The Weekly Examiner
AND ISLAND ARGUS.
APRIL 8, 1831.

The Legislative Council.

DURING the session just closed, thirty-seven Bills have been passed. We have taken the pains to watch the passage of these Bills very closely, to ascertain to what extent the Legislative Council have contributed to the legislation of the year, and we now proceed to give our readers the benefit of our investigations. Amendments by the Legislative Council appear in six out of the *thirty-seven* Acts presented to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent, and they are as follows :—

1. An Act to encourage new industries in Charlottetown.

This Bill allowed the City Council to grant bonuses to proprietors of any new industry, and to exempt real estate belonging to such, from Civic Taxation. The Legislative Council struck out the words relating to bonuses, and limited the period for which exemptions should be made to five years. As the city has no money, and is not likely to have any, to spare for granting bonuses, the amendment is, to use a vulgar but trite observation, like a "chip in porridge"—certainly no good, but, perhaps, not calculated to do much harm.

2. An Act to establish Steam Ferries at Cardigan and Bedeque.

As passed by the Assembly, this Bill provided subsidies not exceeding $1,500 per annum for five years. The Council reduced the time to three years. This amendment is likely to cost the country some hundreds of dollars annually, as the ferries would be tendered for at lower subsidies if the contracts were for the longer period.

3. An Act to regulate the management of the Government Stock Farm.

One of the clauses of this Bill provided that the Farm should be managed by Five Commissioners. The Legislative Council amended the Bill by providing that one at least of these commissioners should be a member of the Government. As there have always been members of the Executive on the Board, and the Bill in its original shape admitted of this, the amendment of the Council amounts to nothing.

4. An Act authorizing the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor to appoint officers of the Court of Chancery.

The Council amended this Bill by introducing an additional section, rendering valid the appointments of Masters Extraordinary, made previously to 1st of July, 1873, and legalizing all reports, sales, and other proceedings taken by the said Masters Extraordinary. On the face of it there does not appear to be any harm in this amendment, and that is about all that can be said of it.

5. An "Act to incorporate the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien."

The Council, not understanding the bill, gravely introduced a section declaring that the Company should have no monopoly. As the bill did not contain any clause which could possibly be construed as giving any monopoly whatever, the amendment was simply ridiculous.

6. An "Act to amend the laws regulating the laying out, altering and closing of highways."

The Council amended the part of the bill relating to the closing of highways, by providing that before an order shall be made closing any road, 30 days' notice shall be given in the *Royal Gazette*. This amendment may be useful, but only in a very few cases, as there are not probably two roads closed in twenty years.

The foregoing statement includes every idea contributed by the Council to the Legislation of 1881. The Council did not dot an i or cross a t of the other thirty-one Bills.

But it may be said the Council defeated some injurious measures passed by the Assembly. Well, let us see. The following Bills were rejected by the Council :

1st. The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act.

This Bill would reduce the Legislature to twenty-two and the Executive Council to five members, and would effect a saving of at least $8,500 per annum. It did not please the Council because it would deprive them of their honors and emoluments. They rejected it.

2nd The "Dynamite Bill."

This Bill was introduced after the Council rejected the Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act. It provided that *all* the Council and Assembly should be dissolved, so that all the people should decide on the abolition of the Council. The Council were afraid of the people and they rejected the "Dynamite Bill."

3rd. The County Courts Amendment Act.

The Council rejected this Bill after having last session agreed to its *fac simile*, because the Assembly would not consent to the establishment of two additional Courts besides those contained in the Bill. These additional Courts would largely increase the public expenditure.

4. "Act in amendment of Charlottetown Incorporation Act."

This Bill was almost entirely explanatory of previous Acts, and to prevent litigation. It would be very satisfactory to most of the Citizens, if the member of the Council who worked so hard to defeat this Bill in the hope that he may escape the personal property tax, should find that he has only his labor for his pains.

5. An Act authorizing the sale of lands in Princetown, Common and Royalty.

This Bill was introduced at the earnest request of many of the residents of Malpeque, and was petitioned against by others and the Council ordered it to be printed in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper. The Bill was not one of much public importance, and consequently much good or harm is not likely to arise from its being laid over.

The above is the record of work done by the Legislative Council for the year of Grace, 1881.

We will in a few days, point out some of the ridiculous amendments of the Council which were rejected by the House of Assembly.

The "Dynamite Bill."

No stronger proof is required that the action of the Government, in passing through the House of Assembly the Bill providing for an immediate election of both Houses, meets with the approval of the country at large, than is afforded by a perusal of the article in Thursday's *Patriot*, headed "The Dynamite Bill." The Legislative Council are therein implored not to pass the Bill. The Government are pleaded with in the softest and gentlest tones not to plunge the country into the turmoil and expense of a general election at the present time. They are reminded of their strength, of their "numerous supporters, docile to submission," none of whom the brilliant eloquence of Mr. Farquharson, the sound logic of Mr. Perry, nor the bland persuasiveness of Mr. Shaw have been able to seduce from their allegiance. The *Patriot* makes the extraordinary statement that the country does not demand constitutional changes, and remarks that there is not a single petition asking for the abolition of the Legislative Council before either branch of the Legislature. The *Patriot* knows very well, that the practice of presenting petitions is now almost entirely confined to those asking for private legislation, or praying for grants of money, and that it is exceedingly seldom that any subject causing widespread agitation is brought to the notice of the Legislature by petition. But we would ask the *Patriot* if it is not the country that is demanding constitutional changes, who on earth is it? The abolition of the Legislative Council has been the principal question before the people ever since the Education agitation was set at rest It was prominently before the country at the election for the Legislative Council in the autumn of 1878, else why did Mr. Davies' Government put the following words into the Governor's speech, with which the short session of 1879 was opened : "A Bill will be submitted to you altering the constitution of the Legislature, and providing one Legislative chamber for the Province, in lieu of the existing Legislative Council and House of Assembly. To this important *constitutional change* I invite your earnest attention." Certainly Mr. Davies' Government must have been as far in advance of public opinion, as they were completely regardless of it. This same question was again brought forward in the second session of 1879, and each year since unsuccessful attempts have been made to reduce the cost of legislation by the abolition of the Legislative Council or its amalgamation with the Lower House.

Closing of the Legislature.

HIS HONOR, accompanied by his private Secretary and his Aide-de-camp, Major Peake, arrived at the Provincial Building a few minutes before noon, Tuesday, where a guard of honor was drawn up, composed of Major Morris' Battery of Garrison Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineers, and the Southport Company with the Band of the 82nd Battalion, under command of Captain McRae.

His Honor proceeded to his private office where he received the joint address of both Houses for transmission to Ottawa, and hence to the Council Chamber, where having taken his seat upon the Throne the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to "let the Assembly know it is His Honor's will and pleasure they attend him immediately"—who being come, with their Speaker, His Honor gave his assent to the several Bills passed during the session, reserving, however, for the signification of His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure thereon, the Bill relating to Factories in Charlottetown. His Honor was then pleased to close the present session of the General Assembly with the following

SPEECH :

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In relieving you from further attendance in General Assembly, I beg to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties.

Among the numerous measures you have passed are several of considerable importance to the Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service, and beg to assure you that in the disbursement of all public moneys the strictest economy shall be observed.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to His Excellency the Governor General the joint address which you have passed relative to the service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between this Province and the mainland of the Dominion.

In taking leave of you for the recess, I earnestly pray that you may be guided by Divine Providence in the discharge of all your duties.

The Legislature.

Five weeks ago, Tuesday, our Legislature commenced its deliberations, and this issue contains the Speech with which His Honor the Lieut. Governor was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly.

It has been, for this Province, an unusually short session, and we congratulate Mr. Sullivan upon the ability and tact which he has exhibited as Leader of the House. A glance at the list of Bills published below, proves that our legislators have not been idle. Forty-three Bills received their consideration, of which number thirty-seven were passed, and, with one exception, assented to by the Lieut.-Governor :

An Act to amend an Act to protect the rights of married women in certain cases.

An Act respecting deeds executed by the Public Trustee, under the Land Purchase Act, 1875.

An Act further to amend the Act to regulate the registry of deeds, and instruments relating to the title of Lands, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for that purpose.

An Act respecting the administration by the Crown, of the Estates of intestates in certain cases.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hall and Church, at Stanley Bridge.

An Act to regulate the management of the Government Stock Farm.

An Act to continue an Act therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Domestic Animals Act, 1878.

An Act respecting Dogs.

An Act to amend the Intestacy Act, 1873.

An Act to Incorporate the Caledonia Club, of Prince Edward Island.

An Act to Incorporate the St. Mary's Hall Company, Tignish.

An Act to amend an Act for appointing Commissioners of Sewers.

An Act for the Incorporation of the Charlottetown Woolen Co.

An Act to confirm the Registration of Deeds executed to the Commissioner of Public Lands.

An Act to confirm the sale of certain lands in Charlottetown.

An Act for the Incorporation of the Prince Edward Island Pottery Co.

An Act to authorize the Master of the Rolls and Vice Chancellor to appoint officers of the Court of Chancery.

An Act respecting the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

An Act to encourage new industries in the Town and Common of Charlottetown.

An Act to regulate certain nuisances in the City of Charlottetown.

An Act to amend the laws regulating the laying out, altering and crossing of Highways.

An Act to vest certain Church Lands at St. Peters, in the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the diocese of Charlottetown.

An Act to Incorporate the Crapaud Starch Company.

An Act respecting the Garnishment of Debts.

An Act to Establish Steam Ferries at Cardigan and Bedeque.

An Act relating to Factories in Prince Edward Island other than in any city therein.

An Act respecting evidence and practice in the Supreme Court.

An Act respecting Trustees and Executors.

An Act for the Incorporation of the Mimigash Coal Co.

An Act to further amend an Act to Incorporate the town of Summerside and the Act in amendment thereof.

An Act to Incorporate the Morell Starch Co.

An Act respecting the Court of Chancery.

An Act to incorporate the P. E. Island Butter, Cheese and Starch Co.

An Act respecting Land purchased by the Government.

The Appropriation Act, 1881.

His Honor reserved his assent to the following Act :—

An Act relating to factories in Incorporated Cities.

The following Acts were lost in passage through one or other branches of the Legislature :—

An Act to further amend the County Court Act, 1878.

The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act.

An Act to amend an Act relating to the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Intestates and to regulate the practice of the Surrogate Court and to repeal certain sections of certain Acts therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize the sale of lands in Princetown Common and Royalty.

An Act to amend the Act intituled an Act to amend the Act of the Eighteenth Victoria, Cap. 24, intituled An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown and all Acts amending the same.

An Act to amend an Act to alter the time of holding the election of the members of the Legislative Council and to make other provisions.

The St. Lawrence is opening for navigation as far as Quebec. It is expected steamers will begin to run about the middle of the month.

Railway Communication.

WE made the suggestion, some time ago, that a special train should be placed upon the line to Georgetown to connect with the "Northern Light." As yet nothing has been done; we suppose that the authorities at Ottawa had to be communicated with, and that our Superintendent dare not move until he receives instructions. There is evidently too much *red tape* in the management of this Institution; we are sure that Mr. Archibald, if left to act upon his own judgment, would lose no time in providing the accommodation we refer to. The "Northern Light" yesterday brought from Pictou a large number of passengers, who were compelled to remain in Georgetown until this morning. To business men time is money, and the inconveniences of winter navigation are sufficiently annoying without being obliged to suffer the extra one of detention within a few miles of their destination.

From all appearances it is likely to be some time before the Steam Navigation Co's. boats will commence their trips, and we trust that for the convenience of the public, immediate steps may be taken to remove the grievance complained of.

The Customs.

THE Collector of Customs informs us that the Customs receipts for March, 1881, show a gratifying increase over the previous year, which is as follows :—

Collections for March, 1880	$6,833.98
" " 1881	9,220.57
Increase	$2,386.59

The quarter ending 31st March, 1881, also shows a handsome increase over the same period last year :—

Quarter ended 31st March, 1880	$17,340.31
" " " 1881	20,850.80
Increase	$3,510.49

Resolution of Sympathy.

ON Monday evening, in the Legislative Council, Mr. Reid, moved, seconded by Mr. Laird, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislative Council beg to convey to their colleague the Hon. Joseph Wightman, the expression of their sincere regret at the illness which has prevented him from attending in his place during the present session of the Legislature. They are very sensible of the value of the services rendered to the country by the honorable gentleman, during a long life, much of it passed in the Legislative Halls of this Province, and beg to assure him that they cherish pleasant recollections of his kindly presence among them. They cordially unite in the prayer that he may be speedily restored to health, and that when they next meet in their Legislative capacity, they may have the benefit of his advice in their labors for the commen welare."

The Act Respecting Dogs.

FOR the information of our correspondent, and of our numerous readers, we publish below a synopsis of the Act passed in the late session relating to dogs, and which is now *in force*. It is a very stringent measure, but considering the number of valuable sheep that have been killed by roving, and often worthless, animals of the canine species, it is one that is of public necessity, and will ultimately be of much benefit.

The Act provides that any dog running at large, unaccompanied by its owner or some person in charge, shall have fastened to his neck a clog, or piece of wood, not less than 7 lbs. weight, and not less than 18 inches long, with the name of the owner stamped thereon, or that the dog be effectually muzzled.

Any dog running at large without his owner, or person in charge, and not being clogged or muzzled, may be immediately shot or destroyed by any person, and any person may kill any dog whom he sees pursuing sheep, whether the dog be clogged or muzzled or in charge of owner or not.

Any person may kill any bitch he sees at large without her owner or person in charge, whether clogged or muzzled ; and every person owning or keeping a bitch, who suffers her to run at large, shall be fined $10.

The owner of the sheep has a separate action against owner of dog for damage done to sheep.

Any dog attacking or biting any person shall be killed, and damages may be recovered from the owner.

The Carleton Election.

The election in Carleton has resulted in the return of the Opposition candidate, Mr. Irvine, by a small majority. This is due to capital organization on the part of the Grit party, and complete want of it in the Conservative ranks. When Mr. Connell, the late member, died at Ottawa, the Government party quietly folded their hands and said, "Oh, Doctor Connell will be returned without opposition ; they can't keep him out." And the Doctor seems to have thought so himself, for the only speech that he delivered was on nomination day, and he made no general canvass of the County. The Grit tactics were admirable—they organized and canvassed secretly, kept their candidate in the background until a late day, and they successfully attempted to create the impression among Ministerialists that they had no expectation of winning, thus disarming the friends of the Government. Of course there was the usual number of Grit falsehoods about the National Policy and the Syndicate ; but the chief reason for defeat was total want of organization. We had almost said that we are glad of the defeat, but we trust that it will prove a salutary lesson to the party, and nowhere is such a lesson more required to be learned than in this Province. Ever since their defeat in 1878, the Grits have been banded together here by the Reform Association, but we never hear anything of a Liberal Conservative Association. Our friends will, we fear, regret their inaction in this matter. It is not yet too late; we have still two years in which to work, and with right and truth on our side, we can come off victorious.

Trenchant and True.

GOLDWIN SMITH struck at a growing evil when he wrote of the "man mixing in society, apparently on the same footing as the rest of the company" going away and noting down every trivial remark, which afterwards he sows broadcast over the land.

Even now, such a man can always find willing and ready ears available for such choice scraps. The sanctity of the home is continually violated in this way; and sealed letters filled with these choice morsels would, if open, tell a curious tale to the persons concerned.

Nor is the evil specially confined to the "man." It grieves us to report rumors of a tendency in that direction in the other sex. Poor Romola! How we love to think of her nobleness towards her mean husband. She tried to make others believe she was assuredly contented; but why? "There was one thing that would have made the pang of disappointment in her husband harder to bear; it was, that any one should know he gave her cause for disappointment. This might be a woman's weakness, but it is closely allied to a woman's nobleness. She who willingly lifts up the vail of married life has profaned it from a sanctuary into a vulgar place.'

And we say, that he who lifts up the vail from the home and social life, for the purpose of depreciating his companions, thereby shows his own weakness, inferiority, and lack of true manliness.

The old mace of the Irish Parliament is still in existence, together with the old chair, and is in the possession of Lord Massarenee. The chair is kept in Antrim Castle, and the mace in the vaults of the Antrim branch of the Bank of Ulster. The Irish House of Lords, in the building now used as the Bank of Ireland at Dublin, remains in its original condition. So that Ireland has something towards home rule.

The Fishery Award.

On Tuesday morning in the House of Assembly, Hon. Mr. Sullivan, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That this House hereby affirms the right of Prince Edward Island to receive a proportional share of the Halifax Fisheries Commission Award, and recommends that failing to procure the same from the Dominion Government by any other means, the Government of this Province take steps to obtain a judicial decision of the question at issue between the two Governments

To which Mr. Perry moved the following amendment.

Resolved, In the opinion of this House. That it is highly imprudent on the part of the Government of this Island to resort to any Court of Law to enforce the claim of the Island to a portion of the Fishery Award, until the question of our right to receive such portion has been fairly submitted to the House of Commons of Canada, apart from the claims of the other Provinces, and decided adversely to the Province.

Amendment was lost on a division of 6 to 13, and the original motion was carried.

The Water Works.

MAYOR DAWSON has received Mr. Gilbert Murdoch's report on, and plans of, Waterworks for the City of Charlottetown. The report is a document of one hundred and thirty four pages. It is said, by those who perused, to be very able, and clearly shows that Charlottetown, with its present insufficient and polluted water supply, is physically in a dangerous position. It is the intention of the Corporation to publish the report in pamphlet form, for the information of the citizens. The plans which accompany the report, show, firstly, the position of the Waterworks as they are to be laid in the city, with stop cocks and fire hydrants, and secondly the four different sources from which a supply of water may be obtained, viz., Winter River, Curtis' Dam, Gates' Brook and Artesian wells—the last of which, however, he strongly condemns. Citizens would do well to call at the City Clerk's office and examine the plans of this work, which is of great interest to them.

A Benevolent Society.

A copy of the Report of the proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Odd Fellows Benevolent Society of Chicago has been placed on our table by the agent for P. E. Island, Mr. C. F. Yates.

By the Report we see that this Society seven years ago started out as the pioneer of a new mode of Life Insurance for Odd Fellows, and though it has passed through years of trial and adversity it has been true and faithful to its patrons, and has never yet failed to pay all losses in full. This fact has given the brethren confidence in the honesty and stability of the management of the society and made them desirous of obtaining membership. The benefits are limited to $3000 and any member of the Order sound in health and between twenty-one and sixty years of age can become a member of the Society To pay losses, assessments are made on the members according to their age when they become members. The rates do not advance as the members grow older, and each member pays only his share of the losses as they occur. The Society has no Stockholders, no large salaried officers, nor extravagant office expenses, all that is called for is the actual expense of collecting and paying out the money. This is Insurance at exact cost.

By the Secretary's Report we find that the largest amount paid into this Society by a *deceased* member up to September 1879 was $135. His family received a benefit of $2,332.

We also notice by Table No. 1 of the Report that the Society has members in every State, from Maine to California, and in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

A Unanimous Vote.

A few days previous to the close of the late session of the Legislature, the following motion, notice of which had been placed on the Order Book in the House of Assembly, was moved by J. C. Underhay, Esq., seconded by the Hon. D. Ferguson, and carried by a unanimous vote :—

"*Resolved*, That the Amendment to the Canada Temperance Act proposed by Senator Almon, during the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, allowing the unrestricted sale of Ale, Beer and light Wines, would be very prejudicial to the interests of this Province."

The Legislative Council passed a similar vote also unanimously. A. B. McKenzie, Esq., was the mover, and B. Rogers, Esq., the seconder.

We see by our exchanges that resolutions to the same effect have passed both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature without a dissenting voice.

Revenue Returns.

(From the Halifax Herald.)

OUR Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that the revenue for the month of March, for the Dominion, (not including British Columbia), amounts to $2,406,186, being an increase of $320,157 over the same month of last year. Nine months of the present fiscal year are now past, and so far we have had a large increase for every month. The increase for each month has been as follows:—

July	$509,541
August	837,799
September	693,165
October	448,945
November	480,607
December	467,992
January	600,993
February	374,218
March	320,157
Total	$4,733,417

Should anything like the same ratio of increase hold good for the next three months there will be a total increase for the year of over $6,250,000 It is evident, therefore, that the fears of our Grit contemporaries as to the capabilities of the present tariff to produce sufficient revenue for all our wants, can be safely set at rest.

Evictions.

(From the Peoples' Advocate, Monaghan, Ireland, March 17.)

Coincidently with Coercion has commenced the real work of eviction in Monaghan. On Wednesday, the sub-sheriff, accompanied by bailiffs, and a force of about thirty constabulary, visited the properties of Mr. Dacre Hamilton, and Sir Oriel Forster, lying near Scotstown, and evicted six families. Among these were Patrick Tierney, of Knockalong, a poor man with ten children; Patrick M'Anaghten, of Barritatoppy, with eight children; and Patrick M'Quade, of Toneystacken. These were tenants of Mr. Hamilton. This gentleman, we learn, is at present enjoying the pleasures of life in Switzerland Sir Oriel Forster's tenants, who were placed under the merciful sky on this occasion, were no better off than Mr. Hamilton's. Our readers may picture for themselves the condition of these unfortunate people, cast out in the keen March winds. The sheriff, we hear, carried out his incumbent duty with all the consideration possible ; and the police, with pity strongly expressed in their faces, stood by looking at the sorrowful proceedings. Very few country people assembled. The landlords, and their agents, would, no doubt, be glad of some riotous proceedings in order to get the country proclaimed, but we trust no such chance will be given to them. No display of resistance would be of any good. The law must and will have its way. The people have realized this, and will not play into the hands of their enemies by a show of ineffective resistance. The law must be changed in a constitutional way. The time is not distant when scenes like those witnessed on Wednesday will be impossible in Ireland. England cannot long sustain this thing called landlordism. Public opinion throughout the civilized world grows stronger and stronger in condemning the cruelties possible under the system, and these terrible evictions will tend to hasten its doom.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

MR. NICHOLSON said : I wish to call the attention of the Government to the injustice done by the operation of the Supplementary Clause ; and I hope sir, that the hon. gentleman, who last evening evinced so much interest in the country, and was so anxious that the people of the city should not obtain undue advantages over the people of the country will exert himself to have this Supplementary Clause removed from the Statute Book. Now I find that the average sum paid to each of the City teachers, as a supplement to salary, is $80 ayear, while the average amount paid to country teachers is only $20. I do not see why the the teachers of Charlottetown should be paid so much more than teachers in the country districts. They are not so long in school. They have double as many holiday ; for they have every Saturday to themselves. Why, then, do they receive so much more pay? For every pupil in Charlottetown there is paid $1.74 as a supplement to the teacher, while there is only forty cents paid for every pupil taught in the country. Why is this? Now I do hope, Sir, that the hon. member of the Government who is so very zealous in the interests of the country as against those of the city will think over this matter and have the grievance remedied. There is another phase of this question to which I would like to call attention. I see by the Report of the Chief Superintendent that there were one hundred scholars belonging to the City Schools, transferred to the Model School. Now I am well aware that there must be a model school, but I do not think that it is necessary there should be a hundred pupils and two or three teachers in connection with the Model School. I think one teacher should be suffiient. It has been stated that the teachers of Charlottetown have more scholars than teachers of the country districts. But I see that the average attendance at each of the city schools is between forty and fifty ; and I know several schools in the country the average attendance at which is upwards of fifty. Now, Sir, it is quite evident to every hon. member that the sum expended on public education in this Province is now far beyond the means of the Province ; and, under the operation of the "supplementary clause," it is every year increasing. I feel satisfied that the Government, by repealing this obnoxious clause, would do well, and would be bourne out by the people of the country at large. I think the Government should save the $12,000 a year which is paid out on account of the supplementary clause, and the people pay a little more directly from their own pockets for the education of their children. I see there is no use moving actively in the matter this year, but I hope it will not be omitted next year.

MR. PERRY.—The present cost of education is certainly more than the Province, with its available resources, can bear. My hon. friend (Mr. Nicholson) says the supplementary clause does not work well in the country. But, on the other hand, he has failed to lay down a plan showing how it can be repealed. It seems to me, Sir, that we are paying too much for the collection of taxes. The Land Office costs from $6,000 to $7,000 a year. We pay Collectors of the tax imposed on real estate. We pay the Secretaries of the Boards of School Trustees for collecting taxes for the schools. All these taxes are levied on the land and come from the same class of persons, and, in fact, the cost of collecting amounts to some 25 or 30 per cent of the whole amount collected. There is evidently something wrong which needs to be righted, and as a first step in that direction, I think it would be well to obliterate the Supplementary Clause altogether. I think also that it would be well to simplify matters by having one grade of schools. If a man desires that his child should be instructed in the higher branches of education, he should send him to a college. Under the present mode, the wealthy of the community have a great advantage over those who are poor, and who are therefore obliged to withdraw their children from school as soon as they are able to work on the farm ; and besides this the teacher's time is necessarily devoted to the higher classes in the school, to the neglect of the lower classes. We are paying $100,000 a year for education, which is a larger amount than the Province, with its limited means, can afford for the purpose. I do not think, Sir, that the State should be called upon to teach young men to be clergymen, doctors, lawyers and professional men generally. I think the State should not be expected, as a rule, to give higher education than is afforded in our third-class schools. After we have provided the higher education for those who can afford time to obtain it, what great good, after all, does it do this Province? We have a very limited population, and the number of professional men, clerks, etc., required here is necessarily small. The consequence is that a very large proportion of those who were educated in the higher branches are obliged to emigrate to the United States and to other countries. There is no employment for them here, and by reason of their high education, for which we pay so dearly, the Province is deprived of a large body of producers. Now, the great want of this Province is producers. We want more producers ; fewer non-producers. We want men to work the land, and we are, by the policy we are pursuing, encouraging our young men to leave off working on the land and emigrate to other countries. The sooner this question is met fairly and squarely, the better. It is not right that the poorer classes of the people should be called upon to pay for the education of children of the rich. Our means are limited, and it is not proper, I think, to educate young men to be non-producers. On these grounds a change is required and should be made.

MR. CRAWFORD said : I desire to say a few words with respect to the paragraph before this Hon. Committee. I have, in the first place, to congratulate the Leader of the Opposition on the fact that he has expressed his intention of adhering to the non-sectarian principle of the School Act—the only principle on which, in my opinion, common schools can be worked in this Province. With reference to the supplementary clause, I may say that I hold precisely the same opinion as my hon. colleague, the same opinion that I held and expressed last year. In the year 1863 a resolution was passed, by which the initiation of money votes was vested in the Government. Now I think this supplementary clause conflicts with that resolution, for it takes the control of the public expenditures out of the hands of the Government. If a petition be sent to this House for a grant of $10 to build a small bridge, and this House agrees that it ought to be built, the Government can put its foot down and refuse the money. Now I say, that under the supplementary clause the trustees of a school district have more power than this House; for they can force the Government to pay out money whether it cares to do so or not. The hon. leader of the Opposition has not satisfied this honorable House as to the mode of reducing the cost of education; and I see that last year there was an increase in the cost of education, amounting to $5,206.04. There has also been an increase in the expenditure under the supplementary clause. In 1879 the sum paid out under that clause was $11,117.65, while in 1880 it was $11,855.63, or an increase of $737.98. Now, how are we going to limit the expenditure, if the supplementary clause be allowed to remain upon the Statute Book? I consider that the building, repairing and furnishing of school houses should be borne by the property holders of each district, but think it ridiculous in the extreme to levy a tax on those who have no children, or any direct benefit from the school, for the cleaning of the school house, kindling the fire, paying supplements, &c. In many districts the parents of children are out-voted in the assessment for supplements, and while the supplementary clause is continued in the Act in such cases, the course of raising a sum for the teacher by subscription has to be resorted to, and although $20, $30 or $50 may be raised by such means, no equivalent can be obtained from the Government. I am in favor of the Government withholding their part of the supplementary allowance, and that a tax per pupil, or an assessment upon their parents, should pay for the running expenses of the school, and that the teachers should be paid a fixed sum from the treasury. I have reason to believe that in many cases where supplements are voted, commodities other than cash is taken by the teacher at a high price to obtain the government allowance.

MR. DEBLOIS—I think that no blame can be attached to the present Government in this matter. They were elected to preserve the educational system of the Province as it existed on their accession to office ; and they are, in my opinion, not only to be justified for doing so, but they should receive credit for it. The cost of education is, it is said, greater than the people can bear. Well, Sir, that is a matter which must come before the people. So far as the present Government is concerned, they are to be congratulated on their adherence to the Act, as passed after the general election of 1876, and as for the people, they will probably have an opportunity, before long, to express an opinion and they can make any suggestion they may think necessary. I think, myself, that there are too many first-class teachers, and that if the Government provided only for the payment of third-class teachers, it would be sufficient.

The London of To-day.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

(London City Press).

Poet Milton once, moved within himself at sight of the metropolis in which he lived, exclaimed, "Behold, now, this vast City!" Had his lot been cast in these days, he might have said, "Behold, now, this vast *world!*" We speak of London sometimes as a province covered with houses, but, indeed, the term is too narrow in meaning to be properly descriptive of the modern capital of England. The London of to-day is hardly more or less than a world in itself. The very number of its inhabitants when compared with the population of any other town or city in the world demands that it should be called differently from them, while the notion of provincial is utterly belied by the heterogeneous character of the mass of persons congregated within its boundaries. If we are to call it a city, we must call it the greatest city the world has ever seen. No existing city of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America approaches it in extent ; and the largest cities of the ancient world are small by its side. Paris has a population of less than two millions ; Berlin and New York little more than a million ; Vienna seven hundred thousand ; Bombay about six hundred and fifty thousand, and Rome about three hundred thousand. The population of ancient Rome is said to have been one million and twenty thousand, and of Nineveh from eight to nine hundred thousand. Compare with these the population of London, which numbers within its boundaries four millions five hundred and thirty-four thousands of inhabitants. We know how closely some of these four and a-half millions are packed together, how in the poorer quarters whole families herd together like animals in the space of a few feet, and yet we know that within the 15 miles radius of Charing-cross London covers nearly 700 square miles. The figures of the General Post Office tells us that it has an influence with all parts of the world, for it has a yearly delivery in its postal district of 295,808,300 letters. All countries under the sun contribute to its comfort and its wealth. Ships scour all seas bringing things useful, necessary, and ornamental to the Port of London, and in that port there are every day not less than 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Animate as well as inanimate freight is borne to London, and, to say nothing of the constant influx from Europe and America, there are from the countries of the East alone some 10,000 Hindoos, Chinese, Africans, and others cast every year upon our streets. The population of London is beyond doubt the oddest and most strangely assorted of any place in Christendom. There are more Roman Catholics than in Rome ; more Irish than in Belfast ; more Scotchmen than in Aberdeen ; more Welshmen than in Cardiff ; and more than three times as many Jews as in the whole of Palestine. There are more country-born persons in London than in the counties of Devon and Gloucester combined. Macaulay used to boast that he had walked through every street of the London of his day ; but, notwithstanding the recent enthusiasm for sensational pedestrianism, we fancy there are few persons who would care to undertake the task of traversing on foot the 7,000 miles of streets which make the London of our time. The statistics of the food supply of London recall, but throw contempt upon, the tale related by one of the German story-tellers of the commissariat of a certain muscular monarch, who kept all his subjects at work to furnish provisions for his dinner table. Some were archers, who brought in fabulous quantities of game; some were cooks, who dressed it; but in one way or another, every person who owned the King's authority, found employment in helping to fill the royal vacuum. It takes not one, but all the countries of the civilized world to find food for the four and a half million dwellers in London. There are consumed here on an average every day, 129,000,000 gallons of water. From the Smithfield Market alone, there issue every day, to be distributed east, west, north and south throughout the metropolis nearly five million pounds of meat, poultry and provisions. This represents not more than half the entire consumption, and through Billingsgate Market alone there pass on an average every year upwards of 100,000 tons of fish. We have just given the figures of the water supply ; but, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson knows, water is not by any means the only drink consumed in London. The business of the publican is a flourishing one ; and the current saying that a public-house stands at the corner of every street in London seems not so very wide of the truth when supported by the well-authenticated statement that the beer shops and gin palaces of the metropolis would, it placed side by side, stretch from Charing-cross to Chichester, a distance of 62 miles. The figures relating to poverty awaken little surprise, following after those which tell of the prevalence of habits of drink ; and one is not astonished to learn that London contains as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton. From intemperance and pauperism it is an easy step to the region of crime, and with 60 miles of public houses there is nothing extraordinary in the facts that more than 40,000 persons are annually committed by the magistrates for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and that more than one-third of all the crime in the country is perpetrated in London.

One asks with a feeling of something like trepidation whether London will ever have attained its full growth? For, wonderful to tell, it is growing still.

If the angel of death is busy removing its population, the angel of life is busier adding to it. If a death occurs every six minutes, a birth takes place every four minutes. The annual number of deaths is 94,000, and the annual number of births, 153,000, and the Registrar General has told us that there are added to the population of the metropolis within the circle named, 230 persons every day, and 84,000 every year. And as the population increases, so of necessity do the streets and the houses. Every year the builder grasps new land, and as fast as it falls within his grasp, green grass and trees give way to bricks and mortar. Old houses tumble down and are pulled down, but new ones rise upon their ruins with almost magical rapidity. Seventy one miles of new streets are opened, and 21,600 new houses built in London every year. At this rate of progress who shall say where and when the end will be? He would be rash who would venture to predict that the now suburban districts of Hampstead, West Kensington, or Bow, will be suburban still in a dozen years from to-day. But if Londoners cannot prevent London from spreading in the direction of the suburbs they have an obvious duty of preserving untouched whatever open spaces remain within its present boundaries. The parks and squares that lie scattered up and down through the metropolis are an inestimable boon in the midst of the masses which surround them ; and the utmost care should be taken of these and such other spaces as can be secured for the use of the people. All means, too, that are available for bringing the country into the town—such as the planting of trees in streets, the cultivating of gardens, and small patches of ground should be used liberally and unsparingly. We should not fear so much the prospect of being over-run with bricks or of being divided by ever-increasing distances from "meadow, field, and hedgerow," did we observe on the part of the authorities and of Londoners themselves a disposition to do all in their power to brighten and purify the streets of the metropolis. The wide spread ugliness of London might be converted into something approaching prettiness at a very trifling expense of ingenuity and taste. There are no reasons other than the laziness of the authorities and the apathy of the residents why we should not follow the example set us in all the leading cities of the Continent and transform our dreary and woe-begone thoroughfares into gay and handsome boulevards.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, April 5.

Gladstone, at the end of his speech in the Commons last night, said this was his eleventh and probably his last budget. In enforcing his arguments in favor of the more rapid reduction of the debt, he pointed out that during the two years previous to March, 1880, while the population increased one per cent, and the expenditure 2 1-16, the revenue actually declined one half per cent.

The *Times* says : "Gladstone's speech last night, of over two hours' duration, was delivered without any special abatement of his characteristic energy. We hope that it is not necessary to take him at his word that this may be his last Budget ; but if it be so, the necessity will not arise from any defect of power.

A committe representing all sections of the Irish Nationalists and English Democrats is forming in London to agitate for the unconditional release of Davitt. The agitation will be extended to the United States, Canada and Australia.

LONDON, April 5.

The *World* says : "If Lord Beaconsfield recovers, he will resign the Conservative leadership at the close of the present session of Parliament. He was quite comfortable at 7.30 p. m.

SANDY HOOK, April 5.

A bright light apparently that of a vessel burning at sea, was seen off the shore last night. The light could be seen as far back as Middleton.

LONDON, April 5.

A large steamer is ashore on Goodwin Sands, ten miles from Harwich, name not yet ascertained.

MADRID, April 5.

The floods at Seville are most disastrous.

OMAHA, NEB., April 5.

The Missouri River has risen eighteen feet, and continues to rise slowly. Considerable damage is threatened.

LONDON, April 4.

Lord Beaconsfield passed a quiet day and was free from spasmodic breathing. To-night there is a slight increase in the fever.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.

The arrest of Kibaltschitsch renders necessary a postponement of the trial of the conspirators for a few days.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The *Indicator* says it is reported that Hatch's suits against the Western Union have been settled, and that all other suits against the Western Union will be compromised to-day.

MADRID, April 4.

For several days gales and heavy rains have swept from the ocean coasts across the peninsula in the south of Spain, causing many shipwrecks and much loss of life. For four days the mail steamers in Cadiz, Tangier, Algeziras and Gibraltar were detained. In Madrid rains caused a rise in the Manzanares River, which covers the valley under the place.

LONDON, April 4.

Violent squalls prevailed on Sunday in this vicinity. Many small boats filled with holiday pleasure seekers were capsized. Of the boats hired at Hammersmith Saturday afternoon, eight failed to return. Sixteen bodies were washed ashore.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.

A cold wave has passed over the South. is still cold.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.

A shock of earthquake on the Island of Chio yesterday, destroyed many houses. Many inhabitants were killed.

LONDON, April 6.

The condition of Lord Beaconsfield is very encouraging. The favorable symptoms continue.

London *Truth* says that Sir Alex. T. Galt, Canadian minister resident here, will return to Canada this spring, and that he will probably enter the Cabinet when Sir John A. McDonald, Premier and Minister of the Interior retires, as is expected on account of his health.

The St. James' *Gazette* this afternoon says the authorities of the London Custom House have been warned from Liverpool that an attempt to blow up that building will be made shortly. Extraordinary precautions are being taken.

MADRID, April 7.

A disastrous flood has occurred at Malaga, and several people have perished.

The flood at Seville has increased and several houses have fallen in.

LONDON, April 7. 1 a.m.

Lord Beaconsfield was almost entirely free from spasm during the day and his symptoms have generally improved.

OTTAWA, April 6.

By cable we learn that Sir Charles Tupper's health has much improved.

NEW YORK, April 6.

By the capsizing of a boat in Ashley River, S. C., near Branchville, on Saturday, two women and two children and three men were drowned. Two men were rescued.

Capt. Boycott and family arrived here on steamer *Italy*, and left for Richmond, Va., last night.

Investigation shows that there is a deficiency of nearly $90,000 in the Virginia State Auditor's office.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine, often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use, will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your Druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75cts.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Common sense, over the best of all learning, becomes invaluable when its practice will renovate broken health and reinstate soundness, strength and vigour. Summer is the season for removing coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing, asthma, and all pulmonary diseases inflicted on the delicate and careless by our rigorous winters, and Holloway's remedies are the means of effecting a happy transition from danger to safety. After the harrassed chest has been fomented with sea-water or weak brine, and dried, this Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin, both in front and behind, between the blade-bones. Holloway's Pills should be taken to correct any functional irregularity ; they will make each organ conform to health's requirements.

Boston Transcript : The advanced price of materials and labor in Boston has added thirty-three per cent. to the cost of building within two years.