

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 22, 1888.

The Provincial Legislature.

The Legislature of this Province was to-day convened for the despatch of business. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech was in good form and tone; but, necessarily, short. No one will be surprised to learn that the bill of fare is not large. The Province now needs very little legislation beyond that which is required for the consolidation and explanation of existing statutes and the improvement of existing institutions. A measure or two for the purpose of still further economizing the Provincial expenditures might well be passed. But the Legislative Council stands in the way; and so the Lieutenant-Governor prudently, refrained from directing attention to them. The last hope of the Oppositionists is to force the Government into financial difficulties, in order that it may be compelled to the alternative of direct taxation or resignation; and as the Legislative Council is under their control, they will, of course, operate it this year, as they did last year, with that end in view. We may, however, hope that the reforms in the administration of the law which have been indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor will be permitted. We learn from an outside source that a proposition looking to the establishment of telephonic communication between Charlottetown and Murray Harbor and Belfast is to be submitted to the Legislature; and we should be pleased if steps were taken to place the Provincial Legislative Library on a better footing than it has been in the years that are past.

The Hansard report shows that Sir Richard Cartwright's charge against the electors was even fiercer and more slanderous than the Empire's report made it appear. Sir Richard said: "Why, they offered themselves to us, but Mr. Blake was too honest to buy them!" We may charitably admit that Mr. Blake's political honesty is greater at present than when he wrote "speak now"; but Sir Richard Cartwright (practically the head of the Liberal Party) cannot possibly have authority for his statement that the electors "offered themselves," etc. Sir Richard's insult is wanton and unprovoked. He will hear about it when he comes down east.

Methodist Church.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In the Basement of the Brick Church, last evening, the ladies of this Society held one of their most interesting public meetings. Rev. Mr. Shenton presided, and opened with an address stating the aims and objects of the Society. A report of the Charlottetown Auxiliary was read by Miss Johnson, showing that it is in a highly prosperous condition. Several new names have lately been added to the roll, some of whom are life members. Auxiliaries are being established all through the Dominion and Newfoundland, and the Society has become a strong power in the Methodist Church. It is giving wonderful impetus to the cause of Missions. A letter was read by Mrs. G. R. Beer, from Mrs. Large, Teacher in the Ladies' High School in the city of Tokio, Japan, sustained by this Society, stating that a large number of the girls attending the school had been converted from heathenism to Christianity, and that the good work was still spreading among the pupils. A number of other letters were read from the mission fields which could not be read for want of time, were laid on the table. An excellent reading was given by Miss Barr in her usual energetic and pleasing manner. A debate was held on the subject of missions, participated in by several young ladies, and was carried on in a very style and with good tact. In order to start a debate a young lady moved a resolution, stating that missions to the Heathen were useless, and the money spent thereon, should be expended at home. Four other young ladies eloquently proved the fallacy of the statements contained in the resolutions, one of whom moved an amendment thereto, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The proceedings were interspersed with excellent music. Beautiful solos were sung by Misses Knight and Shenton. Good pieces were also sung by a quartette, and by a selected choir. Miss Findley presided at the organ. We hope that many more equally interesting meetings will be held by the ladies of this Society.

Dangers of the Fisheries.

The Cape Ann Advertiser publishes a statement of the Gloucester fishermen lost by the upsetting and straying of dories during the past five years. According to this statement, for the period 1883-87, no less than 98 lives were lost out of dories alone, or about 20 per annum. In addition 217 more "narrowly escaped," some of them disabled for life. The Advertiser urges that something be done to cure this evil, and suggests that it should be made compulsory to provide dories with life lines as protection in case of capsizes, and with provisions in case of straying. These reforms appear to us to be urgently needed, but we doubt if they will be carried out. The trouble with the Gloucester fleet is that Gloucester men own the schooners, and foreigners—men from the provinces and Norwegians—man them. As long as that state of affairs continues the Gloucester fishing fleet will continue to be more remarkable for the fishermen it drowns, than for the fish that it catches, no matter what reforms are inaugurated.

P. E. I. HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The Sewing Circle for P. E. Island Hospital Bazaar, to be held on April 5th have received contributions of materials from the following ladies: Mrs. L. L. Beer, Mrs. Edward Robison, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Malcolm McDonald Georgetown, and \$10 worth from Mrs. Dr. Taylor.

THE NEW POLICY.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

Speech of Hon. George Foster.

(Hansard Report.)

MR. FOSTER.—Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) in the course of his speech last night, made use of an expression something like this: That in the discussion of this question we should approach it as statesmen and not as flunkies. I have been a little curious to know if the hon. gentleman were to undertake to put himself and his lieutenant, who has so bravely spoken just now, in one or other of these categories, in which he would place them. It would not be in harmony with his own self-respect that he should put himself or his friend in the second, and it would not be for me certainly to attempt to do so. It is for this House, and it is for this country after the House, by the speeches that were made and the arguments with which the proposition was attempted to be furthered, to say as to whether the proposition that was made was, in the first place, a statesmanlike proposition, and in the second place, whether it was furthered by statesmanlike arguments. I quite appreciate what has been said by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat as to the importance of the question. I do not think the House has yet got hold of the

TREMENDOUSLY GRAVE NATURE OF THE ISSUE, if it be really a serious issue which is embodied in this proposition, and I think the House and the country may be a little excused for doubtling at the present time whether it is really a serious issue or not. Hon. gentlemen opposite have had, within the last ten years, so opposite issues, they have gone from one to the other with such an amount of versatility, and such an amount of elasticity, that they have become a sort of Chinese puzzle to the community at large, and when they spring a grand new issue within a few months upon Parliament and upon the people, Parliament and the people are quite excusable if they hold their breath for a little and watch in patience as to whether those gentlemen are in earnest, and whether it is worth while taking up the fight in a real spirit or not. If this issue be a real and serious issue, it is a tremendous one, because it implies a very great deal. It involves in the first place the almost complete diversion of the trade of this country, and of the methods of transport with reference to the trade of this country; I speak particularly with reference to the import trade. Hon. gentlemen may say what they please, but there will be a diversion of the trade outside of the United States which comes into this country, if such a proposition as this were carried. It seems to me to be plain, and to go without reasoning—to go by the very fact of looking at it, that there will be a very large and almost complete diversion of trade if this proposition be carried. It involves, also, a commercial severance between Canada and Great Britain, as well as outside countries with which we have been carrying on trade. But, in speaking of this commercial severance, I speak of it particularly with reference to our mother country. I think it goes without saying that, if this proposition be accepted, it involves a separation—a commercial separation—at first large, and tending to become continually larger and wider, between this country and Great Britain, and it involves, in the very wake and current of that commercial severance,

A POLITICAL SEVERANCE AS WELL. It may be a longer time or a shorter time in coming, but I hold it to be a fact, indisputable, that the warmest and the fullest current of blood to-day that flows through the country is its commercial blood, and that along the current of its commercial life will flow the social current, will flow the sympathy of feeling, will flow, also, the political current of the people. If we commence to-day by opening a channel which involves, in the first place, a commercial severance between us and the Mother Country, as that channel broadens and widens—and if the rosy and imaginative pictures that have been drawn here of the great extension of commerce which would take place between us and the United States be true, it must grow and widen—I say, in proportion as it does so grow and widen there must inevitably come a wider and deeper severance, politically, between us and the mother country. More than that, it involves an almost total loss of our customs revenue. That point has been disputed, and it is a question which we may dispute. I hold that no person in this House will pretend to deny that it involves a considerable disturbance of our customs duties.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—Not necessarily one cent. MR. FOSTER.—On the very item of goods that we bring into the United States we drop at one bound seven millions of dollars, and a little better, of duty. We will buy from the United States, in the main, and if the proposition of my hon. friend works itself out as it is supposed by him it will, we will buy more increasingly from the United States, and in proportion as the current of trade sets in that way, we shall buy less and less from outside countries when we have those discriminating duties between ourselves and outside countries. This, therefore, would involve a continual diminution in the customs contribution, which is now so very large a part of our revenue. It involves also the establishment of a new method of taxation, a method of taxation which is totally at variance with the wants of the people of Canada, and which, I believe, will be found to be at variance with the wishes of the people of Canada. It is totally impossible for the government of this country to be carried on without a very large annual increment in the way of duties of some kind. As my hon. friend last night showed, it is impossible to take excise duties beyond a certain amount and the bulk of that which is necessary to carry on the wants of the services of this country, with its increased and its constant extension, must be got from customs duties; if not from customs duties, it must be raised by this new method of taxation of which I have spoken.

DIRECT TAXATION.

Again, and lastly, this proposition involves the probable destruction of a large proportion of our industries, which, in Canada, since 1876 until to-day, by the mandate of the people three times given and never revoked, it has been the sacred trust and duty of this Government and this Parliament to see carried on and established and kept firm. Since the election of 1887, hon. gentlemen have sprung this new proposition upon the House and upon the country. How dare they, as members responsible to the constituencies that send them here, spring such a proposition upon them, and demand for it any other weight than their own individual opinions? They Sir, have offered to the country a proposition which would, in a great measure, disturb the existing taxation and the purposes for which that taxation largely exists, namely, to raise a revenue with a view towards the es-

tablishment and maintenance of the great industries of this country. If ever a party went to the country pledged not to make any great disturbance in this respect, it was the party opposite. If they owe any fealty to their leader of the time gone by; if they had any respect for him as their acknowledged and most applauded leader, they should remember that they went to the country pledged not to disturb this to any large extent, and with the echoes of their own leaders' words in their ears and with their own words echoed by themselves upon every platform, to return to us to power, if you wish the manufacturing interests fairly conserved, very well, we will not disturb them, at least, to any great extent, nor will we disturb the existing taxation." These are the things which appear to me open to argument, and, of course, they are involved in this proposition which has been made by the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright.) Now, Sir, when an acknowledged and idolized finance leader of a great party in this country comes before the country and before Parliament under these peculiar conditions with the mandate of the people behind him and against the verdict of the people which was freshly given only a few months before, and puts before the country and before Parliament so bold, so revolutionary and so new a proposition as the one put before this Parliament and country, he should have good reasons for it. And not only put before the country which it will most probably affect, but put in all its nakedness before the country which must be a party to the carrying of this proposition, if ever it is successfully carried out. When a man comes with such a proposition, so

BOLD AND REVOLUTIONARY, it is necessary that he should give us the closest possible reasoning, the most irrefragable proofs and lead us irresistibly to the most irrefutable conclusions before he can demand that the people who are sent here by their constituents should give him their adhesion to the proposition. Now, Sir, I leave the hon. gentleman with his speech of three or four hours in length to the calm judgment of this Parliament, and to the calmer judgment of this country beyond this Parliament. I do not propose that his speech shall be judged in the laudatory manner in which it was referred to by his lieutenant who spoke this afternoon, but in cold blood. When the people sit down with intelligence, coolness and calmness in their own homes, coming as they do from a country which they have been proud to own as their motherland, finding stretching between them and the old island beyond the sea, the invisible but strong cords that patriotism and love of ancestry and love of national expansion become, which they find twining about their hearts, and causing them to look at it in the light of a country that they have been led to believe has become a great and will become greater—that they have been led to believe has a great future before it—if in the spirit of union and patriotism they knit themselves together, when the people of Canada, so intelligent, and under these circumstances come to read and consider and weigh that speech, I am willing to abide by the verdict, and I think the verdict will be that the case is not proven. The hon. gentleman's speech had something in it. It was full of a PLENTIFUL ASSUMPTION OF PERSONAL SUPERIORITY, and had running through it a constant current of sneering contempt for anyone who should be unfortunate enough to disagree with him. It was full of such expressions as this: "It is perfectly clear that," "no man who thinks twice but what knows," "any person who is not wilfully ignorant must confess," and all that; and yet at the very heels of such assertions, came statements which were perfectly involved and absurd—statements which any man who thought twice would indignantly and instantly reject, and the only ground for hoping that they would ever be entertained is because they come into some person's head who never thinks twice or never thinks at all. His speech was full of a wealth of assertion which was only equalled by the conspicuous poverty of fact that was found in it; and it had in it what I may call an immense vagueness, which offered a delightful excursion ground for the political adventurer, but which the silent, staid and level-headed people of Canada, when they think it over, will, I venture to believe, lay aside to be taken in infinitesimally small doses along with their well-worn Gulliver's Travels and Baron Munchausen's exploits.

MR. MITCHELL.—Am I glad that on this point my hon. friend from Northumberland piously agrees with me. But, Sir, while the speech of my hon. friend from South Oxford most efficiently did that, it most efficiently did another thing. In that speech my hon. friend entirely eclipsed his hitherto unrivalled record as the murky-fingered painter of Canadian retrogression, hopelessness and despair. On the canvass upon which he drew, he placed a picture which, honestly, if I believed it to be true, would make me turn my back at once and forever upon Canada. SOME HON. MEMBERS.—Oh, no. MR. FOSTER.—It would certainly, much as my hon. friend might regret it, lead me to turn my back on Canada and to write over its portals, "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here." The only alleviation that there is to that side of the subject is this, that my hon. friend has established so wide a notoriety as a prophet of unreal disaster and woe, that even under the very sound of his lamentations, I have no doubt Canadians will still marry and be given in marriage.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—And go to the United States. MR. FOSTER.—They would build homes, and continue to live happily together, and they will not be turned aside in the main from laying board and deep the foundations of a future prosperity. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the Chair.

Scott Act Notes.

The Town Marshal of Moncton has requested the Times to state that hereafter the sale of ale, beer, lager beer or other fermented or malt liquor will be deemed a violation of the Canada Temperance Act and all parties engaged in the sale thereof will be punished accordingly. In Moncton, on Monday, Norman McMullin, an old man, was fined \$50 for a violation of the Scott Act. Being unable to pay he was put in jail. It appears from evidence that John Jonah had met accused in the barn in the rear of Mrs. Dowd's place and gave him 30 cents with which to buy liquor. The magistrate held this to be a violation of the law on the part of McMullin and expressed his determination to put a stop to such transactions if possible. During the past ten days, says the Yarmouth Times, a man who imported liquor, a lame man whose place was broken into by the Scott Act prosecutor, a colored man who had bought a bottle of liquor from another person, and a Frenchman living at the South-end were all convicted of selling liquor and fined \$50 each. THE proof of the pudding is in the eating. Notwithstanding all the big sales, we have the rush.—J. C. Sprague. 31 eod—mch17

Provincial Legislature.

Opening Ceremonies.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech.

THE Provincial Legislature opened this afternoon with the usual courtly display at the Provincial Building and the regulation salute from Fort Edward. The guard of honor was under command of Captain Crockett, 82nd Battalion, and was made up of one hundred men drawn from No. 1 Battery Artillery, the Engineers and the 82nd Battalion, accompanied by the fine band of the latter company. The salute of fifteen guns was fired by a detachment from No. 2 Battery, G. A., under command of Capt. John A. Longworth. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor opened the session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have convened you, at this time, for the consideration of the affairs of the Province, with full confidence that your labors will be resumed with a spirit devoted to the public service. You will, I am sure, join with me in the expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the many blessings bestowed on the people of this Province during the past year. The harvest of the season has been abundant; and although our trade has exhibited, to some degree, the effects of a slight depression, I have reason to believe it has received no permanent check, and that the progress of the Province in general prosperity is new well assured.

The General Exhibition of last year will be remembered as one of the most successful hitherto held in this Province, and the County Exhibitions were also creditable. The fine agricultural and stock exhibits evidenced the great and increasing care, industry and intelligence of our farmers and stock-risers; while the displays of mechanical and manufacturing products were eminently fitted to inspire our people with the fullest confidence in the future of our mechanics and manufacturers. All other departments of the Exhibitions were also characterized by great excellence. During the recess, Commissioners were appointed by my government to revise and consolidate the Statutes of the Province, and I am glad to be enabled to inform you that they have made considerable progress in the work entrusted to them. In view of the early completion of the labors of the Commissioners, it is not deemed advisable to adopt, during the present session, much new legislation. Your attention will, however, be invited to Bills relating to the Administration of Justice, the office of Sheriff, the laws of Replevin and other measures of immediate importance.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The accounts for the past financial year will be laid before you.

The Estimates of Expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you; and I trust it will be found that they have been prepared with a due regard to economy, whilst amply providing for the needs of the Province and for the efficiency of the various departments of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Relying upon your patriotism and zeal in the public service, and commending your deliberations to Divine guidance, I leave you to the performance of your important duties.

Molasses and Sugar.

DIRECT CARGO from West Indies to Charlottetown and Summerside, expected on opening of navigation. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, March 22, '88—pat s jour 21

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Milton Rectory," will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, 5th day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon. Two good sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the work. Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of Mr. A. W. Holroyd, Winsloe Road. J. W. HOLROYD, J. B. HOOPER, F. H. HORNE, C. COLES, D. HOOPER, Committee.

P. E. Island Railway.

EASTER EXCURSION.

RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued, as usual, for the P. E. Island Railway on GOOD FRIDAY, 30th inst., and from Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and Intermediate Stations to Charlottetown by Forenoon Trains on SATURDAY, 31st inst., good to return up to and on April 2, 1888.

J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, March 22, 1888. mch22—pat eod wky ps 11

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the P. E. Island Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Chair to be taken at 7.30 p. m. D. McNEILL, Secretary. mch21—dy eod

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

I will sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, on FRIDAY, 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.:—2 Parlor Sets, 2 Bedroom Sets, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Pictures, Clocks, Crockery, etc., etc. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. mch19

Seed Wheat.

A fine lot of WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT for sale. The best yielding variety for our soil and climate. JOHN NEWSON. mch5—1m dy & wy

March, 1888.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Must clear out Surplus Stock to make room for Large Spring Importations. Bargains will be given in every Department during this Month.

Ladies and Children's HOSIERY, KID GLOVES and MITTS, ULSTER and MANTLE CLOTHS, CORSETS, all sizes (from best makers), White and Cream LACES and EDGINGS, Wool and Tapestry TABLE COVERS, DRESS GOODS (in newest shades), Men's Heavy OVERCOATS and REEFERS, SILK and FELT HATS, RUBBER CLOTHING, LINDERS and DRAWERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARFS, LINEN COLLARS and CUFF.

SCOTCH TWEEDS—Nice patterns, selling very cheap, TRUNKS and VALISES, all sizes, ROOM PAPER—The latest patterns, the largest assortment, the lowest prices.

JAMES PATON & CO., March 1, 1888—dy & wky MARKET SQUARE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

BOOTS & SHOES,

Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

During the Month of March,

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL CLEAR OUT HIS—

Entire Stock of Boots and Shoes at a Discount

of 20 per cent. off his usual low prices.

The Stock is nearly all New last Fall. Customers are sure to get the best value for their money at THE DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. B. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR. February 20—dy & wky

Paper Hangings for this Season.

Our Immense Stock of Room Paper is now ready for sale.

WE HAVE OVER 30,000 ROLLS ON HAND,

Bought in England, Scotland, United States and Canada,

Newest Patterns and Lowest Prices.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets & Oil Cloths, VERY CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS'

Charlottetown, March 12, 1888.

BEER & GOFF'S.

Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries.

We Have Now on Hand a Very Large Stock of

CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, French Peas, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Corned Beef, Dried Beef, Ox Tongue, Cured Tongue, Pa Soup, &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE, Tomato Sauce, Harvey's Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Yorkshire Relish, Merguez Chutney, Capers, Ess. Anchovies, China Say Olives, Curry Powder, Salad Oil, French Mustard, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilli and Pickled Walnuts.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE, JAMS and JELLIES of all kinds.

POTTED HAM, Devilled Ham, Potted Tongue, LIEBEG'S EXT. MEAT, Fluid Beef, Milk Food.

All Fresh, Good Stock.

BEER & GOFF,

Queen and King Squares' Stores. Feb. 9, 1888—oaw & wky