

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Governor-General's Speech

OTTAWA, May 21.

The Commons met at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of enabling the Governor-General to prorogue on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Laurier was informed by Sir John that it was not the intention of the Government to recommend a measure to aid the construction of a bridge opposite or near the City of Quebec, or to ask for power to construct such a bridge themselves during the present session.

The afternoon session was spent in committee of supply. In answer to Hon. Mr. Mills, Sir John said that the office of Inspector of Colonization Companies now held by Rufus Stephenson, ex-M. P., was to be abolished.

On the vote for expenses of the Fisheries Commission.—Mr. Mitchell said that if, in the excitement of political turmoil, the United States Senate should reject the Fisheries Treaty, he hoped that the Dominion Government will deal liberally during the coming fishing season with the American fishermen, in order to give the Senate a chance to think over the matter quietly and reconsider their decision.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the Government had power to nullify the *modus vivendi* in the event of the treaty being rejected.

Sir Charles Tupper stated that it was in the power of the Government, in the event of the treaty being rejected, to terminate the *modus vivendi*, otherwise the *modus vivendi* could be continued for two years. There was every reason to believe that such a continuance together with rigid protection of our fishing grounds, not neglecting due courtesy to American fishermen, would allay any feeling that might exist in the States. It would be premature to disclose what action the Canadian Government would pursue. The Commons will be occupied to-morrow mainly in concurrence.

The House will assemble at 10 o'clock and at 2 adjourn to the Senate, when the joint address of both Houses will be presented. It is anticipated that prorogation will take place at 9 o'clock to-night.

It is understood that as soon as Parliament prorogues and matters of immediate and important business are disposed of, Sir Chas. Tupper will sail for England.

OTTAWA, May 22.

Following is the Speech with which the Governor-General prorogues the House this evening:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In terminating the present session of parliament I desire to record my appreciation of the earnestness and zeal which you have shown in the performance of your public duty.

The measure of the ratification of the Fisheries Treaty, agreed upon at the opening of the present year between Her Majesty's plenipotentiary and those of the United States, to which I have given the Queen's assent, will, I believe, be viewed with satisfaction by the people of the whole Dominion, as affording crowning proof of Canada's constant desire to arrive at a just and honorable settlement of all questions arising out of the interpretation of the convention of 1818. I venture with some degree of confidence to hope that the several authorities whose sanction of the Treaty is necessary to its operation, may not be insensible to the great advantages to both countries which the removal of so fruitful a source of ill feeling is calculated to entail. The arrangement under which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has relinquished the exclusive privileges possessed by a view of Article 15 of the original agreement between Her Majesty and the Company will, I anticipate, meet with general acceptance, and by increasing its financial strength, enable the Company to keep pace with the ever-growing requirements of the vast region which the railway serves. The extension to the people of the Northwest Territories of a larger measure of self-government than they have hitherto enjoyed, is satisfactory evidence of the rapid development of that important portion of the Dominion, and will, I trust, be followed with beneficial results. The prospects for a large immigration this year of a desirable class of settlers, are I am glad to believe, exceptionally good.

The various amendments to the laws relating to the inland revenue, railways, the civil service, and to other acts affecting the public interests which you have passed, seem well adapted to meet the circumstances which have rendered them necessary.

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies which you have readily granted for the carrying on of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I cannot take leave of you for the last time without placing on record my deep regret that my official connection with your country should be at an end. It is a source of no slight satisfaction to me to call to mind under these circumstances the fact that within the past few hours you have been pleased to assure me of the favor with which you have regarded my endeavors to discharge the task committed to me by Her Majesty. My interest in the Dominion will not cease with my departure from its shores, and I pray that in years to come its people may enjoy in abundance every blessing which is the power of Providence to bestow.

News from Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 21.

Mr. Mercier to-day introduced the inter-provincial conference resolutions in the Quebec Legislature, and moved their adoption in a speech lasting nearly three hours. Strong opposition is evidenced in Montreal temperance circles to the David License Bill now before the Quebec Legislature, and Protestants and Catholics are united in a movement to secure radical reforms in the measure. Among other amendments is one to place the power of issuing licenses in the hands of Judges of the Superior Court.

Trade Development.

HALIFAX, May 21.

There are prospects of a large development of trade between Halifax and the west coast of Newfoundland by the steamer Harow. Her first trip was very satisfactory, and she has more freight than she can take on her second trip. St. John's, Nfld., merchants, in order to hold the trade of their own coast, are shipping flour direct to the west coast from Halifax instead of from St. John's.

Chinese Immigration.

LONDON, May 21.

A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says a bill directed against Chinese immigration has passed the House of Representatives of that colony. A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says 40 Chinese immigrants, possessing exemption papers, were permitted to land. The Government will compensate those sent back to China.

Wrecked Fishermen.

LONDON, May 21.

The Danish steamer Laura landed at Leith 53 fishermen belonging to Dunkirk boats wrecked off the coast of Ireland. The boats belonged to the French fishing fleet caught by the recent gale. Fifty boats have not been heard from.

The Sick Emperor.

BERLIN, May 21.

The Emperor passed a very good day. His pulse was better than any time since the operation on his throat. In the afternoon he drove out in an open carriage.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, May 22—10 a. m.

Light to moderate winds, fine weather, higher temperature.

Our Public Square Gardens.

SIR.—The appointment of lady visitors to their dollar friends for funds to support the admirable institution for floral decoration for which we are really indebted to the one-man power of friend Newbery, rather than a popular ambition, is a well-devised mode of securing the object in view, and will, doubtless, be a success; but there is a supplement to it, to which I would invite attention. The love of gardens is not confined to the "rich and rare" element of society; it is a little chapter of aesthetics that is intelligible to all "born of woman." It is part of our human nature, quite or nearly independent of our bringing up. It is a possession of the lowly, as well as the high-born, and a revelation to all, of the beneficent working of creative energy, for the happiness and consolation of all earth's children.

There are many whose mite cast into this treasury would (in the aggregate) amount to more than the offerings of abundance, and, I trust, it may not fail in its fruits, if I suggest a practical solution of the problem to those who are too poor to give dollars, and too modest to enroll their names. Let there be garden fund boxes placed inside the church porches, for thankful offerings to the Divine giver of these perfect gifts.

Let them remain up till frost comes again, and you may depend upon it friend Newbery will have no further cause to complain of floral apathy or indifference. Queen Square will then soon preach its own charity-sermon for the glory of God, as exhibited through the floral kingdom so conspicuously manifest (of late years) in our public square.

May 22, 1888.

Another lot of White Russian white and red fife seed wheat, just received at McLeod & Stewart's, Prince Street. dy lin wy 2in.

WEBER QUARTETTE.—Admission to all parts of the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Wednesday evening, only 35 cents. Buy a ticket at once.

SHOT HIMSELF.—A private in the Fredericton Infantry School, named Michael Kelly, while in a despondent mood following a debauch a few evenings ago, shot himself with a revolver in the region of the heart, and was not expected to recover at latest accounts.

FOOTBALL.—The Abegweits will have a hard day's work next Thursday. They are to play the Pictou and New Glasgow teams. The former team is said to be the strongest that Pictou has ever had. Our boys will require to be in the best of trim to hold their own. The St. Dunstan's College Club will also play the New Glasgow team.

CONCERT.—The Wizard Oil Concert Co., had a large audience last evening, and judging from the way in which the different songs, etc., were received all present were well pleased. At the close a silver butter cooler, pickle dish, and cake basket, were given away. Mr. A. J. Dougan won the first mentioned article, Mr. G. M. Harris the second and a young man named Atkins the third. The Company will remain here about three weeks, giving concerts with entire change of programs, each evening.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Considerable excitement was caused in the Montreal Supreme Court last week over an application for interdiction, on the ground of inebriety, of a physician belonging to one of the most respectable families in that city. The counsel who represented the doctor appealed to the judge that as his client had promised to turn over a new leaf and sign the pledge, he thought that the family who were asking for his interdiction should show some consideration. The judge ordered a postponement to allow of a settlement out of court.

Arbor Day.

NOTES ON A LESSON ON TREES.

(Questions should be very much more freely employed than can be indicated in these notes, the points to be aimed at being specially such as are indicated by italicized words. Illustrations: A small tree, with roots attached, showing as nearly as possible the whole of the parts. Pictures of several kinds of trees. A few specimens of leaves, fruits, etc., referred to in the notes. These are to be shown as necessary, during the course of the lesson.

INTRODUCTION.—Speak of trees as commonly seen by the children; their different size, small and very large, growing singly or in great numbers together, the spreading branches, bare in winter, covered with leaves in summer, casting their shadows on the ground. How beautiful and useful, sheltering birds and beasts, and giving fruit while they grow, and wood for making many things, and for fires when cut down. Let us learn the names of—

I. THE PARTS OF A TREE.—While growing, one part is hidden in the ground. Its name? the root. Standing up from the earth is the stem or trunk. From it spread out on all sides—branches. Their small ends furthest from the stem are called—twigs. On these grow the leaves. Among them, on many trees, are flowers or blossoms. As these pass away they leave the fruit. Sometimes, not always, this is nice to eat. Name some. In the fruit is found the seed. How many parts have we named? Let us say them again. Root, trunk, branch, leaf, flower, fruit, seed.

What are the small ends of the branches called? Where do the leaves grow? What is left by the flowers? Where is the seed found? etc.

We must now know— II. THE USE OF THE PARTS.—(1) About the Root. What is it doing in the earth? The root holds the tree in its place. Has it another use? Cut a plant from its root, what happens? it withers and dies. Then the root keeps the tree alive. But how does it do this? You eat food day by day, and thus you grow. The tree must have food also. The tree gets most of its food (sap) through the root. [Explain.] Of how many uses is the root? What are they? How is a tree fed? etc.

(2) Now about the Stem and Branches. What does the stem or trunk do for the tree? One thing is easy to see—it holds it up in the light and air. But how do the water and food get from the root to the branch and leaf? It can be only through the trunk. Then the trunk has two uses—what are they? What is the trunk made of? When cut down we call it wood. The outside of the trunk covers it like a skin. It is called the bark. Some bark is thick and rough; some is thin like the skin of our bodies.

(3) The Leaves. Look at them. How many there are! Notice the many different sizes and shapes of leaves. Broad, large, roundish, (horse-chestnut, etc.); small, notched (elm, rose, birch, etc.); long, narrow, pointed like long green needles (fir, pine, etc.). The edges are smooth, (laurel), wavy, (oak), notched, spiny (holly); rough, smooth, prickly, all kinds may be found. Leaves help to get food for the plant, and to make it grow. If they were all picked off, a plant would quickly die. Name different kinds of leaves. What is their use?

(4) The Flowers. The pretty bunches of blossoms grow while on the cherry-tree, pink and white on the apple and pear. The great clusters stand upright on the lilac and horse-chestnut; they hang down like chains on others. The flowers of many trees are pretty green clusters, beautiful in spring-time (maple, oak, birch, etc.).

Flowers soon die; the outside leaves wither and pass away, but the inside part stays, and grows into the—

(5) Fruit. What do we mean by fruit? Something nice to eat. Name some. How different these are in shape and other ways; an apple from a grape, etc. Many fruits are not good for food,—acorn, horse-chestnut, cones (pines, fir, etc.) Inside the ripe fruit is found the seed.

(6) Seed. Look for it in the apple, orange, nut, pod, etc. Seeds differ in shape, color, size, etc. What is the use of seeds? They lie in the ground; in the dark earth they sprout and grow; the little roots grow down into the earth, a small shoot rises above the ground, it grows into a tiny plant, from it comes a tree, like that from which the seed came. What tree grows from the seed of an apple? from the acorn, etc.

Recision.—What is bark? Where does it grow? What does the trunk do for the tree? What are the uses of the leaves? What kind of flowers grow on the lilac? maple? Where does the fruit grow? Name different kinds of fruits. Where is the seed found? What is its use? What tree grows from an acorn? etc.

We must now learn a little about— III. THE USES OF TREES.—They are of use while they live. Trees look beautiful as they grow. We like much more to look over hills and plains on which they are growing than when bare. So (1) trees give pleasure. From them we get much that is good to eat—thus (2) trees give food. In their branches birds build their nests, and their cattle and other animals rest—so (3) trees give shelter.

Trees are of use when cut down. Of their wood men build houses and ships. (4) For building. From woods are made things used in houses. (5) For furniture; things for working with. (6) For tools. Of wood we make fires (7) for burning.

How many uses while living? How many when cut down? Name these. Try to think of other uses. Look for this at home, in school, wherever you are.

Teachers may give the pupils the following account of the way in which Mr. Morris came to write the poem, "Woodman, Spare that Tree." The poem may then be memorized by all the pupils, and recited or sung on "Arbor Day." Mr. Morris, in a letter to a friend, dated New York, February 1, 1887, gave in substance the following account: Riding out of town a few days since, in company with a friend, an old gentleman, he invited me to turn down a little, romantic woodland pass, not far from Bloomingdale. "Your object?" inquired I. "Merely to look once more at an old tree planted by my grandfather long before I was born, under which I used to play when a boy, and where my sisters played with me. There I often listened to the good advice of my parents. Father, mother, sisters—all are gone; nothing but the old tree remains." And a paleness overspread his fine countenance, and tears came to his eyes. After a moment's pause,

he added: "Don't think me foolish. I don't know how it is: I never ride out but I turn down this lane to look at that old tree. I have a thousand recollections about it, and I always greet it as a familiar and well-remembered friend." These words were scarcely uttered when the old gentleman cried out, "There it is!" Near the tree stood a man with his coat off, sharpening an axe. "You're not going to cut that tree down, surely?" "Yes, but I am, though," said the woodman. "What for?" inquired the old gentleman, with choked emotion. "What for? I like that! Well, I will tell you. I want the tree for firewood." "What is the tree worth to you for firewood?" "Why, when down, about ten dollars." "Suppose I should give you that sum," said the old gentleman, "would you let it stand?" "Yes." "You are sure of that?" "Positive." "Then give me a bond to that effect." We went into the little cottage in which my companion was born, but which is now occupied by the woodman. I drew up the bond. It was signed and the money paid over. As we left, the young girl, the daughter of the woodman, assured us that while she lived the tree should not be cut. These circumstances made a strong impression on my mind, and furnished me with the materials for the song I send you.:

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, Woodman, let it stand;
Thy ax shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,—
And wouldst thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties;
O, spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gushing joy,
Here, too, my sisters played.
My mother kissed me here;
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive the foolish tear;
But let that old oak stand.

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend;
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! thy storm still brave!
And, woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not.
—G. P. Morris.

BUILDING LOTS BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on

Saturday, 2nd day of June, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

SIX BUILDING LOTS, 52x152 feet, fronting on Orleans Street, in the rear of the residence formerly occupied by Hon. Thos. W. Doda. Those Lots are valuable for building purposes, as they are situated on the highest land in the city.

Terms as usual; made known at sale.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Lyceum Theatre.

THE FAMOUS WIZARD OIL COMPANY give another Grand Concert TO-NIGHT, and Every Night till further notice.

The Curtains and Hangings used by the Company are furnished by STANLEY BROS., and the Furniture from the Warehouse of MARK WRIGHT & CO.

A SOLID SILVER STEM-WINDING WALT-HAM WATCH given to some one who buys Wizard Oil to-night.

Queen's Birthday.

THURSDAY NEXT, the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, His Worship Mayor Haviland invites his fellow citizens to celebrate the occasion by a GENERAL HOLIDAY.

By order, A. H. McPHERSON, City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, May 22, 1888—21

\$1,000 Reward.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given by the City of Charlottetown to any person who will give such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the person who feloniously set on fire and burnt the Excelsior Roller Rink, in this city, on Monday night, the 14th of May, inst.

By order of the Mayor, A. H. McPHERSON, City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, May 22, 1888—2w 3aw

An Opportunity.

A 7 1/3 octave American Square PIANO, rich Rosewood Case, modern improvements—a strong and durable instrument—now offered at a bargain for cash or easy terms to responsible purchasers, so as to avoid the necessity of removing it to a distance. For particulars address "Pianoforte," EXAMINER office, may 22—21 pd

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

I am prepared to supply the Best Quality of STONE at reasonable rates.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Twenty good Quarrymen. The highest wages paid.

Apply to THOMAS CAMPBELL, Ch'town, May 22, 1888—dy 31 (tu & sat) wky 31

WHITE BEANS.

Just Received:

30 Barrels Nice WHITE BEANS, For sale Wholesale.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY, may 22—pat her 21

READY CASH!

JAMES PATON & CO'S

Spring and Summer Goods

Are now open, and for READY CASH, Bargains in all kinds of Goods can be had.

A BETTER LOT OF BARGAINS WERE NEVER OFFERED.

Great Attractions in our Millinery Department.

Space will not permit us to mention all that we have to show, but we ask everyone to give us a call. No trouble to show the Goods. Just take a look at our CARPET DEPARTMENT. We don't ask you to buy, but give us a friendly call. DRESS DEPARTMENT complete with all the latest Trimmings to match. UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES, very cheap. A wonderful lot of LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, Fancy Handles, at \$1.20. LACE CURTAINS at any price; SILKS, in Black, Watered, Stripes and Shots; GLOVES, in Silk, Kid and Lisle.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

May 14, 1888—dy & wky

NEW STOCK BANKRUPT STOCK CLOTHING.

JUST OPENED:

NEW DRESS GOODS, \$3,000 WORTH, NEW MILLINERY, NEW HATS, NEW FLOWERS, NEW RIBBONS, NEW FEATHERS, NEW GLOVES, EVERYTHING NEW AND CHEAP, at

Men, Boys & Children, Bought at Bankrupt Sale in Montreal at a great Sacrifice, and will be

SOLD OFF VERY CHEAP.

Don't Buy until You see this Stock at

J. B. MACDONALD'S, J. B. MACDONALD'S.

ALL NEW! ALL CHEAP!

PERKINS & STERNS'

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

PERKINS & STERNS'

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

In advertising our New Goods, we cannot enumerate the variety and many Novelties we have in every Department, but we feel assured that an examination of our stock will re-ay any intending purchaser. We have great confidence in offering this season's purchases, containing, as it does, the Best Goods to be found in the leading markets of the world. We are going to sell so cheap, you will find our Store

The Shopping Centre of the City

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW MILLINERY, NEW JACKETS, NEW JERSEYS, NEW MUSLINS, NEW PRINTS, NEW SATEENS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW CLOTHS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRILLINGS, RIBBONS, &c.

Carpets and Oil Cloths. Room Paper.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, May 8, 1888.

J. D. REID,

SUCCESSOR TO REID BROS.

LADIES' JERSEY LISLE GLOVES (Silk Embroidered Backs). 16c.; French four-button Kid Gloves, 75c.; Silk Sunshades, Cotton Sunshades, 35c.; B ys' and Girls' Straw Hats, 15c up; 30 dozen Mens' Felt Hats, 45c. up, in Grey, Brown and Black, Mens' Linen Hats, 25c.; Mens' and Youths' Straw Hats, 9c. to 65c.; Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c. up; Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c.; Corsets, 30c.; Childrens' Tweed Suits, \$1.55; a large stock of Mens' and Youths' Suits just from the manufacturers, made expressly for me (I don't deal in SECOND-HAND CLOTHING); Genuine English Blue Serge Suits, made to order by one of the best Cutters in the city, for \$11.00; Regatta Shirts, White Shirts, Cotton Linders, 30c., Satchels, Valises and Trunks in great variety; 30 dozen Towels, English Waterproof Tweed Coats, \$6 00.

J. D. REID. TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT, Cameron Block, May 15, 1888.