

Ottawa Correspondence

There is always more or less excitement when a division is taken in the House, and when the question involves a condemnation of the Government policy the interest is much greater; but last Wednesday, when it happened to be the first trial of strength in the new Parliament, the pressure was very high. The manner of taking a division is this:

Mr. Cameron moves that Bill No. 8, to repeal "An Act respecting the Electoral Franchise," be read the second time; Sir John Thompson moves in amendment "that this bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months." The debate has taken place, and all who wish have spoken. Then some cries of "Question" from both sides of the House, and the Speaker seeing that they are ready for a division, gives the order, "Call in the members." Immediately electric bells are set ringing all over the building—in the library, reading room, smoking rooms, restaurant, committee rooms, halls and corridors, as well as in all the principal hotels and in the clubs. The party whips from each side sally forth in search of absentees, and it takes usually fifteen minutes to beat them all up—sometimes longer if they have to get a member out of bed. During this interval the House takes a recess, and then it is that Prior, Jones, Choquette, Bechard and some others exercise their vocal talents. Their songs usually have a chorus in which the members join until the chamber rings with melody. There is usually time for three songs before the whips return from their hunt for stragglers. Then they enter together, with the Sergeant-at-Arms with his sword at his waist, and drawing on his kid gloves, bringing up the rear. This officer, having looked around the House as much as to intimate that he knows very well that the members have been kicking up a row and that they need not try to conceal it, makes a bow to the Speaker, and takes his seat. Mr. Speaker then rises and states the question after the following fashion:

Mr. Cameron moves that the bill, No. 8, to repeal "An Act to amend the Electoral Franchise Act," be now read the second time; to which it has been moved in amendment by Sir John Thompson that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months. The question is on the amendment,—those in favor of the amendment will please to rise.

Meanwhile the Clerk, Dr. Bourinot, has supplied himself with a big division list, having printed on both sides the names of the members in alphabetical order, one side headed "yeas" and the other "nays." Then the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Rouleau, turning to the Government benches on his right, proceeds to call out the name of each member, who rises in token of voting with the yeas, while Dr. Bourinot checks him off on his list. Having completed the counting of the Government side, he turns to the Opposition side on the left, where a considerable number of Conservatives sit (the Government benches not being commodious enough to hold them all) and he counts such members as may rise there to vote with the yeas. When he can find no more the Speaker requests those against the amendment to rise. Dr. Bourinot turns his sheet over for the "nays," and Mr. Rouleau turns around to the Government side again looking for nays, but not finding any, he turns to the left and proceeds to call the name of each Opposition member as he rises until the count is complete. Then Dr. Bourinot tots up the numbers, rises, bows to the Speaker, and makes the announcement in English and French—Yeas, 113; Nays, 84. Immediately great applause breaks out from the winning side. Then when it has subsided, the chief whips call the attention of the Speaker to the fact that Mr. So and So has not voted. Mr. So and So is then called on to explain; it may be that he has paired with a member on the other side, or that, coming in late, he did not hear the question put, which explanations excuse him. Or it may be that like Messrs. Gillies and Hodgins (both new members) the other night, he did not understand the mode of taking the vote. In such case, the Speaker enquires what way he wishes to vote, and his vote is so recorded. Then the Speaker, after he has satisfied himself of the result of the count, declares the amendment carried. It is not permitted for any member to leave his seat during a division, between the time that the Speaker puts the question and declares the result, but it sometimes happens that a member forgets this and makes a move. Then arise deafening shouts of "Order," "Order," so loud and furious that one fancies some member must surely be punching another. Mr. Rouleau is a Frenchman, but his voice is the counterpart of Sergeant Allen's—thoroughly Irish—and comes in jerks, as though fired from a revolver. It is hard to persuade people here that our Mr. Perry is a Frenchman—who insists that he has a rich brogue, but I cannot see it.

On Thursday the House resumed the debate on the prohibition question, when Mr. Mackintosh, one of the members for Ottawa City, moved the following amendment:—That the numerous petitions presented to this and preceding Parliaments, praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law indicate the desire upon the part of a large section of the population that the question should receive serious consideration from the people's representatives.

This House is of opinion that, as such petitions as well as reports made by various committees of Parliament, allege that the social, moral and civil standing of the subject is imperilled by the existence of such trade in intoxicating liquors, immediate steps should be taken to obtain full and reliable information upon all practical and financial details connected with the question. That this House is fully cognizant of the immense loss of revenue which would, for the time being, follow the enactment of Prohibitory measures, not alone to the Dominion Exchequer, but to the various Provinces of the Union, and the possibility of complications between the Provincial and Federal authorities consequent upon such reduction of financial resources.

That this House, whilst desirous of moving in the direction of the amelioration of evils complained of, is of opinion that any legislation should be so safe-guarded as not to too suddenly disturb the revenue of the country or the vested interests claiming pension.

In view of these considerations, the House is of opinion that a select committee should be appointed to report upon all the details involved in the subject, more particularly: 1. The annual loss to the Federal Exchequer. 2. The amount invested in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors; 3. The amount necessary to compensate those now embarked in the manufacture and sale of liquors, should such a policy be deemed expedient; 4. The amount of annual loss to each Provincial Exchequer; 5. The amount of annual loss to each municipality throughout the Dominion; 6. An estimate of the probable amount requisite by taxation in lieu of license fees in each Province and Federal Excise and Customs duties; Together with all information obtainable touching the present cost of maintaining the various institutions for the suppression and punishment of crime throughout the Dominion. Said committee to be composed of Messrs. Coatsworth, Curran, Davies, Ferguson, (Leeds and Grenville), Girouard, Gordon, Hazen, Jamieson, Mills (Annapolis), Mills, (Bothwell), Prefontaine, Ross, (Lisear), Scriver, Taylor, Wallace and Wood, (Westmorland); to report at the earliest possible period. Subsequently Mr. Taylor, chief Government whip, moved in amendment to the amendment: "That this House renews the expression of its opinion, made in preceding Parliaments, as to the expediency of prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, but declares that, in a question of such far-reaching importance, affecting long-established social and trade interests, involving the loss of many millions of necessary revenue and the consequent imposition of new and heavy taxation, it is essential to the effectual working and permanent maintenance of such an enactment that the electorate of Canada should first pronounce a definite opinion upon the subject at the polls." Hon. David Mills followed, declaring that it was neither in the public interest, in the interest of prohibition, nor in the interest of the temperance habits of the community, which we all desire to sustain and encourage, that either the amendment to the amendment, or the amendment, or the motion itself should be carried. Mr. Davies also spoke. He said that he could not ignore the agitation which has been going on for the past 8 or 10 years in this Dominion, and the expression which has been given to that agitation in the vast number of petitions which had been laid before the House. The House was called upon as a practical body of legislators to discuss, not so much the question of prohibition, or prohibition in the abstract, but the proposition, whether or not the time had arrived for giving effect to that principle in Canada. It was admitted on all sides, that unless public opinion was strong and its weight preponderating in favor of prohibition, the passage of such a law would not advance the cause but throw it back. Mr. Davies then instanced the Scott Act, as a case in point. The first question to be answered was—had the time arrived for such legislation, and in determining this question it must be ascertained whether the majority of the electors were in favor of prohibition. The mere passage of the resolution or of a prohibitory law would not advance the cause a single step, but rather retard it. If a prohibitory law were passed, and it proved a failure, it would throw back the temperance cause half a century. Mr. Davies then quoted from a speech by Sir Leonard Tilley in the House some years ago, wherein that gentleman gave the history of the prohibitory legislation in New Brunswick in 1855, and of its disastrous results. The following are the extracts Mr. Davies read, and which he said should have great weight with the House, being the opinion of a man of Sir Leonard's age and experience, a life-long temperance reformer who had assisted in passing the prohibitory law through the New Brunswick legislature: "Never, since I have entered public life, have I voted, nor do I intend to vote, against the principle of prohibition. As early as 1855 I introduced into the legislature of my own province one of the most stringent prohibitory bills that was ever proposed in any legislature or parliament in the world. Previous to the introduction of that bill we had, as we thought, educated the people of New Brunswick to the point that such a law, if enacted, would be supported and sustained by the people. Reference was made by the hon. mover of this resolution to the number of petitions presented to the House of Commons in 1877; and, if my memory serves me, in the Province of New Brunswick, as far back as 1855, we had more signatures to petitions presented to the legislature of that province in favor of prohibition than were signed to the petitions presented to this House from the whole Dominion in 1877. They were brought into the House in the size of rolls of carpet by the hon. members who presented them. We thought that we had educated the people of that province up to such a point that if a prohibitory law passed it would be enforced. We had three-fourths of the people of that province signing petitions in favor of prohibition. That law was passed by the Lower House by something like two-thirds majority, and it passed the Upper House by nearly the same majority; and it passed because of the strong arguments and facts presented and because of the statistics we had collected as to the effect of the traffic in New Brunswick from 1852 to 1855, and which were so convincing that men who differed from us in opinion gave us their support and enabled us to carry the measure by the majority stated. For six weeks that law was enforced. "Under the circumstances, and believing as I do now, that if public sentiment is not sufficiently educated to sustain a prohibitory law, the passage would do harm instead of good, instead of abandoning anything by accepting the original resolution, even as amended, I hold that if this motion were carried the cause of prohibition will have made a great step in advance. I can understand the delicacy of an hon. gentleman voting against the last amendment as a temperance man and a prohibitionist, because, as such, he would seem inconsistent, and I noticed cheers when my name was called as voting against the immediate adoption of prohibition; but I did so because I believe it is in the interest of temperance that we should not enact a law that will not be enforced. I speak with the experience I had thirty years ago, and have had ever since 1856. When the convention was held in Montreal, I was written to by one of the leading friends of temperance, asking my opinion. I was unable to be present, but I wrote a letter in reply, which letter Mr. Ross read at a convention held in Ottawa. What was the opinion I then expressed? I stated that if they decided to submit the proposal to the popular vote they should not suggest less than a three-fifths vote, because, if carried by a bare majority and without public sentiment behind it, the law would fail, and the cause of temperance would be damaged instead of benefited. That has been my conviction since 1855."

W. C. D.

The First District of Queen's.

The inference to be drawn from the cackle of the Patriot and its correspondents is that they fear the defeat of the city nominee of the Government. Certainly, all who are in favor of having a resilient representative; all who resent the dictation of outside influences; all who feel that a wrong would have been done the district by the outrageous trick of withholding Mr. Sutherland's resignation, but for the accident which caused a change of Government; all who agree with the Bradbane Platform;—all ought to vote for Dr. McNeill. If all vote according to their convictions upon these points, we may be sure that Dr. MacNeill will be elected to-morrow.

Organization of the Trotting Register Association.

SIXTEEN of the thirty directors of the new Trotting Horse Register Association met in Chicago on the 18th of May to make a permanent organization and to appoint a Registrar and other officers. There were many applications for the position of Registrar. Eighty per cent of them were made by editors of horse papers. The salary will be probably \$5000. The officers elected were: William R. Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass., President; F. S. Waters, of Wisconsin, Vice-President; F. S. Gorton, of Illinois, Treasurer; and John H. Steiner, (Secretary of the American Trotting Association) Registrar and Secretary. An executive committee of seven was also appointed. It was decided to incorporate the following in the by-laws: "That any paper, otherwise eligible, may be admitted for registry as standard when it has made a record in accordance with the rules of the association, of 2.25 or better." Many of the directors were in favor of placing the limit at 2.30, as it is for trotters. The strongest advocate for the 2.25 limit was Mr. Broadhead, the manager of Woodburn Farm, Ky., whose views were carried. Mr. Broadhead is a member of the Board of Censors. In all disputed matters with the Registrar, the Board will have absolute authority, deciding whether in such cases a pedigree shall be entered or rejected. Under the new rule admitting papers to the standard by a performance of 2.25 or better, Ray Wilkes, 2.03 1/2 "the fastest stallion on earth," will become standard to which his breeding did not admit him as it was not clearly proved that this dam was by Blue Bell. The directors of the Charlottetown Driving Park in offering purses shall not overlook the pacer. As the democratic tendency of the age has admitted him to the society of his more aristocratic brother of the trotting gait, it is well to give him a cordial welcome to the "chained circle."

Personal.

Mr. G. F. Risteen and wife, of Vancouver, B. C., are here on a visit. Mrs Risteen (formerly Miss Jean Fraser) has hosts of friends in Charlottetown. Secretary Blaine will be taken to Bar Harbor early next week. He is physically well, the gout has disappeared, and indigestion does not now trouble him. The decree of divorce obtained by Captain O'Shea from his wife, Mrs Kitty O'Shea, on account of alleged adultery with Mr Parnell, has been made absolute. The arrivals at the Osborne yesterday and to-day included O Thibidian, Moncton; C W Dutches, Vernon River; Robert McLeod, Burro; S C Thompson, Oakfield, N S; H D McEwen, Lot 40; H F Coombs, Alberton; George H Porter, Halifax.

Amongst the arrivals at the Hotel Davies yesterday were E T Grady, St John; G A Brown, do; C T Varney, Boston; James S Smith, do; S Lorie, Toronto; and W T Bennet, Halifax.

WANTS HER SON ARRESTED.—A colored woman named Brown, wife of the late "Buckley" Brown, the famous tourist, called at the office of the Stipendiary Magistrate's clerk this forenoon, and asked that the police be given orders to arrest her son George and hold him until she takes proceedings against him. Mrs Brown says that George, who, by the way, was only released from jail a few days ago, made use of an expression, which it would not do to print, at the breakfast table this morning, rounding it off with a threat to "burn down the house." The clerk promised to move in the matter, and Mrs. Brown left apparently satisfied.

Do not believe that we don't keep ready made clothing. We keep the finest goods made in Canada, comprising children's, boys', youths', and men's, and have them marked at the lowest possible prices.—James Paton & Co. may 28th

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature, at the suit of Henry Arthur Holl against George Crabb, I have taken and seized as the property of the said George Crabb all his right, title and interest in and to the following property, viz: all that tract, piece and parcel of land situated in Summerside aforesaid, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the north by Milk Street, on the south by a lot the property of Neil Sinclair, on the east by a lot the property of J. E. Wyatt, and on the west by Granville Street, and having a width on last mentioned street of ninety and one-quarter feet, and on Milk Street a like distance, being the Lot, House and Premises now in the occupation of the said defendant, together with all buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. And I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on TUESDAY, the Ninth day of June, A. D. 1891, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Summerside, in the said County, set up and sell by Public Auction all the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ, being nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, and thirty-five cents, together with interest on \$500 from the 25th November, A. D. 1890, till paid at 8 per cent, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses. WILLIAM G. STRONG, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Prince County, November 27th, 1890. MALCOLM McLEOD, Plaintiff's Attorney. may 28—2aw (thu sat) 4

FOR SALE. 1,000 dozen Bar Glasses, in the latest styles. 50,000 Cigars of the leading brands. 60 bris. Patterson & Hibbert's Ale, in quarts and pints. 25 barrels of the Celebrated "Wilmot Spa" Royal Belfast Ginger Ale. 5 barrels Lemonade. 5 cases Mineral Water. 25 barrels Guinness' Porter. WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH. CONNOLLY BROS. m y28 - 2x eod

GAY'S PLANTS. DAISIES in bloom, pure white and pink; Pansies in bloom (most every color), 3c to 5c each. 25c to 45c per dozen. Plants to bloom soon, in blossom, and Carnations (double), Indian and China Pinks, Sweet William, Sweet Rocket, Everlasting Sweet Pea and Forget-me-nots, 3c to 5c each, 30c to 40c per dozen. The above are hardy wintered-over perennials. SEEDLING FLOWER PLANTS (transplanted and well-rooted), at 12c per dozen. Balsam, Zinnia, Pansy, Daisy, Portulaca, African Marigold, Fox Marigold, Morning Glory, Phlox, Everlasting Candytuft, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Sweet Pea, Stocks, Verbenas, etc., Lobelia and Golden Feather (for edging), 40c per 100; Canary Creeper, 2c per dozen; double Dahlia Roots, 4c to 6c each. VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Early Transplanted Cabbage from 40c to 60c; Cauliflower, 50c; Celery, 40c; Cabbage from seed, 10c per 100; Cauliflower, do, 25c; Tomato (transplanted), 12c per dozen, from seed 6c; Squash, Pumpkin, Cucumber and Melon, 10c per 100. The above for sale at our Business Stand in the Charlottetown Market as well as at home. See sign on North Side of Market House. Orders sent by mail, boat or rail as directed. Please send cash with order. Stamps taken. Address: J. J. GAY & SON, may 28 - 1aw wy Pownal.

Household Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. I AM instructed by Miss Dawson to sell at Auction, at her late residence, Grafton Street West, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock, a.m.:— Her Furniture, consisting of one Mahogany Drawing Room Set, one Walnut do., Walnut and Marble Bedroom Set, Mahogany Sideboard, Centre Tables, Sofa, Hair Cloth Easy Chairs, Wardrobe, Cheffoniers, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Brussels Carpets, etc., China Tea Sets, Cut Glassware, Silver Spoons, Knives, Forks and a lot of Silverware, Desert Set (China), Pictures, Steel Engravings, Curtains, etc.; Kitchen Stove and Kitchen Utensils. Terms Cash. CHAS. I. MORRISON, may 26 Auctioneer.

FIRE Insurance Association OF LONDON, G. B. CAPITAL, - - \$4,000,000. THE above Fire Insurance Company has re-opened in Charlottetown. FRED. W. HYNDMAN, may 27—2i Agent.

NOTICE. MONTREAL Marine Underwriters' Association, (In connection with the Montreal Board of Trade) THE undersigned has been appointed Agent of the above Association for P. E. Island. FRED. W. HYNDMAN, may 27— 2i

Halifax and P. E. Island. Do not believe that we don't keep ready made clothing. We keep the finest goods made in Canada, comprising children's, boys', youths', and men's, and have them marked at the lowest possible prices.—James Paton & Co. may 28th

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BLACK GOODS. we offer you in our Special Departments as many that a personal visit is all that is necessary to convince you of them.

Beauty of Texture, Finish, Color, Width, Weight, Price. Every Requisite of Family Mourning in large variety.

BEER BROS. Painters' Supplies, Mill Supplies, Carpenters' Supplies, Farmers' Supplies, EVERYTHING IN THESE LINES.

CARRIAGE GOODS! The Best Goods. The Lowest Price for Good Goods that the market affords. Goods bought right and sold low. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Wholesale and Retail. NORTON & FENNEL, Charlottetown, May 28, 1891—2aw and wy City Hardware Store

Extensive Sale of CARRIAGES BY AUCTION. I WILL SELL BY AUCTION, in front of my Sales Room, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May, instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:— One Car of SUPERIOR CARRIAGES, comprising 42 Rigs, in Phantoms, Buggies, Open Wagons and Road Carts. The above Carriages just received from one of the leading manufacturers in the Dominion. No old stock. Every Carriage offered will be sold without reserve. No putting. Terms—Three and Six Months. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer. may 21

1891--MUSIC--1891. Look! Look Here! Only \$60--ORGAN--Only \$60! WE will send any part of Canada one of our superior CABINET ORGANs, solid walnut case, containing two full sets of good powerful reeds. Organ has 8 stops and all the latest improvements. We give also, to purchasers of this Organ a good PIANO STOOL, worth \$5.00, and a good INSTRUCTION BOOK, \$2.00, in full receipt of \$60 cash. Remember, this Organ is no toy affair, but a PARLOR ORGAN, suitable for any Banker. We warrant to give perfect satisfaction, will refund you your money. Instrument warranted for six years. Make P. O., or Bank Draft payable to A. E. JONES & CO., Musical Instrument Dealers, 88 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. may 20

Eligibly Situated Building Lots FOR SALE. THE subscriber having purchased the Building Estate, situate at the head of Upper Prince Street, offers the same for sale by Building Lots. This property, owing to its high elevation of the land and the view which it commands of the city, is unsurpassed for building purposes. Lots disposed of at reasonable rates. Plan of property can be seen and full information as to terms of sale obtained, at the office of R. Reddin, Solicitor. WILLIAM McGRATH, Charlottetown. may 6—1m eod

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY, situate at Malpene Road, opposite the Charlottetown Woolen Mills, known as Higgs' Press. Two Buildings, one 85x32 feet, the other 56x32 feet, very suitable for warehouse or for pressing hay. Apply at LONG BROS' TANNERY, Easton Street. may 19—1m eod

Dividend Notice. MERCHANT'S BANK OF P. E. ISLAND, Charlottetown, May 18, 1891. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Half-Yearly Dividend, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of this Bank, has been this day declared payable on and after June 1st, prox. By order of the Board. W. M. McLEAN, Cashier. may 19—6i eod w 1i

2,000 Butter Tubs. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, May 22, 1891—2aw pat gnd