THE EXAMINER
AND ISLAND ARGUS.

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AND ISLAND ARGUS,
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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. Cotton, Manager. | J. W. Mitchell, Office Sup't

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 6th day, 11h. 42m. a. m., E.
Full Moon, 14th day, 7h. 37m. a. m., N. W. (below horizon.)
Last Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 25m. a. m., S.
New Moon, 28th day, 6h. 12m. a. m., E.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	High wat'r	Days. len.
		h. m	h. m	morn		h. m.
1	Friday	5 44	6 24	6 32	morn	12 40
2	Saturday,	42	24	7 11	0 25	43
3	Sunday	40	27	7 58	1 4	47
4	Monday,	38	28	8 48	1 46	50
5	Tuesday	36	29	9 35	2 33	53
6	Wednesday	34	30	10 45	3 28	56
7	Thursday	32	32	11 46	4 34	13 00
8	Friday	30	33	aft 49	5 46	3
9	Saturday	28	35	1 53	6 53	7
10	Sunday	27	36	2 57	7 49	9
11	Monday	25	37	4 3	8 34	12
12	Tuesday	23	38	5 9	9 14	15
13	Wednesday	21	40	6 19	9 53	19
14	Thursday	19	41	7 30	10 30	22
15	Friday	17	42	8 42	11 7	25
16	Saturday	16	44	9 51	11 47	28
17	Sunday	14	45	10 56	aft 29	31
18	Monday	12	46	11 51	1 15	34
19	Tuesday	10	48	morn	2 7	38
20	Wednesday	9	49	0 38	3 5	40
21	Thursday	7	50	1 16	4 19	43
22	Friday	5	52	1 47	5 42	47
23	Saturday	4	53	2 15	6 58	49
24	Sunday	2	54	2 41	8 1	52
25	Monday	0	55	3 5	8 49	55
26	Tuesday	4 59	57	3 30	9 32	58
27	Wednesday	57	58	3 57	10 12	14 01
28	Thursday	55	59	4 33	10 52	4
29	Friday	54	7 1	5 6	11 27	7
30	Saturday	4 52	7 2	6 49	morn	10

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15.

Winter Arrangement.

To take effect on the 6th Dec., 1880.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Georgetown	Dp 8.15 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.40 "	
Mount Stewart	Ar 10.00 "	
Souris	Dp 7.00 a.m.	
Bear River	" 7.49 "	
St. Peter's	" 8.44 "	
Morell	" 9.16 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 10.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 10.05 a.m.	
Bedford	" 10.43 "	
York	" 11.06 "	
Royalty Junction	" 11.22 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.45 "	
Charlottetown	Dp 8.15 a.m.	Dp 3 00 p.m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.38 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.30 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.45 "	" 4.30 "
Bradalbane	" 10.21 "	" 5.07 "
County Line	" 10.32 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 11.10 "	" 5.56 "
Summerside	Ar 11.45 "	Ar 6.30 "
	Dp 1 45 p.m.	
Wellington	" 2.34 "	
Port Hill	" 3.15 "	
O'Leary	" 4.32 "	
Alberton	" 5.32 "	
Tignish	Ar 6.25 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 6.45 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.38 "	
O'Leary	" 8.40 "	
Port Hill	" 9.56 "	
Wellington	" 10.36 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.25 "	
	Dp 2.00 p.m.	Dp 7.45 a.m.
Kensington	" 2.35 "	" 8.20 "
County Line	" 3.13 "	" 8.58 "
Bradalbane	" 3.23 "	" 9.08 "
Hunter River	" 3.59 "	" 9.45 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.15 "	" 10.01 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.07 "	" 10.52 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.30 "	Ar 11.15 "
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
York	" 3.09 "	
Bedford	" 3.31 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 4.10 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 4.15 p.m.	
Morell	" 5.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 5.31 "	
Bear River	" 6.28 "	
Souris	Ar 7.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 4.15 p.m.	
Cardigan	" 5.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.00 "	

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1880.

For Consumption & Wasting Diseases
HYDROLEINE,
("HYDRATED OIL.")

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.
MALTOPEPSYN,
—AT—
Apothecaries Hall, Desbrisay's Corner.
April 7—dy 2w 2aw 2w wky

THE SCOTT ACT.

Anticipating the operation of this Act, the Subscriber notifies his customers and the public generally that he is closing out his extensive stock of LIQUORS at cost prices.

Best BRANDIES, ALES and WINES in the city are found at the "Railway Hotel," opposite the Depot.

Board, Meals, and Good Stabling.

J. BOLGER,
Water Street.
April 9—dy wky

The Weekly Examiner.
AND ISLAND ARGUS.
APRIL 22, 1881.

The Factories Bill.

From the time that Mr. Thomas Alley, commenced his now famous proceedings for the purpose of closing the factory of the Duchemin Bros., the *Patriot* has been a thinly disguised opponent of the rights of the manufacturers and other citizens as involved in that celebrated case. When it was not convenient to openly attack the rights of manufacturers, and defend the petty tyrant who was wantonly attempting to crush his hard working and unoffending neighbors, well known hands could be easily traced in the correspondence columns of our contemporary.

This line of conduct has been particularly noticeable since the introduction of "The Factories Bill" in the House of Assembly. Every conceivable objection has been urged to that Bill in the columns of the *Patriot*; and it is not at all improbable that the same pens which have given form to these objections in the press have been employed in drafting memorials to the Lieutenant Governor, and the Governor General praying for a disallowance of the Bill.

But, the scene is changed. The Lieutenant Governor has reserved the Bill for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure thereon. The editor of the *Patriot* is equal to the occasion. Like the fiends in "Paradise Lost," he hisses to the manufacturers, "You are betrayed and deceived. Mr. Macleod and his friends have been making a mere show of carrying out your wishes, but, in council, they have advised the Lieutenant Governor to withhold his assent from the Bill."

We know very well that the manufacturers of the city form a just appreciation of the *apparent* advocacy of their cause by the *Patriot* at this stage. Having done all that it possibly could to blast their just hopes; and believing that its object is certainly accomplished, the *Patriot* now mocks them to their face by charging what it regards as a defeat against the men who have worked earnestly for their interests.

The Factories Bill—the *Patriot* says—was reserved by the advice of the Executive Council; and in proof of this, our contemporary makes the following extract from Todd's recent work on "Parliamentary Government in the Colonies."

"But the act of a Lieutenant Governor in withholding the assent of the Crown to a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Chambers, wherein a responsible minister should be able to exercise a constitutional influence in the control of legislation is obviously a difficult and delicate proceeding. It is one that must, at the outset, be advised by a Minister, who is willing to become responsible for the same to the Legislature. If a Lieutenant Governor should for any reason, deem it imperative upon him to take such a course, and his ministers not agree therein, he must be prepared to accept their resignation, and be able to form a new ministry, by whom the Act proposed could be constitutionally advised and justified to both houses."

This extract, which is from page 395 of Todd's book, has no reference whatever to the *reserving* of Bills for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure. Mr. Todd was discussing, in this part of his work, the "*Withholding* of the assent of the Crown to a Bill." *Withholding* is well known to mean the absolute disallowance of a Bill by the Lieutenant Governor. *Reserving* a Bill is simply submitting it for the consideration of the Governor General. We cannot imagine that the editor of the *Patriot* did not know the difference. His object must have been to mislead or deceive his readers.

In regard to the duties and responsibilities of Lieutenant Governors in withholding the royal assent to Bills or in reserving them for the signification of the Governor General, Mr. Todd points out, on page 362 of his book, that all Lieutenant Governors of the Dominion, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, have been left entirely without instructions, and adds:

"Nevertheless the Lieutenant Governors, as Dominion officers, have, in repeated instances, very properly assumed the responsibility of reserving for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, bills which appeared to them to contain doubtful or objectionable provisions."

In this Province we know that the Charlottetown Park Bill, passed under the Pope administration in 1873, and the various Bills on the Land Question passed under the Owen administration in 1874, 1875 and 1876, were reserved by Lieutenant Governors in the same manner as the Factories Bill of this session. All these Bills were Government measures, but no person blamed the Lieutenant Governors for reserving them, or held the Ministers of the day accountable for the exercise of the Governor's discretion. In like manner the Orange Incorporation Act of 1878 were reserved, although it was supported in the Legislature by every member of the Government. Will the *Patriot* admit that Mr. Davies and his colleagues advised Lieutenant Governor Hodgson to reserve the Orange Bill in 1878, or will it contend that the sole responsibility for the defeat of that Bill rests on the shoulders of the Davies administration?

Every reader of Todd's valuable work must know that whether the Governor General, in sanctioning or disallowing Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures, should act on his own discretion, or be guided by the advice of his Ministers, is a question upon which very eminent authorities have given widely different opinions. Sir John Young was of opinion that he "should exercise his power of assent to or reservation of bills under the advice of the Privy Council of this Dominion." In replying to Sir John Young, Todd says:

"Earl Granville pointed out that in the event of a provincial act being passed which in the opinion of the Governor General was 'gravely unconstitutional,' or in excess of the power of the local body, or in violation of the royal instructions for the reservation of laws which are objectionable on grounds of Imperial policy, he was not at liberty even on the advice of his Ministers, to sanction or assent to any such laws. If such advice were given 'it would be his duty to withhold his sanction and refer the question to the Secretary of State.' On the other hand 'if he were advised by his Ministry to disallow any provincial act, as illegal or unconstitutional, it would, in general, be his duty to follow that advice, whether or not he concurred in their opinion.'"

"Subsequently, however, (says Todd) the Earl of Kimberley, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch to the Governor General of Canada, dated the 30th of June, 1873, in reference to the proposed disallowance of certain acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, passed in 1873 in relation to the Common Schools, and which were within the competence and jurisdiction of that body, declared "that this is a matter in which you must act on your own individual discretion, and on which *you cannot be guided by the advice of your responsible Ministers.*"

The Earl of Carnarvon, also, when Secretary of State, gave it as his opinion, that "the Governor General, after having had recourse to the advice of his Ministers, whom the (Dominion) Parliament holds answerable for advising him to all his public Acts, (though not in all cases for the Acts themselves) may properly be required to give his own individual decision as to allowance or disallowance."

It is but fair to state, that Mr. Blake and Mr. Todd also lean to a different opinion from that given by the different Secretaries of State on this question; and maintain that the right to allow or disallow Provincial Bills should be exercised by the Governor General, acting under the advice of his responsible Ministers.

While, however, the right of the Governor General to allow or disallow Provincial Acts without the advice of his Ministers is a moot question, it is very plain that "Lieutenant Governors may very properly, as Dominion officials, assume the responsibility" of reserving for the consideration of the Governor General bills which appear to them objectionable.

Admitting, then, the undoubted right of Lieutenant Governor Haviland to reserve the Factories Bill, and without calling in question his judgment in the exercise of that right, we strongly incline to the belief that the bill will receive a favorable consideration from the Governor General.

Todd says:—"In deciding upon the validity or expediency of Provincial enactments, the Governor General in Council has no arbitrary discretion. The decision of the Dominion Government upon all such questions must be in conformity with the letter and spirit of the British North America Act. That statute has been correctly termed 'the great charter of our constitution.' It recognizes and guarantees to every Province in the Confederation the right of local self-government in all cases within the competency of the Provincial authorities, and it does not contemplate or justify any interference with the exclusive powers which it entrusts to the Legislatures of the several Provinces, except in regard to acts which transcend the lawful bounds of Provincial jurisdiction, or which assert a principle, or prefer a claim that might injuriously affect the interest of any other portions of the Dominion, or in the case of Acts which diminish rights of minorities in the particular Province, in relation to education that had been conferred by law in any Province prior to Confederation. These principles must be studiously kept in view, and steadily maintained, whenever the Legislation of any Province is submitted to the constitutional criticism of the Governor (General) in Council, otherwise there would be a danger, not merely of the infraction of local rights guaranteed by Imperial Parliament; but as a necessary result of any such violation of the principle of self-government, of a disruption of the bond which unites together the several portions of the Canadian Dominion."

Believing, as we do, that the Factories Act of last session is not fairly open to any of the objections pointed out in the above extract we shall be greatly disappointed if the Governor General does not leave it to its operation. It does not at all follow that because Lieutenant Governor Haviland has reserved the Bill to be determined upon by a higher authority, he would himself have disallowed the Bill were he placed in such a position as to render it imperative that he should absolutely determine on its fate.

An Abominable Charge.

In the *Daily Patriot* of the 9th inst. there appeared an article headed "The Lunatic Asylum Abomination," containing the broad insinuation "that an unutterably shameful advantage was taken of the intellectual derangement of some of the female patients by the men employed to take care of and protect the defenceless and irresponsible lunatics," and demanding that a searching investigation should be made into the way the Lunatic Asylum is managed.

We are authorized to state that previous to the appearance of this charge in the *Patriot*, two separate and searching investigations were held by the Trustees and the Medical Superintendent, the occasion for these enquiries being that charges were preferred by employes of the institution against each other for the violation of the rules of the Hospital. The result was that, although it appeared there had been a violation of rules, yet there was nothing to show that any act of immorality had been committed. The charges and counter-charges made to the Trustees had entire reference to the conduct of the employees towards each other; and there was no charge or insinuation as to any improper conduct towards the patients.

From the correspondence which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the Trustees have very properly called on the editor of the *Patriot* to attend at the Hospital and furnish proofs of the charges which he broadly makes against the Institution and its management; but although he thought proper to make the abominable insinuation to which we have referred, he has declined to appear as a prosecutor. Anxious as the Trustees and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital are that every proper publicity should be given to matters connected with its management, we are glad to find that they have too much respect for themselves to repeat an official investigation merely for the gratification of one who having made an abominable charge against the management of the Institution, declines to give the name of his informants or assist in the prosecution of the enquiry.

The charge referred to, if not a wanton and malicious one, must have been made on the authority of some person; and we submit that the editor of the *Patriot* should have given the names of witnesses to substantiate it. In doing so, none but the guilty could suffer. If the charge were found to be true, a fiend or fiends in human form would be handed over to the courts for condign punishment. If the charge should prove groundless, some filthy minded Iago would stand unmasked before his fellow citizens. The demand of the *Patriot's* editor that the management of the Hospital should investigate his charge, while he declined giving them the benefit of the information on the subject which he claims to possess, was about as unreasonable as the behest of Nebuchadnezzar, that the Magicians should first tell him his dream and afterwards interpret it.

We are sorry to find that after the filthy charge had been partially withdrawn in the *Daily Patriot* of the 12th inst., it has been sent in all its abominable fulness to the readers of the weekly edition of our contemporary. Has the editor of the *Patriot* no respect for the feelings of the many respectable families who have, unfortunately, been obliged to place their afflicted friends in the Hospital? Does he imagine that it comports with decent journalism to make charges of crime and faithlessness against employees at the Hospital which are quite as likely to injure the innocent as the guilty? We have refrained from referring specifically to the *Patriot's* charges until to-day, in the hope that an attempt would be made to prove its truth, or otherwise that it should be withdrawn.

While handling a chisel one day last week, Rev. Howard Sprague inflicted a severe gash on his left hand. The wound bled copiously for a time, and the rev. gentleman became rather faint, but succeeded in overcoming the feeling. The wound is progressing favorably.—*St. Croix Courier 7th.*

Mr. Pope at Washington.

Since the close of the session at Ottawa, the many friends of the Hon. J. C. Pope have learned with regret that the state of his health required complete cessation from labor. He, accompanied by Mrs. Pope, has been on a visit to Washington, where, we are glad to learn from our contemporaries, his health is much improved.

His busy mind has not allowed him absolutely to refrain from work; and we are glad to observe that his visit to the American capital may be followed by important results. The Department over which he presides has the charge of matters which interest the people of this Island peculiarly. Our relations with our American neighbors concerning the fisheries are a constant source of official anxiety. The Washington Treaty has not many more years to run, and Mr. Pope's presence in the Capital may be valuable in obtaining information as to the mode of procedure likely to be adopted by the American Government on the termination of the existing agreement.

The Liberals and the National Policy.

Our gentle friend, the *Patriot*, doubts the accuracy of our statement that the Liberal party are now evidently preparing to adopt the National Policy; and says it is an "impudent lie." If the result does not justify the statement, we shall be quite willing to admit that we were mistaken in our judgment, and that the *Patriot* is not only gentle and refined, but a true prophet. If the Liberals make Free Trade an issue in the next general election, and strive to have the National Policy reversed -if they move that higher duties be placed on tea, tobacco, molasses, and other articles of import which are not manufactured in Canada, and that lower duties be placed upon cottons, woollens, furniture, and articles manufactured in this country—then we shall be content to be branded with any epithet our ingenious contemporary may apply.

Republicanism in School.

A Correspondent, whose letter is too long, says that every one present could see that the design of Mr. Lefurgey, in his recently-delivered lecture on the French Revolution, was "to belittle Monarchial and laud Republican forms of Government." Mr. Lefurgey, is a teacher in one of the Summerside schools; and if what our correspondent says be true, the trustees of the schools should give him a fair start for the United States, where his services will be valuable. We in this Province, know that we are very far behind the United States in many good things, but we are firm in the belief that we have the advantage of them in respect to political institutions; and we should be jealous lest our children, whose principles are being formed in our schools, are misled, by teachers who admire communism and its fruits, into a contrary belief.

The Asylum Slander.

CORRESPONDENCE ORDERED FOR PUBLICATION.

Secretary's Office,
Hospital for the Insane,
April 14, 1881.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held this day, the following correspondence was ordered to be published.

Jno. Wm. Morrison,
Sec. Public Works.

(Copy.)

Secretary's Office,
Hospital for the Insane,
April 12th, 1881.

Henry Lawson, Esq.,
Editor of *Patriot*,
Charlottetown.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that a meeting of the Trustees of the "Hospital for the Insane" will be held at the Hospital, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., and I am directed to request you to attend the said meeting, with any proofs you may have respecting the charges contained in an article in the *Patriot* of the 9th instant, headed "The Lunatic Asylum Abomination."

You will please to furnish me with the names of witnesses not later than to-morrow evening.

I also beg to inform you that a conveyance will be furnished you to and from the Hospital on Thursday.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) Jno. Wm Morrison,
Sec. Public Works.

(Copy Reply.)

Charlottetown, April 13, 1881.

J. W. Morrison, S. P. Works.

Sir,—I received your letter of yesterday's date, and I beg to state in reply that I will readily attend any meeting to enquire into the management of the Hospital for the Insane, on Thursday, or any other day, in my capacity as journalist; but I must respectfully decline to appear before the Trustees of that institution in the character of a prosecutor.

Yours, &c.,
(d.) Henry Lawson.

In the London *Saturday Review* of March 19th last, we find an article headed "A Political Pot-pourri," in which it is stated that "Miss Anna Parnell, at a meeting of the London branch of the Ladies' Land League, undertook the castigation of Mr. Jesse Collings, who objects to outrages on cattle. With convincing force Miss Parnell showed that it was impossible for her brother to denounce outrages, because such denunciation would be equivalent to an acknowledgment that they had been committed by his followers. An equally strong argument was found in the fact that it was the person who was unpopular with his neighbors whose cattle were houghed. The stupid Saxon thinks he sees in this the act of the neighbors. *Not at all.* The unpopular villian does it himself, that he may get compensation at the expense of his enemies, and so revenge himself on them. Nothing can be clearer. Miss Parnell carries the war into the enemy's country. Walking through our aristocratic London Square, it seems (the story begins rather like the unlucky joke which lost Lamb's unfortunate friend his place on the 'Oracle') Miss Parnell met a cat. Miss Parnell has a weakness for cats, and we, parenthetically but heartily, wish she had a weakness for nothing worse. So the cat and the Agitatrix exchanged courtesies, and the Agitatrix gave food to the hungry cat. The population flocked round her, and informed her that it was the custom of the brutal Saxon to abandon his cats, when he goes from his luxurious London home to the castle whence he tyrannises over a down-trodden peasantry. Miss Parnell further states that in Ireland that cat would have been put into a blanket (and not tossed, as the reader may anticipate, but) and carried to the house. From a rather intimate acquaintance with the manners of the English cat, we doubt whether that independent animal would relish the blanket."

A friend of ours, on the above article being read to him, quoted Cicero, and exclaimed: "Quousque tandem, CATilina, partientiam nostram abutearis?" "O Tempora! O Mores?"

Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, recently imported from England eight head of cattle, of the most improved breeds.

Threatening Language.

FIRE ARMS ON THE PERSON—WAS THERE AN INTENTION TO SHOOT?

William Hayden, who for years carried on a most successful business in shipbuilding at Morell, but who recently became debased by drink, came to the city last week and spent a portion of his time in debauchery. On Saturday morning he entered the office of Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co., for whom, during the period of his prosperity, he did much work, and whom he fancies owe him a trifle, although he made a clear and final settlement with that firm some years ago. He met Mr. Handrahan, one of the firm, and demanded an amount of money which the firm did not owe him, and which Mr. Handrahan, therefore, did not feel disposed to pay. The demand being refused, he used threatening language towards Mr. Handrahan and Mr. James Peake. A warrant was issued, and Hayden was arrested, with a full loaded revolver on his person. He appeared for trial on two seperate charges—assault and carrying fire arms—at the Stipendiary Magistrates Court on Monday.

Mr. Handrahan preferred the charge, which was as follows:—On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, the prisoner entered the office. Mr. Handrahan was alone. He demanded a settlement of his account. Mr. Handrahan said it was settled long ago. He then demanded 25 per cent. of all his transactions with the firm for the past twenty years. He said, "It would be better for you (Mr. Handrahan) to make this settlement. You owe me $10,000. I want you and James up stairs. I have an account to settle with you. You (Mr. Handrahan) will have to leave the Island." He then wrote on a piece of paper that he would be satisfied with $800. This Mr. Handrahan also refused, and he said threateningly, "I'll soon settle the account with you." He then went away and returned in a quarter of an hour, and manifesting a more threatening attitude than before, insisted on an immediate settlement. Mr. Handrahan ordered the bookkeeper to look up Mr. Hayden's account, but he refused to allow this, and Mr. Handrahan then said, "I will not allow you to blackmail me." Messrs. George and James Peake then entered and Hayden went up stairs into the private office with the former. Messrs. Handrahan and James Peake followed them, and when they entered, Hayden said to Mr. Handrahan, he wanted the matter settled. Mr. Handrahan said "you left the matter to Mr. George. "Oh I cannot get anything out of him." One of us, addressing Mr. Handrahan "has to leave the Island one of us must go. I think it will be you. You got my money, your children may enjoy it, but you won't. You won't do anything will you." Mr. Handrahan said "if you were in distress or wanted it badly, we don't know what we might do. Hayden during this conversation was very restless, and kept his hands moving in and out of his pockets, as if he had some concealed weapon, but during the time only pulled out a briar root pipe. Mr. James Peake arose to go out of the office, but Hayden put his hands before him and said, "I want you to stay; I want you to settle this matter." He then asked Mr. Handrahan if he would give him enough money to take him to Australia. Mr. H. said, "If you were ready to go, and were labelled, I might give you a ticket." They then went out of the office, and Hayden followed them to the telegraph office, continuing his threats, and lastly said, "I will give you a short time to consider the matter."

The evidence of Messrs George and James Peake, which corroborated Mr. Handrahan's, was then taken. The City Marshal, who arrested Hayden in the Osborne House, testified that at the time of arrest he searched Hayden and found a full loaded revolver in the right hand pocket of his coat pocket. Mr. Wallace Davidson testified that on Thursday last he sold a similar revolver and cartridges to the prisoner.

On being asked what he had to say to the charge, he answered that he had no intention to shoot Mr. Handrahan, and that he bought the revolver to shoot bears.

He was ordered to find two sureties in $200 each to keep the peace for six months.

Easter Market.

The Easter Market held on Saturday was large, notwithstanding the bad roads and difficulties encountered crossing the river. There was a good supply, brisk sales, and prices—save those of prize beef, which rose to fourteen cents, and eggs which sold at sixteen cents—remained the same as on Tuesday last. We were pleased to see in the market a good stock of vegetables, some of which were grown the present season. Mr. William Lowe sold a quantity of rhubarb already grown in his garden. Mr. W. F. Dawson sold some nice radishes; and some excellent parsnips which were left in the ground all winter and pulled this spring, were sold by Mr. Lewis, Market Clerk, and commanded a good price.

The show of beef, notwithstanding the fact that the finest animals have been reserved for exportation, was highly creditable. All the stalls presented a clean, neat appearance, and all butchers seemed awake to the lively competition which existed within the market. Messrs. Blake Bros.' Daily Market presented a fine appearance. Four carcasses of beef were there on sale, the total dead weight of which was 3,279 pounds. This firm also had on sale some superior mutton which attracted much attention. An English friend of ours, who we believe to be an excellent judge of beef, says the show made by the Messrs. Blake Bros., although not the largest or heaviest, was the finest he has seen for years. The display of beef on the stall of Mr. Robert Bridges, was also exceptionally good. The dead weight of four carcases on sale was over three thousand pounds. The stall was neatly laid off, the beef nicely dressed, and the show reflected great credit on Mr. Saunders, the foreman. Mr. George Thorne showed his stall to good advantage, having a flaming placard on every quarter of the Prize Heifer which brought it a ready sale. Mr. Daniel Mullin, had also on sale some good beef, including the carcass of a fine cow fed by Messrs. Geo. Lewis, Royalty. The stalls of Messrs. Wheatley, Drake, Burns and Brown were well stocked with fat beeves. On the latter's stall was the carcass of a four year old heifer, fed by Mr. Geo. Vessey, Little York, which weighed 610 lbs. and also the carcass of an ox fed by Mr. Geo, Bryenton, B. P. Road, which dressed 653 lbs. Other butchers made exhibits which are deserving of special mention, which we would give them had we space at our disposal.

"Hernando."

We are informed by Mr. J. R. McNeill, of the Royalty of this town, who is to take charge of this horse on his arrival, that General Withers will ship "Hernando" for this Province about the middle of May next. This fine son of "Alment," whose pedigree was given by us some weeks ago, is two years old this month. We have seen a letter from General Withers, written since the sale of this colt, in which he says of this horse:—"I regard 'Hernando' as one of the finest and one of the best gaited colts I have ever bred and raised, and have great confidence that he will prove to be a very valuable stock horse; and if properly handled, I expect him to develop into a fast trotter, as his natural trotting action is in my opinion very fine.

Sir Vernon Harcourt, it is said, will resign his position in the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE ECHOES!

WINTER COMMUNICATION.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Prowse, on the Motion that an Address of both Houses of the Legislature be sent to the Governor General in Council respecting the failure of the Government of Canada to provide Efficient Steam Service for the maintenance of Continuous Communication between this Island and the Mainland.

Hon. Mr. Prowse.—I have very much pleasure in seconding this motion. In doing so it may be necessary to refer briefly to the history of Prince Edward Island during the past few years. Previous to Confederation—from the year 1867 to the year 1870—I had the honor to hold a seat in the Island Legislature. The

QUESTION OF THE UNION

of the Island with the Dominion of Canada was then being discussed; and in the session of 1870, I thought the time had arrived when certain terms of Union should be considered. Accordingly, I felt it my duty to support the following resolution:—

"The best interests and future prosperity of this Island will be promoted by a federal union with the Dominion, provided the said union can be effected upon such just and equitable terms as may be approved of by the people at the polls."

For voting for that resolution I was, for several years, deprived of my seat in this House. But, Sir, I believe that if it had been acted upon, and carried into effect, we should have been, to-day, much better off than we are. I had several reasons for supporting the resolution. The first was with reference to our land question. It had been at last admitted by the British Government that we had a great grievance with respect to our lands. Many years, almost a century, elapsed before they would even make this admission. But eventually they did so; and they appointed the Royal Commission. The result was not wholly satisfactory; but still we had gained a certain point. After the other Provinces had entered the Confederation this Province continued to keep up the agitation of the land question. But to our very great surprise we received a despatch from Downing Street stating that the British Government would have nothing more to do with it, and intimating that when we became a part of the Union, the Dominion Government would deal with the question. Another reason which actuated me in giving the vote I gave at that time, was the question regarding the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. When Responsible Government was obtained by the Island, one of the terms was that the salary of the Lieut. Governor should be paid out of the British Exchequer. Subsequently to that time we had in power here a government of great generosity, who thought that the Governor did not receive as much as he ought to receive, and therefore voted him, in addition to his salary, the sum of £500 (Island currency), to be paid out of the Island Treasury. But the British Government, thereupon, sent out a despatch to the effect that they could not allow Prince Edward Island to contribute anything towards the Lieut. Governor's salary, as he was an Imperial official; but that the British Government recognized the fact that the salary of the Governor was not sufficiently large, and would add to it the sum of £500 stg. a year. After the confederation of the other Provinces, however, we received a polite intimation that we should, in the future, have to pay the Governor's salary out of the revenue of the Province. It was evident that one pressure after another would be brought to bear upon us until we should, sooner or later, be compelled to accept the terms of union. There was another consideration which influenced me. It was this. About that time the question of the building of a railway began to be agitated. It was proposed to run a railway from Georgetown to Summerside. The movement was likely to be carried out, as the railway would pass through the greater part of the Island; and I thought it best to begin to entertain terms of Confederation before the debt which would follow the construction of this work had been incurred. For doing so, as I said before, I was deprived of a seat here for some years. The people were then very much opposed to Confederation. Nearly every man elected by them was pledged against Confederation, but they were not pledged against the railway! The party favorable to Confederation were to a very great extent demolished. But the Railway was established, and *it* brought about Confederation. While the question of the Railway was being agitated, certain politicians went through the length and breadth of the country stating that the Railway would ruin us—that it would prove a great curse, and would overwhelm us with taxation. These men, by these means, got into power. What did they do? They not only built the Railway, as at first projected, but in a few months afterwards they commenced building many miles more. They built the branches from Mount Stewart to Souris, and from Alberton to Tignish. The additional expense thus entailed, proved too much for the Province; and this party, who then held the reins of Government, were obliged to negociate terms of Confederation. Two of the leaders went to Canada. How were they met? What was the statement with which they were greeted. The Government at Ottawa said "You want us to pay for your Railway." You have declared over and over again that the Railway would never pay—that it would prove a ruinous concern; and therefore, while we are willing to help you out of your present difficulties by advancing the money you require, your Province must bear the whole expense connected with the building of the Railway. The result was that our Railway, costing about four millions of money, was handed over to the Dominion Government as a free gift. It was never even stipulated, as I think it should have been, that the excess of the earnings of the Railway, after it begins to pay working expenses, should be paid over to this Province It became a forced bargain between a bankrupt and a rich state. We were not in a position to deal———

Mr. Shaw,—I really cannot see what on earth this has to do with the question before the House. I think the hon. member should confine his remarks to the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Prowse,—Let the hon. gentleman possess his soul in patience. This is one of the most important questions that can come before the Legislature; and I think I may, in order to bring the whole case before the House, be permitted a little latitude in my introductory remarks. I do not wish to make this a party question. I blame no political party; in fact I think that in regard to Winter Communication, one party has acted as badly as the other. Furthermore I may say that I do not think we are now pressing the question upon the attention of the Government an hour too soon. We have been a very patient people. We cannot be accused of having been clamorous for our rights. We have

WAITED QUIETLY

for a fulfilment of the bargain made with the Dominion Government. We have seen one administration take the place of another, in vain. Furthermore we have seen our just claim to a share of the Fishery Award denied by both political parties. With regard to that claim, we have indeed been held to the

VERY LETTER OF THE LAW.

That question was submitted to a Committee of the Privy Council. What was their answer? It was simply this: That as Prince Edward Island had entered the Union on the 1st of July, 1873, and as the Fishery Regulations went into operation on the very same day, this Island was therefore not entitled to any compensation which the other Provinces would not also be entitled to. What is the inference? The inference is that if we had gone into Confederation on the 2nd day of July, 1873, instead of on the 1st, we should have been in an exceptional position, and our claim would have been granted. This I take it, was holding us sufficiently close to the letter of the law to amply justify us in holding the Dominion Government to the letter of the law in the matter of the contract they have made to afford us efficient steam communication during winter and summer. Now, Mr. Speaker, I may remark that in pressing this claim, and holding the Dominion Government to the letter of the contract, we are only following, at a distance, in the course successfully pursued by another Province—the Province of British Columbia. When British Columbia entered the Union in 1871, its population was accepted as being sixty thousand. The terms are:—

"British Columbia, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance, from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ($27.77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.'

Now, the Pacific Railway, under the terms of Confederation with British Columbia, should have been commenced in 1873. In 1874, the people of British Columbia began to demand a fulfilment of the terms. The Dominion Government pleaded that it was impossible to carry out these terms, and promised to make some concessions if British Columbia would waive some of the conditions of the bargain. But what did the people of British Columbia do? They yielded not a single point of their claim. They carried their case to Great Britain. Their delegates laid it before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the result was that they obtained a guarantee that two millions of dollars a year would be spent on the railway in British Columbia, that the contract should be carried out in its integrity as soon as possible, and that as a compensation for delay, they should receive the Esquimault and Nanimo Railway into the bargain. This was the result of a determined effort on the part of a united people. The people of British Columbia were in earnest. They not only pressed their claim through the Government and Legislature, but a society was formed called "The Terms of Union Preservation League," which carried on the agitation in a systematic manner. And ultimately their efforts were crowned with success.

Now, to my mind, Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House does not go far enough. I believe that we have a

JUST AND LEGITIMATE CLAIM,

not only to the facilities which the Dominion Government solemnly bound themselves, under the terms of Union to provide, but also for compensation for the time which has been lost, and that may yet elapse before the terms of Union are complied with. We have now been eight years in the Confederation. During all these years, we have been in a position such as we should not have occupied had the terms of Union been fulfilled. The Provinces of the mainland have the whole Dominion as a field for their enterprise. We have been cut off simply because, we have not had that "continuous communication, with which according to the terms of Union, we should have been provided. The loss which we have consequently sustained has been very great; and I contend Sir, that we should be compensated for that loss. But independently of this, I hope to see our just claim to continuous communication, pressed upon the attention of the Dominion Government, until the facilities which have been bargained for, are provided, and until compensation for the loss our industries and our whole people have sustained, has been paid over. I trust we shall be able, with the amount we will receive as compensation, to build a branch Railway through Belfast to Murray Harbor. Belfast and Murray Harbor have had to pay their full proportion towards the building of the Railway which was handed over as a free gift to the Dominion, and by which they receive little if any benefit; and sir, I look forward to the time when justice will be done these important sections of the Island which are suffering to day on account of the unfair way they have been treated. I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that there is another country in the world which would have so patiently and so uncomplainingly borne with the Dominion Government in its failure to carry out the terms of union. We have been placed for the past eight years

IN A FALSE POSITION.

Our people are under a great disadvantage such as no other Province in the Dominion have been subject to. We are deprived of the enjoyment of facilities common to the rest of Canada. We have suffered and are suffering every day, by reason of this deprivation, yet we have not, as a people, complained. We have been content to see our property depressed, and our industries hampered, while those of the neighboring Provinces are buoyant and prosperous under the quickening influences of the change in our trade policy. True, there have lately been some signs of a "hum" in this Island. But we have been too patient, too apathetic. Instead of keeping a sharp eye to our real interests, and insisting on a fulfilment of terms calculated to promote the advancement of our industries, we have earned the title of the "Sleepy Hollow," and have seen factories shut down to please the whim of aristocrats of an hour's growth.

Hon. Mr. Fergusen—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Prowse.—I know that the people of the whole Island sympathise very strongly with the sufferers in the case to which I allude. I feel for these men, and the whole country feels for them in a way which is perhaps little suspected in Charlottetown: and I am sure that an Act which will protect industrious mechanics from ruin will be hailed with pleasure throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Now, (to come back to the question before the House) we do not propose asking for better terms. We are petititioning for

NO FAVOR.

But we are simply demanding our just rights—rights that we should have received long ago. The section of the terms of Confederation which guaranees to us this right, I will now read; and before doing so I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and this House, to pay special attention to it. It is almost providential for us that it is so definitely worded. We have a hold upon the