Lovel lived to old age, in peace, honor, and happiness; and died in the arms of his children.

Sir Philip Harclay caused the papers relating to his son's history to be collected together; the first part of it was written under his own eye in Yorkshire, the subsequent parts by Father Oswald, at the castle of Lovel. All these, when together, furnish a striking lesson to posterity, of the overruling hand of Providence, and the certainty of RETRIBUTION.

THE END.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:
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 forbid.
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 APRIL, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 7th day, 9h. 23.7m., a. m.
First Quarter 14th day, 4h. 37.1m., a. m.
Full Moon 22nd day, 7h. 14.8m., a. m.
Last Quarter 30th day, 2h. 36.8m., a. m.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets	High Water
		h. m.	h. m.	morn	morn	aft'n
1	Sunday	5 44	6 24	1 51	11 31	4 57
2	Monday	42	24	2 31	aft. 57	6 21
3	Tuesday	40	27	3 7	1 46	7 34
4	Wed.	38	28	3 40	3 0	8 33
5	Thur.	36	29	4 13	4 16	9 22
6	Friday	34	30	4 44	5 34	10 7
7	Satur	32	32	5 18	6 55	10 49
8	Sunday	30	33	5 54	8 13	11 32
9	Monday	28	35	6 35	9 31	morn
10	Tuesday	27	36	7 22	10 42	0 15
11	Wed.	25	37	8 15	11 46	1 0
12	Thur.	23	38	9 13	morn	1 49
13	Friday	21	40	10 14	0 40	2 41
14	Satur.	19	41	11 17	1 25	3 44
15	Sunday	17	42	aft. 19	2 2	4 56
16	Monday	16	44	1 21	2 34	6 11
17	Tuesday	14	45	2 22	3 1	7 15
18	Wed.	12	46	3 18	3 27	8 7
19	Thur.	10	48	4 21	3 52	8 47
20	Friday	9	49	5 21	4 15	9 25
21	Satur.	7	50	6 21	4 41	10 0
22	Sunday	5	52	7 24	5 8	10 33
23	Monday	4	53	8 30	5 38	11 6
24	Tuesday	2	54	9 17	6 12	11 41
25	Wed.	0	55	10 12	6 51	aft. 16
26	Thur.	4 59	57	11 3	7 36	0 53
27	Friday	57	58	11 49	8 27	1 35
28	Satur.	55	59	morn	9 23	2 21
29	Sunday	54	7 1	0 39	10 5	3 14
30	Monday	52	2	1 6	11 31	4 23

DR. CONROY

Has Removed his Office and Residence to

MUTCH'S BUILDING,

Lower Great George Street,

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

☞ Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. CHESTER 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' Bank of Halifax Building, Summerside, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at moderate interest.

NEIL McLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON.

Nov. 24, 1882. dec 27

WADDELL & SON,

Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,

HAVE REMOVED TO

WATER STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Bank,

where they are prepared to furnish everything 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. 15, 1882.

DANIEL GILLIS,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

DESIRES to inform the public that he has opened the Shop formerly occupied by the late MICHAEL GREEN,

RICHMOND STREET,

where he is prepared to attend to any work in his line at moderate prices.

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

jan10—3m pd

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing and Smoking

TOBACCO,

No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.

P. E. ISLAND.

Nov. 8, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE

Diamond Grocery

IS NOW OPENED,

in the stand lately occupied by Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle, as the Diamond Bookstore; and, by strict attention to business, and offering a line of

GROCERIES

That Cannot be Surpassed in the City,

we ask the moving community to smile on us.

D. MACEACHERN & CO.,

DIAMOND GROCERY.

Jan. 31, 1883.

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

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITY BUSINESS

on the most favorable terms. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reserved Funds (irrespective of paid up Capital) over $5,000,000.00

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulated Funds (irrespective of paid up Capital) over $12,000,000.

Nine-tenths of the whole profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured.

Profits of previous quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, $1,558,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectus, and every information, may be obtained at the Prince Edward Island Branch, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

GEO. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.

January 3, 1883.

Prince Edward Island FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

KENT STREET.

CALL AT THE OLD STAND.

The subscriber begs to inform his numerous customers, both in town and country, that he is prepared to execute

PLANING, TURNING, Sawing & Jigging,

of every description, from fourteen inches to one-eighth in thickness (with saws from one-and-a-half inch to the forty-eighth of an inch in width.)

Constantly on hand a large supply of materials of every description, for Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, in Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rose and Satin Wood, Bird Eyed and Curled Maple, Birch and other Woods. Every class of

FURNITURE

made and executed in all the several branches of the Cabinet Making and Upholstering Business, in the most substantial manner, and of the latest styles, on as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Provinces.

UNDERTAKING,

in all its branches.

CASKETS & COFFINS

constantly on hand, in

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, and imitation of all woods, all sizes and prices, with

PLATED & JAPAN MOUNTING.

Hearses and horses, both for town and country, cheaper than ever offered to the public before.

All orders punctually attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARK BUTCHER.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1883.

BAND SAWING FOR SCROLLS, &c.

Lorne Restaurant

—AND—

TOBACCO

—AND—

CIGAR STORE,

WATER STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

This is the only first class Oyster and Refreshment Saloon in the Province.

Oysters on the Half Shell a Specialty.

Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars (imported and domestic), Cigarettes, and a full line of Smokers' Goods always on hand.

☞ CALL AND BE CONVINCED. ☜

A. McDONALD,
Proprietor

Dec. 13, 1882—6m

P. A. HUGHES,

CABINET MAKER,

CORNER OF POWNAL AND GRAFTON STREETS,

NEAR THE FISH MARKET,

Charlottetown, - P. E. I.

All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, of the latest styles, cheap and good.

The strictest attention given to the Undertaking department. Charges moderate. 1yr

FURNITURE

Call and Examine Our Stock of

Parlor,
Drawing Room,
Chamber,
AND
Dining Room
FURNITURE.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors.

PICTURE FRAMES,

in Gilt, Walnut and Fancy Moulding.

Window Furniture, Bedding, Mattrasses, &c

GREAT BARGAINS.

JOHN NEWSON.

Nov. 22, 1882.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

Time Table No. 19.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on 29th Nov., 1882.

Trains Outward.

(READ DOWN.)

STATIONS.	MIXED	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Dp 8.15 a. m	Dp 3.30 p. m	Dp 3.00 p. m
Royalty Je	" 8.38 "	Dp 3.53 "	
N. Wiltshire	" 9.20 "	" 4.45 "	
Hunter Riv.	" 9.45 "	" 5.00 "	
Bradalbane	" 10.23 "	" 5.38 "	
County Line	" 10.32 "	" 5.48 "	
Freetown	" 10.47 "	" 6.03 "	
Kensington	" 11.10 "	" 6.35 "	
	Ar 11.45 "		
Summerside	Dp 1.15 p. m	Ar 7.00 "	
Miscouche	" 1.37 "		
Wellington	" 2.05 "		
Port Hill	" 2.48 "		
O'Leary	" 4.05 "		
Bloomfield	" 4.30 "		
Alberton	" 5.10 "		
Tignish	Ar 6.05 "		
Royalty Je			Dp 3.33 p m
York			" 3.40 "
Bedford			" 4.00 "
Mt. Stewart			" 4.45 "
Cardigan			" 6.03 "
Georgetown			Ar 6.30 "
Mt. Stewart			Dp 4.45 p. m
Morell			" 5.27 "
St. Peter's			" 5.57 "
Bear River			" 6.46 "
Souris			Ar 7.20 "

Trains Inward.

(READ UP.)

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Ch'town	Ar 4.15 p.m	Ar 11.15 a.m	Ar 11.30 a.m
Royalty Jun	Dp 3.53 "	Dp10.52 "	
N. Wiltshire	" 3.01 "	" 10.01 "	
Hunter Riv.	" 2.45 "	" 9.46 "	
Bradalbane	" 2.09 "	" 9.08 "	
County Line	" 1.59 "	" 8.58 "	
Freetown	" 1.43 "	" 8.43 "	
Kensington	" 1.20 "	" 8.20 "	
	" 12.45 "	" 7.45 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m		
	Dp10.58 "		
Miscouche	" 10.31 "		
Wellington	" 9.68 "		
Port Hill	" 8.30 "		
O'Leary	" 8.05 "		
Bloomfield	" 7.27 "		
Alberton	" 6.30 "		
Tignish			
Royalty Jun			Dp11.07 "
York			" 1.50 "
Bedford			" 10.30 "
M. Stewart			" 9.55 "
Cardigan			" 8.25 "
Georgetown			" 8.00 "
M. Stewart			Dp 9.55 a.m
Morell			" 9.04 "
St. Peter's			" 8.33 "
Bear River			" 7.45 "
Souris			" 7.00 "

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1882—6i.

BAZAAR.

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.
" MASON, Treasurer.

Mrs. Connolly,	Mrs. J. Longworth,
" Caven,	Miss Hensley,
" D. O'M. Reddin,	" M. Macleod,
" Beaton,	Mrs. C. C. Gardiner,
" M. Blake,	" Bagnall,
" Sullivan,	" J. Peake,
" Hobkirk,	" R. B. Peake,
" L. H. Davies,	" Strickland,
" Geo. Davies,	Miss M. Palmer,
" Geo. Macleod,	" K. Wright,
	Mrs. Hughes.

MRS. MALCOLM MACLEOD,
Secretary.

jan31

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