

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Improvement to Cascumpec Harbor.

MR. HACKETT'S SPEECH.

MR. HACKETT moved for all correspondence with the Department of Public Works since the 1st July last, having reference to the improvement of Cascumpec Harbor, Prince County, Prince Edward Island. He said:—My object in making this motion is to ascertain what has been done during the last year for the purpose of improving this harbor. I regret I have to trouble the House again with relating the facts in connection with this very important harbor. Last year and the previous year I had this motion before the House, and almost succeeded on one occasion in obtaining a grant of money for the purpose of improving it. But through some mysterious cause I failed. I need not say that this harbor, being on the north side of Prince Edward Island, and the only deep water terminus of the Railway west of Summerside, is of very great importance to the Government, and should be improved, thereby facilitating the trade in that part of the country. But apart altogether from the trade consideration, or its being an outlet for the produce of the western and northern part of Prince Edward Island, as a harbor of refuge it is most important that it should be improved. Last year the works of the Island required a very large amount of money, but a very small amount would make the improvement now asked for.

THE TROUBLE IS

there are two bars at this place, an inner bar of rock, and an outer bar of sand; and engineers have stated that if the inner bar were blasted, and a channel of sufficient depth made, say 14 or 15 feet—there is only 12 feet now—a corresponding increase of the depth would take place at the outer bar, probably making the harbor accessible. This harbor is NOT MERELY A LOCAL MATTER.

It is necessary as a harbor of refuge for vessels engaged in the carrying trade, going through the Gulf—being quite in the bight of the Island on account of the strong current which the north-easterly wind makes, and which obliges the vessels to go in shoal. There is no opportunity other than strong crafts working out against the obstacles; therefore it is necessary the harbor should be improved. A large number of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, frequent our fishing grounds in the vicinity of this harbor; but I regret to say that on very many occasions a number have been cast away, and not only property, but the lives of the crews lost sometimes. I have here a statement of wrecks that took place in the vicinity of this harbor since we entered into Confederation, eight years ago. Fourteen vessels, of the value of \$146,000, have been lost on that coast, owing to the want of a harbor of refuge. Not only were the vessels lost, but a very great destruction of property ensued. There were thirty-eight or forty unfortunate seamen lost as well. I think, in the interest of humanity, as well as in the interest of trade, this harbor should be improved.

LAST YEAR,

when I brought the matter before the hon. Minister of Public Works, I felt almost certain he would make an appropriation for this improvement. To remind the hon. gentleman of the promise made, I will read his exact words:—

"We have to see what are the works called for in the different parts of the Dominion, and then decide which of these works should be undertaken now, and which delayed. Under the circumstances, this harbor—though I understand the importance of the work—may have to stand over, though I am not in position to say to-day it will have to stand over until next year. We may be in a position to ask Parliament, in the Supplementary Estimates for a vote for this; nevertheless, I cannot promise that, first, because it would not be my duty, and secondly, because I have no right to anticipate the vote of the House, though the matter will be looked into again."

Now, it will be seen by this that the hon. gentleman stated last year he was in hopes to be able to put an amount of money in the Supplementary Estimates for the improvement of this harbor, but that as it was necessary to delay some work, this might also have to stand over. Although I was not at all satisfied to have it stand over last year I hoped it would be put in the Estimates this year, but my hopes were blasted. When the Estimates came down I was

DISAPPOINTED.

to see that no appropriation was made for this harbor. If the hon. gentleman has not already placed a sum in the Supplementary Estimates, I hope my calling his attention to it now will induce him to do it. It has been said that the Province of Prince Edward Island is taking considerable money out of the Dominion Treasury. That statement has been made not only by the Opposition, but it has been repeated on the Government side of the House. I remember that, in 1870, the hon. leader of the Opposition stated that Prince Edward Island had extracted up to that time some thing like \$1,200,000 more out of the Dominion Exchequer than she had paid into it. In the last Session this hon. Minister of Finance also stated that we had largely overdrawn. I think that is very unfair. If that is the only reason why our public works are not attended to it is a very poor one indeed.

IT IS A FACT

that the imports of dutiable goods in Prince Edward Island have fallen off considerably within the last few years. In 1876 the total imports of dutiable goods into P. E. Island amounted to \$1,599,931; for the year ending 30th June, 1881, they amounted to \$907,825, or a falling off of \$692,106. Now, although the Trade and Navigation Returns show a falling off of imports direct to the Province, still it is a well-known fact that the people use as many dutiable goods as heretofore, although the goods have not been imported direct from foreign countries. They are purchased at other ports in the Dominion. The goods that are imported into the ports of Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto, are bought by the Prince Edward Island traders; the duty is paid at the port of entry and credited to the Province in which they are entered, and, as a matter of course, the people of Prince Edward Island thus get no credit for the amount of revenue these goods pay. There are a few lines of goods manufactured in Canada that are bought by the people of Prince Edward Island, and there are many other lines of goods sold by the wholesale merchants, and also used by the people, that are imported. I may say with regard to those that print cottons, certain lines of woollen goods, fancy goods and hardware, are largely imported at the ports mentioned by me, and are bought by the traders of Prince Edward Island, but a duty is paid where the goods are entered, that Province gets no credit for it. On three or four lines of goods alone, cottons, woollens and hardware, there is a falling off of \$400,000 or \$500,000, showing conclusively that, although the Province is not credited with so large an amount of duty paid per head, as some other Provinces, still they pay the duties nevertheless. I hope these things appear distinctly in

the duties paid by Prince Edward Island will not stand in the way of the Government prosecuting the public works. I trust that this very important harbor of Cascumpec, which I have brought so many times to the attention of the hon. Minister of Public Works, will be attended to this year, and if the hon. gentleman cannot see his way to grant an amount sufficient for the whole works, a reasonable amount will be quite satisfactory.

SIR HECTOR'S REPLY.

SIR HECTOR LANGRISH—I am sure the House, as well as the County the hon. gentleman represents, cannot complain that the hon. gentleman has been remiss in bringing this subject to the attention of the Government. As far as I am concerned, I must say that I am well acquainted with the whole subject. The hon. gentleman has done all he could for the last three years to induce the Government to ask Parliament for a vote of money for the improvement of that harbor, and of the works of the hon. gentleman wishes the Government to undertake. But the Government have so many works, so many calls from the various portions of the Dominion, that we have to postpone some of them from year to year, in order that we may do those which are most immediately necessary. This harbor, as the hon. gentleman knows, has been much damaged on account of the natural breakwater of the harbor, having been broken through by the sea, and consequently it does not afford the shelter it would if that natural breakwater had not been partially destroyed by the sea. In any improvements the Government may make in that harbor, they must keep in view the fact that the natural barrier will have to be restored, which will necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money. The most pressing work, as the hon. gentleman says, would be the removal of the bar of rock, and he thinks if that were done, the water might then destroy the outside bar. That is quite possible, but the removal of the bar of rock is a work of considerable magnitude. However, the hon. gentleman having once more brought the matter to the attention of the Government I shall again bring it before my colleagues. But if I am not able to bring down an estimate for this work, let not the hon. gentleman say next year that I promised it for the Supplementary Estimates. I will lay the matter before my colleagues, and if, after reconsidering it, they think we shall be justified in asking for a vote, I shall be very happy to put in an estimate for that purpose.

Government Institutions.

This forenoon, a number of members of the Legislature, accompanied by Henry Longworth, Esq., C. C. Gardner, Esq., several farmers and the inevitable reporter, visited the Hospital for the Insane and the Stock Farm.

The Hospital was inspected throughout; and, throughout, was found to be in excellent order. The mode of keeping the books of the Institution was admired by hon. members; and the culinary department was the subject of favorable comment. Bread manufactured for the patients, by Mr. McDonald, was pronounced superior to that on which many sane persons in Charlottetown are fed. It was a pleasing surprise to some hon. members that the bread, the shoes and a great part of the clothing used in the Institution are made upon the premises. One of the patients has had a shoemaker's shop put up, in which he makes and mends shoes in the style of the true workman. And under the supervision and direction of Mrs. McDonald, the mistress of the women patients manufacture clothing of all the descriptions required. The building was found to be faultlessly clean from top to bottom.

The Stock Farm Buildings were critically examined, and though there were differences of opinion regarding some of their details, the opinion seemed to be general, that, taken altogether, they are excellent of their kind, and well worthy of the Model Farm, notwithstanding the comparatively small cost at which they were erected.

The cattle, with one or two exceptions, are in splendid condition; and on the high ground on which their house is now placed, the sheep have greatly improved. The two year old short horn bull purchased in England last spring by C. C. Gardner, Esq., was particularly admired. The horses on the farm are fine animals; but the want of several pure bred Clydesdale mares was noticeable.

City Council.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the following letter from Mr. W. B. Morrison, City Clerk:—

MARCH 13, 1882.
To His Worship the Mayor and City Council.

GENTLEMEN,—When appointed City Clerk, in the year 1877, I was informed by several Councillors, then in office, that the salary would be about \$900. After being in office a month it was fixed at \$809 per annum. This salary I continued to receive until Oct. 1879, when the amount was reduced from \$809 to \$670. Before my appointment the City paid a City Treasurer \$200 per annum, as up to that time, no proper accounts were kept in the City Clerk's office. Since my appointment the Treasurer has only been one in name, and in the year 1880 the office was abolished by the Legislature. If the Council will refer to the Auditor's Report of 1877, they will perceive that, on my appointment to this office, the books and accounts of the City were found to be almost unintelligible, and a great deal of labor was required to establish a system of accounts, for which extra services I did not receive any remuneration. Last year the Council dispensed with the services of Mr. William Shepherd, the then collector of taxes, and the preparing of notices and receiving the taxes were transferred to my office. As will be seen by the City Accounts for the past year, about (\$36,000) thirty-six thousand dollars were received by me during the year 1880, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) of which were for taxes.

To receive and handle that sum of money required a great deal of care and labor. For these extra services I did not receive any remuneration during the past year. The late Collector of Taxes, Mr. Shepherd, received for this service alone, \$600, while I not only perform a greater part of the services formerly done by him, but have the other onerous and responsible duties of City Clerk cast upon me. With the present increased cost of living I cannot live on the salary paid to me, having no time to earn anything supplementary to it. I beg respectfully to inform you that I cannot continue to hold this office unless this salary is increased to \$800 per year at least. And should your honor able Council not see fit to accede to my request, I beg to tender my resignation of the Office of City Clerk, requesting that such resignation be accepted on or before the first day of May next.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
Wm. B. Morrison.

It was moved by Councillor Chappelle, seconded by Councillor McLean:

Resolved, That the salary of the City Clerk, Mr. W. B. Morrison, be increased from \$600 to \$800, increase to date from the 1st of Jan., 1882.

Councillors Morris, Lea, and Davy, while admitting the efficiency of the City Clerk, and stating that his work was difficult, and well performed, objected to increasing the salary on the ground that the city finances would not, at present, warrant it. They would like to see the clerk well paid for his services, but they were obliged to oppose the motion on principles of economy.

On the other hand, Councillors Murphy, Blake, McLean and Chappelle supported the motion, on the principles of economy. They all paid a high compliment to the efficiency of the City Clerk, and showed that his work was performed with the greatest satisfaction to the Council and the citizens in general. The accounts of the City of Charlottetown, they agreed, would compare favorably with the accounts of larger and more pretentious cities, and as an instance, one councillor remarked that it was not long since one of the largest of our neighbouring cities sent its accounts to be arranged by the City Clerk of Charlottetown. Previous to the appointment of Mr. Morrison, two city clerks, a city collector and a city Treasurer were paid to do the work now performed by him. The accounts were then in chaos. No one could tell by them how the city stood financially, and although the salaries of the clerks were \$400 and \$600 each, no one could tell how much more it cost the city for the service of its accountants. After Mr. Morrison's appointment, a regular system of keeping the accounts was established. The office of City Treasurer was abolished, and the office of City Collector, only exists in name. This rendered a saving of a large sum to the city. The work heretofore performed by the Treasurer and Collector is more efficiently performed by Mr. Morrison, and the accounts are so kept that a visitor to the City Clerk's office can in less than a quarter of an hour become thoroughly acquainted with the financial affairs of the city to date. This fact alone speaks volumes for the efficiency of the clerk. The Council last evening wisely decided that it would be better to raise the salary of Mr. Morrison who had been a tried and faithful servant, than by false economy refuse his request, and run the chance of securing the services of a clerk who would "mix and muddle," and leave the city accounts in the same state as they were previous to Mr. Morrison's appointment.

They passed the resolution on the following division:
Ayes:—Councillors Murphy, Blake, Chappelle and McLean—4.
Nays:—Councillors Morris, Lea and Davy—3.
The meeting then adjourned.

Ladies' Land League.

A meeting of the Ladies' Land League was held last evening in Full's Hall, at 7.30 o'clock. Mrs. E. W. Smith, President, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of ladies.

The Hon. Lawrence Kitcham, Hon. Simon Bolger, Hon. R. B. Reid, Members of the Legislative Council, and the Executive Committee of the gentlemen's League, were present by invitation.

Fifteen new members were enrolled, and the sum of \$25 50 the receipts of the meeting, added to the funds.

The President stated that she had communicated with the Ladies' Land League in Montreal, and expected to have an encouraging reply before next meeting.

Mrs. P. C. Kelly was appointed one of the Vice Presidents.

Hon. L. Kitcham, in response to the request of the President, stated it gave him much satisfaction to see our ladies making a move to aid and comfort the distressed of Ireland, and it was indeed a pleasure to see so many present. He did not expect to be asked to say anything, and had to apologise for not going further into a subject so interesting to all Irishmen and Irishwomen.

Hon. S. Bolger, on being introduced, said he had to thank the ladies for their kind invitation to be present. They were entitled to the highest compliments for forming a League here, as it attested to the oft repeated fact that it was Ireland's women that preserved the spark of liberty. He referred to the existence of Ladies Leagues all over Ireland, in America, and in all parts of the world. Ladies were useful and necessary in promoting the success of bazaars, tea parties, etc., and he had not the least doubt but that they would make the Charlottetown Ladies' Land League also a great success.

Hon. R. B. Reid was also invited to address the meeting. He paid a high tribute to the ability, sincerity and pure motives of the League. He could not but endorse the compliment's paid the ladies by Hon. S. Bolger. The ladies of Charlottetown need not fear imprisonment like their sisters in Ireland for the crime of loving Ireland and Ireland's much abused children.

Miss Rose Kitcham delivered an episode on an Irish Landlord, which was rendered with much ability and taste.

Mrs. M. A. Barré read a ballad of 1798, in which the heroic conduct of the women of that period is beautifully portrayed.

The President in a very effective manner, spoke of the misery and want of Ireland—the sad fruit of unfeeling landlords. She felt that if we could only look into some Irish homes, and behold their wretchedness, there would be few who could look with apathy on our movement.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Fire and Life Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital \$ 9,733,332.00
Paid Up Capital 1,216,666.00

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reserved Funds (Irrespective of Paid up Capital) over \$5,000,000.00

Insurances effected at the Lowest Current Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulated Funds (irrespective of Paid up Capital) over \$12,000,000.00

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

Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,158,500.00

New and Reduced Premiums for the Dominion of Canada.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,
No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,
GENERAL AGENT

March 16, 1882—cod

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

WE beg to announce to the public that we have purchased the good will and interest of OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., in the Dry Goods business heretofore carried on by him at Charlottetown.

We invite an inspection of our large and varied Stock, especially in the following Departments:

- Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Lace Curtains, Prints, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c.
- Cloths, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.
- Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Cotton Warp, Small Wares, &c.

We have decided to close some very large lots of these Goods at cost to make room for spring importations, and to give bargains in every department.

JOHN MCPHEE & CO.

Charlottetown, March, 1882—wky

In reference to the above, I do hereby return my sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to my Dry Goods business at Charlottetown, and take this opportunity of soliciting the same patronage for the above firm in the future

OWEN CONNOLLY.

MARCH SALE!

CLEARING-OUT PRICES!

J. B. MACDONALD.

7000 yards Grey Gotton, - 5 cents up.
9000 yards White Cotton, - 7 " "
8000 yards Print Cotton, - 5 " "
13,000 yards Ladies Cold. Dress Goods, 8 " "
3000 yards Black & Cold. Cashmeres, 22 " "
15000 yards Spring Tweed, - 40 " "
700 yards Table Damask, - 20 " "
600 yards Pillow Cotton,

White Cotton Sheeting, Lace Curtains, Curtain Muslin, Tapestry Carpets, Scotch Carpets, Felt Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Flour Oil Cloth, all widths, and Room Paper.

During the month of March I will give Bargains in every Department. Cash customers will find no cheaper goods in Town.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Brunn's Old Stand, Queen Street February 28, 1882—wky, pat pres

COWS FOR SALE.

3 NEW MILCH COWS FOR SALE. Apply to D. M. HOWARD, South Wiltshire.

March 22, 1882—31 pd

Sail Ducks & Drillings.

FISHERMEN and others requiring NEW SAILS will find a good stock at our Store. Call and examine.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
March 27, '82—11, wky 31 Sign of the Lion.

OLD BANK PAPER

TAKEN AT FACE for Furniture, Side Boards, Bedsteads, Sofas in H. C. Lounges in Rep. Parl'r Sets, Stoves, Windows, Doors and Sashes, 200 Mack-rel Barrels, 53 Pork Barrels. Do. for Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Sleighs, Horses, Cows. Do. for 10 boxes Herring, 'sides, Dye, Ceperns, Cheese, Beans, quarter ton Chick Rings at half price, Cooky Creamery, Children's Carriages, Carts, Trolleys, Dried Apples and Soap. Do. for Pedlar's Wagons. Do. for 1 American Built Barouche, said by judges to be one of the best on the Island. Do. for Covered Sleigh, just the thing for an invalid, or for stormy weather, at H. COOMBS.

March 21, '82—31

GOING SOUTH!

THE Proprietor of the "Lorne Restaurant," owing to want of accommodation for his customers, will, on or about the last of March, instant, remove to the more commodious premises of J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets, which will be also known as the Lorne Restaurant. With all the modern appliances, and a good staff of waiters, he hopes, as in the past, to give general satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage. Special attention paid to oysters. There will be a first-class wholesale and retail Cigar and Tobacco Store kept in connection with the Restaurant. An extended advertisement of the business will shortly appear in the city papers.

March 20, '82—1w A. McDONALD.

Fire Insurance Association (LIMITED) OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed SUB-AGENTS of the above Company:—

RICHARD HUNT, Esq., Summerside
J. H. BYRNE, Esq., Georgetown
F. MORROW, Esq., Souris
J. P. BERNAS, Esq., Alberton

FRED W. HYNDMAN, General Agent for P. E. I.
March 20, 1882—1w cod

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership as ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the style of

FALMER & MULLALLY.

OFFICE—Mrs. O'Halloran's Building, next door to Union Bank, Charlottetown.

All law business promptly attended to. Dated 14th March, 1882

H. V. PALMER,
JAS. W. MULLALLY.

March 18, 1882—4w, wky 4w

Heavy Goose Guns.

A FEW MUZZLE-LOADING 9 BORE A GOOSE GUNS—W. & C. Scott's make—at the London House.

G. DAVIES & CO.
March 18, 1m

Coal! Coal!

A Quantity of Pictou and Albion Mine ROUND COAL, for sale for Cash only. N. B.—Orders to be left at Koughan's Seave.

mch9

GRAND CONCERT

THE Choir of the R. C. Church, assisted by some of the ablest talent in the city, will give the Concert of the Season in the

HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A.,

Wednesday, 29th of March.
Proceeds in aid of the Church Fund. Programme will be published in a few days. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. March 16, 1882.

WANTED.

AT THE JUNK STORE, Head Pownal A Wharf, old Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Rope and Canvas, Horse Hair, Bags, &c., for which the highest price will be paid. Ch'own, Jan 12, '82—3m

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—Two girls to learn the dress and mantle making. Apply to Misses Lynch & Schurman, in the store of R. W. Tremaine. m20 61 pd.

FOR SALE—17 Goose Decoy, in perfect order. Apply to S. DAVIES, West Street. mch17—61 e o d

A Second Hand Piano and Organ for sale cheap. Apply at this office. mch17

TO LET—A house containing eight or eleven rooms, situate on Kent Street, half of the subscribers premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Francis McRoy. mar 7 cod

TO LET—The second story of the Brick Building, on Queen Street lately occupied by the Orange Hall. It is conveniently situated and well adapted for a Lawyer's office. Apply to Mrs. OFFER, Queen Street. [re 14 2aw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced Nurse Good references required. Apply to Miss Froehnd Brighton, or at Admiral Bayfield's, Quay Street. [ms 3