

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 26, 1896.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY LEADER!

A few days ago Mr. Laurier was, notwithstanding his equivocal denials, confronted in the House of Commons with direct proof that he had at one of his meetings in Quebec thanked God there were no Orangemen in his party! Since then he has been placed in an equally humiliating position by Mr. Beauséjour, a Liberal M. P. The Watchman of this morning makes the following quotation from the Press, of Montreal. Asked by Messrs. Chenevert and Dostales why he did not follow Mr. Laurier on the School Question, Mr. Beauséjour said: "I spoke and I will vote according to my soul and conscience, in favor of a law that I believe to be good and which is as good as such by those interested. If the Liberals of the province of Quebec fear the influence of my speech and vote on the electorate, let them do as I do. I believe every Catholic Liberal who votes against this measure will be beaten at the polls. I declared my intention of voting for the Remedial Bill to Mr. Laurier himself, and he said to me, 'If I was a simple deputy like you I would not be so sure of it, BUT I AM THE CHIEF OF THE PARTY AND AS SUCH I BELIEVE I MUST SPEAK AND VOTE TO MEET THE VIEWS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.' This statement, unless squarely met, will convince all Canada that Mr. Laurier is not a man to be trusted. We have little doubt that he and his party will be repudiated by the people of Quebec. How can any sincere elector, Catholic or Protestant, put his confidence in a leader who so evidently governed by mere expediency? Mr. Laurier would do that which he believes to be right if he were a simple deputy." But being leader of the Opposition he must needs vote against his convictions in the hope that he will win the vote of Ontario. What a leader!

THE LESSON OF AN ELECTION.

The Liberal Conservatives of the Third District of Prince County were divided upon the question of candidates; certain new roads in the district were promised by the Government; the Government was in and could not then be put out—and so a majority voted for a supporter of the unpopular government. It was curious yesterday to note the use made by the Premier of the fact of Mr. Gallant's election. That fact was cited first as proof that the whole country approves the autocratic and oppressive acts of the Government, and secondly as means to cajole and intimidate certain members of his party who are disposed to be just and reasonable. The "swish" of the boss's whip was plainly to be heard amid the dulcet tones in which Mr. Peters complimented himself upon the result of the election in the Third District of Prince. We are in agreement with the Premier in this, that the people can never expect to throw off the yoke of the unpopular government if the party supporting the Opposition are divided or are disposed to give way here and there on account of a new road or bridge in this district or in that district. But we do not share the Premier's hope that the divisions will continue or that he will profit by them in 1897 as in 1895. On the contrary we believe that the intelligent people of this Province will, at the next general election, be found united against the common enemy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Gallant made a nice little speech when moving the Address. But he was lying under a mistake when he said "this Government are giving every facility in their power for the better development of the dairy and fruit growing industry." He ought to have said the Government of Canada! What has "this Government" done? It has not even performed its promise to supply a travelling diary. The figures of the trade and navigation returns for the past month are most gratifying. The exports show an increase in the produce of Canada of \$1,325,000 for the eight months the net increase in the exports of the produce of Canada alone is \$2,510,000. Similar both in importance and duty collected are equally encouraging. The imports for the eight months increased \$5,225,000, and the duty \$2,000,000. Hon. Mr. Mills, probably the ablest man on the opposition side, said, in the course of his speech on the Remedial Bill: "Words of compulsion are never used toward a sovereign or toward a sovereign's body." In the Manitoba case "the right is given, and according to a well known principle of law, a duty is imposed." There was no formal compulsion to the legislature because there could be no way of enforcing it. This is the view of Mr. Mills, though it is not the view of the sage of the Guardian.

TWO PROFITABLE COWS.

John Nichols, Esq., of Annapolis, Lot 56, is the owner of two cows whose record for the year is well worth noting. Last season they netted their owner a handsome sum of \$165.20. To the cheese factory at Little River, which opened June 12th, and closed October 13th, they contributed 7,933 lbs. milk, and 5 lbs. a day for home use during the factory season. Butter, 232 lbs., was the amount made within the year. The value of the product of these two cows for the year may be summed up as follows: Butter \$44.71 43 lbs. cheese for patrons..... 4.30 2 calves..... 4.00 Milk for home use..... 3.11 Milk sent to factory..... 47.08 Total.....\$105.20 If any other two cows in the Province have done better than this, we would be glad to hear of it.

The police at Melbourne state that fully one thousand convicts who escaped from the French penal settlement at St. Helena, New Caledonia, have reached Sydney and dispersed among the Australian colonies. The government will legislate for their expulsion.

See the print outions for 7 cents a yard at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. m18 61 Large stock of men's overall pants selling at low price at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. m18 61

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Address—Spirit of the Speeches.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 25.

The draft address—an echo of the Lieutenant Governor's speech—was moved this afternoon by Mr. Gallant, of Richmond, who said that he felt sure that His Honor voiced the feelings of this House in his expression of sympathy with our aged and beloved sovereign in her recent affliction by the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The strained relations between Great Britain and the United States over the Venezuela boundary dispute as well as her European complications, have had the effect of showing to the world the deep loyalty and sincere devotion, not only of the people of Canada, but of every other dependency as well, towards the Mother Country. We have, he thought, good reason to hope that a friendly settlement between Great Britain and the United States will be arrived at and that peace and good feelings will be re-established between the two countries. Commending the time has come when the farmers of this Province must make a change in their mode of farming and it was pleased that this Government are giving every facility in their power for the better development of the dairy and fruit growing interests. Experience proves to us that our province is very well adapted for both these industries. The committee appointed to inquire into matters relating to agriculture must result in promoting our farming interests and they will from their inquiry be able to suggest to the House some means of placing the dairy and fruit products in the markets in a proper condition. He regretted that every member of this House regretted that it has become necessary for the enlargement of our Insane Asylum, but we must give every comfort and proper accommodation to the unfortunate fellows and every member of this House regretted that it has become necessary for the enlargement of this institution. This Government have already shown their desire to put our roads in the best possible condition, and he trusted that when the proposed amendments to our road system are brought down, they will be such as will meet with approval. In his district the people are well satisfied with the road and also greatly pleased with the road machine, and desire two more. They testified by the handsome majority accorded him in the bye-election, their appreciation of the manner in which the affairs of the country are being conducted by the Liberal Government.

Mr. Warburton complimented the mover upon his maiden speech and seconded the motion. After referring to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the happily averted prospect of war with the United States—in which connection he deprecated the branding of one half our people as disloyal—he devoted some time to the discussion of fruit growing in P. E. Island. He quoted the statistics of the Exhibition, showing a great development in this direction, and argued for a greater development of the same. But the farmers ought not to be too ready to give orders to itinerant tree agents, for the trees sent by whom these agents represent are, in many cases, of inferior kinds. He approved the idea of cold storage, for the want of it last year, our farmers had to pay indirectly about \$4,000 in freight, cartage and warehouse charges to and in Montreal. As to the enlargement of the Asylum for Lunatics and the removal of the Poor House, something must be done, and the proposed amendment to the road act ought to receive careful consideration.

Hon. Mr. Gordon complimented the mover and seconded the motion. He said that it might be truly said that it had length without breadth or depth. He could not join in an expression of a hope that the deliberations of the legislature would be more profitable to the interests of the province. He had no such hope. There has, it is true, been great progress in the taxation of the people. But this is the only advancement so far visible since the present Government took office. To us it appears as if our rulers were taking lessons from the rulers of east r countries, where, as a great writer says, "the evils inflicted by taxation and tyranny may become greater than the evils which are inflicted by the sword." Hon. Mr. Gordon said that the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the German Emperor, had fallen in the service of the British Empire. Concerning President Cleveland's warlike remarks to the Hon. Mr. Gordon, he said that he knew that the people of the British Empire had kept cool and also that the leading thinkers of America as well as of Europe had pronounced against it. He trusted the fact that there is now a fair prospect that the matter will be settled ere many months. Mr. Gordon expressed his great satisfaction concerning the development of the dairy interests of this Province, and declared that the dairy enterprise ought to be well supported, and said that he believed that the time is coming when fruit culture will be prosecuted much more extensively than it is. But he was strongly opposed to the idea of putting the poor of the poor house into the same building as the lunatics—seeing that it was well known that lunacy is contagious. It would be well to have a separate building on Government farm for the poor. He hoped to see an amendment of the Road Act so that all sections of the country should have justice and fair play. As to the park roadway, that is a matter pertaining to Charlottetown, though the people of the country certainly approve the Lieut. Governor's action in guarding their rights in the matter. It is very gratifying to know that some of the view. The people are extremely anxious that their money shall not be squandered and wasted.

Mr. Peters, after the usual compliments, accepted the resolution of the bye-election in the Third District of Prince County as an evidence that the people approved his acts, and that his party would be again triumphant in the elections of 1897. He referred to the fact that had arisen in connection with the Venezuelan question, and said that we should all be truly and deeply thankful that such a horrible calamity as a war between Great Britain and the United States had been averted.

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Speaking with reference to the progress of the cheese industry he pointed out the benefit the Dairymen's Association had been to the province and spoke of the desirability and advantage of placing our products upon the English market in the best possible condition. He thought the development of the cheese industry must be gratifying to Professor Robertson, who deserved the fullest credit for what he had done. The longer the industry was in operation the greater the benefit to farmers would accrue, and they should not be discouraged at any fall in price. He hoped that the co-operation idea which had worked so well in respect to cheese would be still further extended, and that the farmers would cooperate in the matter of buying as well as selling. They should remember that a dollar saved when buying is the same as a dollar saved when selling. He was free to admit that the Dominion Government had very manfully assisted the farmers in the matter of dairying, but it was not reasonable to suppose that this assistance could be much longer continued as at present. In the event of the Dominion Government withdrawing their support, it behooved this House to see that something were done to assist the farmers. It would be desirable that cold storage be provided, and whatever this House proposed to do in respect to this matter should be done this session. His personal opinion was that the Government should take hold of the matter, and at once erect a cold storage warehouse at the most central point in the province. Another idea was that cold storage might be established by a company, which would give a bonus to the farmers. He was personally opposed to this, however, as he did not believe in giving any company a bonus. The establishment of cold storage at either Halifax or St. John's had also been suggested. He sincerely hoped that the committee on agriculture would promptly communicate with all interested in this matter with a view to ascertaining just what was wanted. Cold storage would be of great use for the storage of fruit and poultry, as well as cheese. It was certainly one of the most important matters that could come before the House, and he hoped that it would receive the most careful consideration. Referring to an objection that had been made in connection with the proposed wing to the Ho pit for the Insane, he pointed out that the poor people were to be completely separated from the lunatics, and the two departments were to be entirely distinct. The Lunatic Asylum was now so overcrowded that many persons had to sleep on the floor, and there was the greatest need for increased accommodation for the patients. The present poor house, he said, was a disgrace to the province. The building was entirely insufficient for the purpose, and there was pressing need of doing something in the direction of a remedy. The proposed wing to the Asylum would cost only the interest on the money. The present heating apparatus and waterworks, for instance, could be used for the whole premises, and the services of one manager only would be necessary. Taking up the park roadway matter he reviewed the claim of the city to 100 feet of the upland, explaining upon what it was based. He said the outcome of this claim was that an appeal had been taken from the decision of the Supreme Court of this Province to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, which appeal was now pending. He believed, however, that the whole matter would be compromised by this Legislature giving to the city a reasonable amount of land—enough to build a roadway as wide as one of our streets—a roadway that would please both the City Council and the citizens.

Mr. Shaw followed, and at once assented the House that no opposition would be given to any movement calculated to benefit or add to the comfort of the insane and poor of the Province. He reminded the House that the hon. member for West River had advocated the closing up of the poor house and the disposing of the poor to the highest bidder. This idea did not agree with the remainder of the Legislature giving to the city a reasonable amount of land—enough to build a roadway as wide as one of our streets—a roadway that would please both the City Council and the citizens.

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had greatly increased. Last year about \$176,000 found its way into the pockets of our farmers in consequence of the cheese and butter industry, and it is estimated that \$20,000 worth of butter will be made at the central creamery this season. This was an excellent showing. But what had the Local Government done to assist this industry? They had actually taxed the factories in which the cheese was made! In view of the lack of interest hitherto taken in this industry by the Local Government their present pretended zeal savoured very much of deception. As for cold storage he believed it was absolutely indispensable. There was, however, one objection to the present Government assuming control of it. Their past history showed that everywhere they could put a political favorite they put one, and the probability was that the cold storage warehouse would be a resting place for favorites many of whom would draw salaries for doing nothing. It was pleasing to note that a change was to be made in the Roads Act. A change was greatly needed. The Leader, in his good speech, promised to reduce the commutation money to 50 cents, but had not kept his promise. Gross favoritism had been shown in connection with work on the roads. In some instances the contractors had not been paid for work performed, and they could not sue the supervisor because he was an official of the Government and could not be sued without the consent of the Government. In connection he strongly censured the Leader of the Government for not keeping his pre-election promises in respect to the Public Accounts, and expressed the opinion that when the accounts were tabled they would a tale un-fold.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

McShane Attacks the Customs.

OTTAWA, March 26.

The proceedings in the House of Commons yesterday were impressively dull, being relieved only by the characteristic speech of the member for Montreal Centre. Replying to Mr. McShane, Sir A. P. Caron said that it was not the intention of the Government at present to reduce the charge for drop letters to one cent. Mr. McShane then attacked the administration of the Customs Department, supporting the appointment of a Board of Customs experts as proposed by the Montreal Board of Trade. He held that the rulings were arbitrary and lacked uniformity, and gave no satisfaction whatever to the merchants of the country. Controller Wood said there was no occasion to revive the discussion of last year. On the Board of Customs there were experts, and the new Board organized last year had proved more satisfactory than the Board of experts now constituted in the United States. No representations had been received since McShane had been elected complaining of the administration of the Department; and if Mr. McShane had received a bonus by being in operation in Canada was more satisfactory than the Board of Experts which was in operation in the United States.

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