

THE DAILY EXAMINER. JUNE 9, 1892.

Discounts in the Land Office.

For manifest reasons the Government organ wishes to say as little as possible about the shortage in the Land Office, the mortgage vote, and the King's County gerrymander. The two last-named strokes of grit policy, together with that constitutional monstrosity, the two-third clause, are now in the hands of Lord Stanley, who can be depended on to deal with them according to the constitution. But the shortage in the Land Office is a matter for which the people of the Province will have to find a remedy. The Government may try to bluff inquiry and cover up wrong doing. But wait awhile. The bulk of the people believe in square dealing, and will find out, sooner or later, whether the deficit is caused by the default of anybody, or whether it has been given away by Mr. Premier Peters, like a great part of the \$9,552.00 (already admitted), for political purposes.

The shortage is not the only feature of the Land Office management requiring examination. We have already charged that many of the deductions and allowances made during the year 1891 by Premier Peters, are dishonest, corrupt and scandalous, and we have supported the charges by citing a few cases showing the shamefully unequal way in which parties have been treated in the settlement of their accounts. Evidently the rascality involved in some of these transactions is too great for even the Patriot to defend, for it has not yet said one word in regard to these deductions. We regret that we cannot find space for the full statement—submitted to the House—of accounts closed last year. From that statement it appears that ninety-seven persons paid off their accounts in the year, amounting to \$6,817.06, and received no discount whatever, while ninety-seven others persons paid \$8,182.78, and were allowed \$3,144.78 in discounts! Why should hard-working farmers, like Messrs. John Moynagh and Alexander McNabb, of Lot 35, Andrew Clark and Cornelius McIntyre, of Lot 37, and Gorham Cook, of Little York, be compelled to pay their accounts to the last cent, while the Connolly estate is allowed a discount of \$14.28 on an account which was not opened until after the Act authorizing the 12 per cent. discount had passed the Legislature? In Lot 48 the farms of Messrs. William Pippy and Benjamin Stewart lie side by side. They owed respectively \$103.37 and \$105.69. Mr. Stewart is allowed a discount of \$38.95, while Mr. Pippy only gets a reduction of \$15.19. On the accounts of Messrs. Duncan McLean and Neil McNevin of Lot 65, \$634 were paid last year, and a discount given amounting to \$86, at the rate of 12 per cent. But in the cases of the five names following immediately after those of Messrs. McLean and McNevin in the official statement the amount paid was \$920, and the discount \$378.12, or at the rate of 29 per cent! These last named persons do not belong to Lot 65. Six men from Lot 65 whose names follow each other consecutively in the list paid \$1067.79, and received all told \$12.62 discount, a little over 1 per cent! Is it because an election took place in the First District of Queen's at the time of the passing of the Peter's Act that so many plums in the shape of reductions have gone to that part of the country? One man in the First District who changed his political coat in that election gets a reduction of \$73.19, or a discount of nearly 30 per cent! Mr. John McQuarrie of Lot 29 pays a debt of \$54.13 with \$25. Mr. Peters makes him a present of \$29.13. The rate of reduction is 54 per cent. Mr. Malcolm Bell pays an account of \$158.41 with \$95.41. He is presented with \$63. The rate of discount is 40 per cent. Is it because they are Tories that Messrs. Isaac Myers, Abraham Myers, Edward McVittie and George Trowsdale are allowed \$27.88 on payments amounting in all to \$244.07? Perhaps so, and it may also be that Messrs. Peters and Warburton regard a number of other farmers of Lot 29 safe to vote Grit under any circumstances, and, therefore, reserved their special favors for Messrs. McQuarrie, Bell, Rogerson and others.

Up to the time the present Government came into power, about six thousand people had paid their accounts in full at the Land Office, including principal and interest. It is undeniable that a very large proportion of these purchasers mortgaged their farms in order to fulfil their obligations to the Government. In addition to paying interest on their loans, they will be taxed heavily one of these days to make up the loss entailed on the country by Mr. Peters' corrupt squandering of the assets of the Province. Reductions of any kind are unjust to the poor men whose land is paid for. But the unequal reductions made by the present Government reflect not only a rank injustice on the whole community, but constitutes what cannot be regarded as anything less than a public robbery.

Notes and Comments.

The Toronto Globe says: "We in Canada have equal constitutions, or are supposed to have them, and there is no good reason why the one-man-one-vote principle should not be enforced." No. Except when a grit government desires to hold power by the votes of a minority of the people.

There was committed to the earth today the mortal part of one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens—Mrs. Owen. Mrs. Owen came to Charlottetown upwards of seventy years ago. Her husband, the Hon. Thomas Owen, was for many years Postmaster General of Charlottetown; and he was at different times succeeded in this responsible office by two of her sons, the Hon. Thomas Owen and the Hon. L. C. Owen. She leaves behind her no less than a hundred and one living descendants, including the Hon. L. C. Owen, the wife of the Hon. David Laird, the wife of A. A. Macdonald (Senator), the wife of D. H. McGowan, Esq., P. E. Island; R. L. Way, Charles Owen, Esq., Collector of Customs at Georgetown, Wallace Owen, Esq., of the Civil Service of Canada, and George Owen, Esq. (her grandson) recently High Sheriff of King's County.

This is Mr. Gladstone's opinion of a proposal, during the Reform bill controversy in 1867, to give a second vote to those who paid taxes to the amount of twenty shillings a year:

"To the dual vote I record an implacable hostility. This dual vote is, in the first place, a gigantic engine of fraud. It is a proclamation of a war of classes. The British constitution rests and has rested from time immemorial on the mutual good will, respect and good feeling of the people, upon the equality which they enjoy before the eye of the law. But when you place in the hands of the rich man, under the notion of fortifying his position, this weapon to use against his poorer countrymen, on that day you sow oppression."

Yet our Liberal Party—save the mark—has given another vote to every rich man who holds a mortgage! They have sown oppression. But the Lieutenant-Governor has prevented its taking root for some time to come.

Royal Arch Masons.

THE GRAND CHAPTER GATHERS IN ANNUAL SESSION AT AMHERST.

The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nova Scotia was held at Amherst on Tuesday. On the opening of the proceedings eight subordinate lodges were found to be represented, including outlying districts, such as P. E. I. and Yarmouth, the former sending six representatives. After preliminary, the address of the most excellent grand high priest was read and well received. The address was full and exhaustive in every detail. The reports of the visitations of the subordinate chapters were very interesting, especially could be said of the one from St. John's, Nfld. Reports from six chapters in addition to those personally represented were read, the work of those officers appointed to visit the various chapters being highly commended. The report of the committee of general purposes and also that of the treasurer were very satisfactory, the latter showing a balance on hand of nearly \$200. The grand secretary's report showed that all the chapters, twelve in all, in the jurisdiction had forwarded to him their returns and dues in full, each chapter being reported in a healthy and vigorous condition. The grand officers were installed by the retiring grand high priest, Wm. Crowe, assisted by T. A. Cosman, as follows: W. B. Alley, of Truro, M. E. G. P.; S. W. Grabbe, of P. E. I., R. E. G. K.; M. G. Marshall, Liverpool, R. E. G.; Rev. H. D. DeLisle, R. E. G., chaplain; Dr. Darrach, R. E. G. H.; A. B. Crosby, R. E. G. P. S.; Robin McLeod, R. E. G. R. A. C.; A. McLeod, R. E. G., 3rd val; C. A. Tanner, R. E. G., 2nd val; M. J. Saville, R. E. G., 1st val; H. W. Yall and G. I. Carter, grand stewards; J. Ross, grand organist; W. Williams, grand pursuivant; J. J. McKiel, grand tyler.

Personal.

A poem from the pen of Mr. W. J. Stair finds a place in this week's number of Texas Sitings.

Rev. W. Crawford-Frost and Mrs. Crawford-Frost, of New Glasgow, N. S., are visiting Charlottetown.

Rev. J. K. Fraser and Miss Fraser, of Alberton, were registered at the Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, on Tuesday.

James Clow, M. P. P., Murray Harbor North, is registered at the Queen Hotel.

Mr. S. S. Peterson, of Murray Harbor, is visiting Charlottetown.

Mr. Hackett, Inspector of Fisheries, has gone to Shediac to inspect the oyster beds there. The oyster experts from England are expected on the Island in a few days.

Mr. Donald Nicholson has bought out the interest of the heirs of the late Captain Hickey, in the tobacco manufacturing establishment of Hickey & Nicholson, and will continue the business under the old firm name. We wish him success.

Mr. A. B. Maggs, son of Rev. Mr. Maggs, of this town, passed a good examination at the University of New Brunswick, which closed last week. He stands first in mathematics and also secured the alumni gold medal in competition with the whole university. The past was Mr. Maggs' second year at that institution.—Farmer.

On the 20th of this month, Queen Victoria will have reigned fifty-five years. Two former occupants of the throne exceeded this—Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years, and George III., who reigned nearly sixty years. At the present day Queen Victoria is the oldest sovereign save the King of Denmark, who is about a year older than Her Majesty. The Queen has now been a widow for over thirty years.

A New Loan.

TAKING advantage of a time at which money is plentiful in London, the Government of Canada have placed upon the market a loan of £2,250,000 stg. to pay off the floating debt incurred by reason of withdrawals from the Dominion Savings Bank occasioned by the lowering of the rate of interest to 3 1/2 per cent. and to meet a number of old debentures which are maturing. Advices from London state that the new loan has been well received. It is stated that the government has no further obligations which cannot be provided for out of the consolidated revenues, and that the charges on capital expenditure will be materially diminished in a few years, owing to the early completion of the deepening of the canals.

Notes and Comments.

The Toronto Globe says: "We in Canada have equal constitutions, or are supposed to have them, and there is no good reason why the one-man-one-vote principle should not be enforced." No. Except when a grit government desires to hold power by the votes of a minority of the people.

There was committed to the earth today the mortal part of one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens—Mrs. Owen. Mrs. Owen came to Charlottetown upwards of seventy years ago. Her husband, the Hon. Thomas Owen, was for many years Postmaster General of Charlottetown; and he was at different times succeeded in this responsible office by two of her sons, the Hon. Thomas Owen and the Hon. L. C. Owen. She leaves behind her no less than a hundred and one living descendants, including the Hon. L. C. Owen, the wife of the Hon. David Laird, the wife of A. A. Macdonald (Senator), the wife of D. H. McGowan, Esq., P. E. Island; R. L. Way, Charles Owen, Esq., Collector of Customs at Georgetown, Wallace Owen, Esq., of the Civil Service of Canada, and George Owen, Esq. (her grandson) recently High Sheriff of King's County.

This is Mr. Gladstone's opinion of a proposal, during the Reform bill controversy in 1867, to give a second vote to those who paid taxes to the amount of twenty shillings a year:

"To the dual vote I record an implacable hostility. This dual vote is, in the first place, a gigantic engine of fraud. It is a proclamation of a war of classes. The British constitution rests and has rested from time immemorial on the mutual good will, respect and good feeling of the people, upon the equality which they enjoy before the eye of the law. But when you place in the hands of the rich man, under the notion of fortifying his position, this weapon to use against his poorer countrymen, on that day you sow oppression."

Yet our Liberal Party—save the mark—has given another vote to every rich man who holds a mortgage! They have sown oppression. But the Lieutenant-Governor has prevented its taking root for some time to come.

Royal Arch Masons.

THE GRAND CHAPTER GATHERS IN ANNUAL SESSION AT AMHERST.

The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nova Scotia was held at Amherst on Tuesday. On the opening of the proceedings eight subordinate lodges were found to be represented, including outlying districts, such as P. E. I. and Yarmouth, the former sending six representatives. After preliminary, the address of the most excellent grand high priest was read and well received. The address was full and exhaustive in every detail. The reports of the visitations of the subordinate chapters were very interesting, especially could be said of the one from St. John's, Nfld. Reports from six chapters in addition to those personally represented were read, the work of those officers appointed to visit the various chapters being highly commended. The report of the committee of general purposes and also that of the treasurer were very satisfactory, the latter showing a balance on hand of nearly \$200. The grand secretary's report showed that all the chapters, twelve in all, in the jurisdiction had forwarded to him their returns and dues in full, each chapter being reported in a healthy and vigorous condition. The grand officers were installed by the retiring grand high priest, Wm. Crowe, assisted by T. A. Cosman, as follows: W. B. Alley, of Truro, M. E. G. P.; S. W. Grabbe, of P. E. I., R. E. G. K.; M. G. Marshall, Liverpool, R. E. G.; Rev. H. D. DeLisle, R. E. G., chaplain; Dr. Darrach, R. E. G. H.; A. B. Crosby, R. E. G. P. S.; Robin McLeod, R. E. G. R. A. C.; A. McLeod, R. E. G., 3rd val; C. A. Tanner, R. E. G., 2nd val; M. J. Saville, R. E. G., 1st val; H. W. Yall and G. I. Carter, grand stewards; J. Ross, grand organist; W. Williams, grand pursuivant; J. J. McKiel, grand tyler.

Personal.

A poem from the pen of Mr. W. J. Stair finds a place in this week's number of Texas Sitings.

Rev. W. Crawford-Frost and Mrs. Crawford-Frost, of New Glasgow, N. S., are visiting Charlottetown.

Rev. J. K. Fraser and Miss Fraser, of Alberton, were registered at the Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, on Tuesday.

James Clow, M. P. P., Murray Harbor North, is registered at the Queen Hotel.

Mr. S. S. Peterson, of Murray Harbor, is visiting Charlottetown.

Mr. Hackett, Inspector of Fisheries, has gone to Shediac to inspect the oyster beds there. The oyster experts from England are expected on the Island in a few days.

Mr. Donald Nicholson has bought out the interest of the heirs of the late Captain Hickey, in the tobacco manufacturing establishment of Hickey & Nicholson, and will continue the business under the old firm name. We wish him success.

Mr. A. B. Maggs, son of Rev. Mr. Maggs, of this town, passed a good examination at the University of New Brunswick, which closed last week. He stands first in mathematics and also secured the alumni gold medal in competition with the whole university. The past was Mr. Maggs' second year at that institution.—Farmer.

On the 20th of this month, Queen Victoria will have reigned fifty-five years. Two former occupants of the throne exceeded this—Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years, and George III., who reigned nearly sixty years. At the present day Queen Victoria is the oldest sovereign save the King of Denmark, who is about a year older than Her Majesty. The Queen has now been a widow for over thirty years.

OTTAWA LETTER Some Interesting Items.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)

I observe that THE EXAMINER has published the "good joke" about Speaker White sending to the Rideau Club for a couple of packs of cards, and the messenger by mistake going to Rideau Hall and delivering the message to the Governor-General, who, seeing the joke, immediately sealed up two packs and sent them to the Speaker with his compliments. It is a pity to spoil a good thing, but there is not a word of truth in the story from beginning to end. The "good joke" was "faked" by the "Ottawa Liar," or someone else with a lively imagination.

Neither is there any truth in the very circumstantial report, published in some of the papers, of the dismissal of a clerk in the Marine Department, for having made a false entry of the time of his arrival in the office—the Minister telling him he was a liar, and that he had no use for liars and to "get up and get," &c.

Every now and then a rumor circulates that Mr. I beg his pardon—Sir John Caldwell Abbott is to retire from the Premiership within a short while and Sir John Thompson will take his place. If we are to judge from signs, I do not think such a change immediately probable. First of all—the lease of the Gilmour House, which the Premier had for the winter, has expired, and Lady Abbott, who has recently arrived at the capital, is looking for another house, which means that they intend taking up their residence in Ottawa. And if they do not find a suitable house, it is said that they purpose building. Another reason is that if Sir John Thompson accepts the appointment of British Arbitrator in the Behring Sea matter, which would necessitate his absence from Canada for some time, it is not probable that any change will take place till after the arbitration is over, which is long enough ahead to make prophecies risky. For the summer, however, the Premier's family will live at Ste. Anne, their usual summer residence.

When the House met on Monday the Secretary of State, Mr. J. C. Patterson, took the opportunity of letting Mr. Lister know what he thought of the latter's conduct in charging him, during his absence a few days before, with having sent by the Government into North Perth to handle boodle. These were Mr. Lister's words:

"Notwithstanding the fact that you sent your Secretary of State up there to handle the boodle, we carried the constituency of North Perth. We know when the Secretary of State goes where he goes, and he did not go there this time without the necessary influence, but in spite of all that influence we carried North Perth," &c.

Mr. Patterson gave a distinct and emphatic denial to Lister's charges. He said:

"Never in my life have I taken money for election purposes or for any other purpose of any kind into any constituency in Ontario. I did not take one dollar into North Perth. I was never entrusted with any subscription raised in the Senate Chamber or elsewhere to be sent to that constituency."

Then arose Lister and took back everything he had said about Mr. Patterson—he never meant to say anything against that gentleman—all he intended to say was that money had been spent freely in the North Perth and other elections by the Conservative party, but his charges were vague and general. When Mr. Patterson was absent from the House, Lister was very courageous—the Secretary of State he openly charged as being the handler and distributor of the boodle, but when Mr. Patterson faced him he took everything back.

How characteristic of the grits! In the same way was Somerville glad to repudiate the charges he made against Col. Deason. He was not man enough to withdraw them, but he sneaked out of them—he never meant them to apply personally to Col. Deason, etc.

In the same way with the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron. The grits were too cowardly to put on paper what they uttered in their speeches; and when the Government took their words, as reported in Hansard, in which they charged Caron with heaps of things which did not appear in the list laid before the House, and amended the indictment by incorporating their spoken charges with their written charges, Edgar declares he is unable to prove them, and Cartwright announces that the grits will ignore the commission and not appear before it at all.

In reply to Mr. Lister, Mr. Patterson said that his own election in West Huron and the elections of a number of other Ontario Conservatives were now in the courts, and if such a terrible condition of bribery and corruption existed as Lister had portrayed, he would have an opportunity of proving it before the judges.

Then Mr. Guillet, M. P., for West Northumberland got up and went for Lister lively for a few minutes. Lister had referred to the corruption in Guillet's constituency. Guillet denied that the Conservatives had used corruption, the best proof of which was that the Grits had not contested the election. But the Grits had used the grossest corruption. A gang of pensioners had been organized by the notorious Preston, the Secretary of the Grit Association, and had gone through the riding on election day and had succeeded in getting in a number of votes. But two of them had been caught and were now in gaol awaiting trial.

After Dr. Macdonald, of Huron, had obtained an order for a return of the quantity of coal and kerosene oil imported for consumption from 1st July, 1891, to 1st May, 1892, Mr. Armstrong rose and moved:

"That it is expedient that power be given to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories after the next general election of members of said Assembly to deal with all matters pertaining to education and the use of dual languages in the courts and in the proceedings of the said Assembly; providing, however, that no school law, or regulation, constituted shall be interfered with without the consent of the parties composing such section."

Mr. Armstrong supported his motion in a moderate speech.

Mr. Clarke Wallace moved in amendment:

"That all the words after that in the main motion be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'In the opinion of this House the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories should be empowered

to deal with all matters relating to education in the said territories."

Mr. Doolin (for him) spoke moderately and well. He is very fluent, has a ready command of both languages, but he is a young man who has yet to learn that there are occasions when "silence is golden."

Mr. Doolin said that as the proper education of the children was a matter of faith with Catholics, such resolutions as Mr. Armstrong's or Mr. Wallace's could only be regarded as a notice to Catholics that they were not wanted in the Northwest. He instanced the Province of Quebec to show that the Protestant minority were treated with justice by the great Catholic majority, and he quoted the late Hon. Thomas White and Sir William Dawson to prove that such was the case. He pleaded that the Catholic minority in the Northwest should be treated in regard to education in the same spirit of justice as was meted to the Protestants of Quebec. How could they expect the Catholic people of Quebec to settle in the Northwest if such a resolution was passed.

Mr. Scrier, M. P., (Liberal) for Huntington, P. Q., and one of the noble thirteen, made a notable speech. Mr. Armstrong's motion, so far as it related to the dual language, met his views, but on the question of separate schools he joined issue. He said:

"Allusion has been made by several gentlemen to the position held by the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, in relation to their school system. I am one of that Protestant minority, and I am here to express my concurrence in the statement already made, that the Protestant minority in that Province has been treated since Confederation, with perfect fairness and with full liberality by the Roman Catholic majority. The Protestants of that Province could not live there, were they not accorded the privileges in regard to the education of their children which they now enjoy. Holding the views which the Roman Catholics do conscientiously hold, and they being largely in the majority, if we had a common school system there, and but one school where all religious tenets would be taught, the Protestants would not and could not possibly accept it. This being the case, and it being the fact that we have been treated with perfect fairness and perfect liberality in the Province of Quebec, I do not see how Protestants, taking a proper view of this question, can fail to consent to extend to their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens the same privileges which they enjoy themselves. I cannot give my support to a proposition which would deprive the Roman Catholic population of the Northwest from the enjoyment of the privileges which the Protestants of the Province of Quebec have enjoyed and do enjoy. I believe will continue to enjoy in the future. I cannot consent to give my support to a motion which, at some time or other—if it would not have that immediate effect—would compel the Roman Catholics of the Northwest either to allow their children to grow up in ignorance, or to send them to schools which it would be a violation of their religious convictions to send them to."

Mr. McCarthy was in favor of the people of the Northwest dealing with the school question themselves. He had not referred to separate schools two years ago because he had not seen an appeal from the people of the Northwest. If the people there had been satisfied with the law it would have been unnecessary for him to have brought forward any discussion on the floor of Parliament. Now they had memorialized this House to be allowed to deal with their school system as they thought proper. If the other provinces were deprived of this privilege, they would look upon it as a gross injustice and a gross outrage upon their rights and liberties. All he asked for the people of the Northwest was that they be allowed to do what was right and proper. He did not intend to follow the discussion as to whether there ought or ought not to be separate schools in the Northwest. But as the law now stood every member of the House took the responsibility of saying that there must be separate schools. He had no desire of exciting on this occasion the same feelings which he had aroused on a former occasion; not that he had changed his opinion, but that he did not think it would be to their common interest if they spoke one language and had one set of books and believed in the one theory of government, etc., but he realized that his hon. friends had taken the motion that he made, which only affected the eastern part of the Dominion. While laying the foundations of the great state as part of the Dominion, no one would say that it was proper to establish two separate tongues. This was a question which they had to deal with here. It was not a question of the Province of Quebec, but a question of another part of the great Dominion of Canada. They should be united in the North-west as one nationality, and not lay it down that there should be two languages and two racial distinctions which existed in other parts, unhappily, of this Dominion.

Mr. McCarthy concluded by moving in amendment to the amendment, that all the words after "that" in the main motion and the amendment be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "It is expedient that the limitation and restriction upon the authority of the Assembly of the North-west Territory in the matter of education and the enactment respecting the use of the French language in the courts and the compulsory publication of ordinances in that language should be repealed."

Hon. David Mills said he held on this subject the same views he had expressed two years ago in the House. Mr. McCarthy had said the dual language question was a national question, whereas the establishment of schools was a purely provincial question. They might learn something from the experience of other countries in which the people of one country live together. Mr. McCarthy thought it would be better if Canadianists spoke one language, whether English or French. He did not hold that view. He maintained his right to speak his mother tongue, and he conceded to others the same right. In Britain there were about a million people speaking Welsh, this number being a much smaller proportion of the whole population than the number speaking French in Canada, yet the Welsh language was used in all local matters, whether relating to political or social affairs, in a more marked degree than in the United States. When Louisiana was taken into the Union the French language was left as an official language, and only twelve or fifteen years ago was this privilege of French done away with Spanish had a similar history in connection with

California. In the States, where the Norwegian population was large, he understood the children were allowed to study in schools in their native language. This matter of language would settle itself. If the influx of French into the North-west was large, French would be perpetuated, but if not, the French were scattered among other people, they would soon cease to speak French, for language was a matter of convenience. Canada had difficulties enough without making or reviving others. To provoke a contest between the two races would not be a good means of helping the settlement of the Northwest. He contended that no feature of Russian despotism was worse than that of attempting to force Poland to accept the Russian language. As to the question of sovereign rights, he contended that the people of the Territories were not consulted on any part of the constitution. It was made for them, and as they went into the country they accepted it. There was even a stronger case in the fact that the new sovereign states in the United States, which joined the original thirteen, by whose people the constitution was made, accepted that constitution as it was given. Had any grievances sprung up in the Northwest because of this matter of education? He had heard of none. Taken altogether, Ontario's settlement of the question of Separate schools was better than that of any in the states of the United States. The proportion of pupils in the Separate schools was smaller than that in the Parochial schools in Michigan, for instance, where the people supported purely private and voluntary schools. Besides, in Ontario the teachers were better and more uniformly educated, and the schools were open to public inspection and were altogether better.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair and the debate stands over indefinitely; perhaps it may come up again this session and perhaps not. Two features were noticeable in the discussion of the question viz, its moderation and total freedom from animosity as compared with former debates; and the fact that the opponents of separate schools as at present existing are divided into three camps—Armstrong's, Clarke Wallace's and McCarthy's. They don't know themselves exactly what they want.

BIRTH.

At Ithaca, N. Y., on June 6th, the wife of Dr. J. G. Schurman, of a son.

DIED.

In the city, on June 7th, Annie Evelyn, infant daughter of Bernard and Melinda Fitzpatrick, aged 8 months and 17 days.

LONDON HOUSE.

Men's Summer Underclothing, in Balbriggau, Natural Wool and Merino.

Christy's London Felt Hats, new Spring styles; Straw Hats, large variety in Men's & Boys'.

Boys' Clothing—large new stock—no better value in the city.

Prints and Satens—a splendid range of patterns.

16 cents.—See the lot of Dress Goods selling at 16 cents.

Hosiery!—Cashmere Hose, Cotton Hose, Fast Black Stainless. See our Eclipse brand.

Ladies' Sunshades and Umbrellas—large variety, nice fresh goods.

HARRIS & STEWART,

London House.

June 9—eod & wy

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

For Sale by Auction.

I AM instructed to sell by Auction, on the premises, Orlebar Street,

On Wednesday, 15th June, instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

that desirable Property at present occupied by Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, comprising upwards of two acres of land, beautifully situated, with two distinct Cottages, Stables, Coach House and Ice House thereon.

The above Property will be sold en bloc, or in lots to suit purchasers. Plan can be seen at my office. Terms made known at sale.

June 9—eod & wy

R. BEAISTO, Auctioneer.

Black Diamond Steamship Co.

THE S. S. "BONAVISTA," due here from Montreal on MONDAY, the 13th Inst. will call for St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying produce under deck and horses and sheep on deck.

June 9

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

June 6 2w

Points for Purchasers of Black Dress Goods.

(Keep this for future reference)

We make a Specialty of keeping only good goods

We buy all goods in the widest widths obtainable.

We pay great attention to the weight of Cashmeres and Merinos.

We keep the best French dye—no brownish shade to our black.

By buying in large quantities we get the lowest possible prices.

We mark our goods in plain figures, and guarantee every yard to be exactly as we represent.

You need never be taken in if you follow our directions, viz., note the WEIGHT, WIDTH, COLOR, FINE NESS, FINISH and PRICE.

Something Pretty and Cool for Summer Days.

How would you like an Embroidered Lawn Dress for yourself or the girls? Have you seen these pretty Printed Nainsooks we are showing for Blouses, etc.?

Perhaps something in Pique or Mullin would suit you?

How would you like something in the new style of Embroidery for T. Imming? These new Delaines are pretty and becoming. How would they do?

If not, perhaps something in American Challies might answer?

Don't you think it would be a good plan to call and see the pretty novelties we are showing in Embroideries, Flouncings, Delaines and Piques? We are sure they will please you; and what is equally important, give you excellent value for the money expended.

BEER BROS.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY READY-MADE CLOTHING FROM D. A. BRUCE.

1st. Every Garment is made on the Premises by good workmen, from material that will bear the closest examination.

2nd. They are so well made that it takes an expert tailor to know that they were not made to the wearer's special order.

3rd. You give employment to people in our Province, thereby keeping money in the country.

4th. Taking Quality into consideration, you can buy a Suit from us cheaper than you can get imported makes.

Our \$7.00 All Wool Tweed Suits are a surprise to everyone seeing them. They are worth much more than we ask for them. Get one.

D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, June 9, 1892—eod & wy

THE 202nd MEDICAL MAN, J. H. McKay, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. & L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, writes of M. P. P.