

Communication with the Mainland

DR. JENKINS MOVES FOR A SELECT COMMITTEE.

(St. John Sun's Report.)

On Friday last, Mr. Jenkins moved for a select committee to consider the question of steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, with power to send for persons and papers. He spoke at some length in support of his motion and incidentally touched on the benefits of the National Policy to the Island.

This remark aroused Mr. Davies' ire, and he denied that the effect of the effect of the National Policy had been beneficial, and represented the farmers as almost starving, trade decreasing on every hand, and people leaving the Dominion by thousands, while shipping was almost extinct.

Mr. Hackett made a vigorous speech in support of the National Policy, and claiming that Prince Edward Island was never more prosperous than during the past year. The deposits in the Savings Bank were greater than in the previous year. Was that an indication of ruin or distress? He took it as indicative of the progress and prosperity of the country. Mr. Davies tried to bring it away, but the returns show that the tonnage of the past year was three thousand greater than under Grit rule. The farmers are now getting better prices for their produce.

Mr. Davies—Did the National Policy effect that change?

Mr. Hackett—Yes, by bringing prosperity to the mines of Nova Scotia and starting up new industries, and reviving old ones in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and thus creating a home market for Island farmers, who are thus saved the expense of shipping products across the sea to a foreign country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jenkins followed, and growing personal was called to order by the Speaker.

Sir Charles Tupper saw no reason why a committee should not be appointed, as it was most advisable to get all the information possible on the subject. Hitherto it has been found impossible to maintain a regular communication between the Island and the mainland. The Government had proposed building railways between the I. C. R. and Cape Tormentine on the mainland and Cape Traverse and P. E. I. railway, and the sum provided last year in the estimates for the latter works, but nothing was done with reference to the former railway, as it was undertaken by a private company subsidized by the Province of New Brunswick. But Government work on the Island branch would be begun in the spring and be vigorously pushed ahead.

Motion passed.

(From the St. John Telegraph's Report.)

Mr. Jenkins said either his colleague (Davies) had misunderstood him or had misrepresented him. He was capable of misrepresenting him.

The Speaker called the hon. gentleman to order.

Mr. Jenkins—My honorable colleague (Davies) is afflicted with a moral obliquity.

The Speaker—"Order. The hon. gentleman must withdraw those observations. I am determined that personalities shall not be permitted in debate."

Mr. Jenkins then withdrew the objectionable remarks.

Sir Charles Tupper declared himself in favor of appointing the committee. From the time Prince Edward Island was brought into the Union efforts had been made by both governments to carry out the terms of confederation as far as possible. In spite of all the "Northern Light" could do, it was found that during several weeks in winter, communication could not be carried on in that way. Last session an appropriation had been voted to connect the Intercolonial Railway with Cape Tormentine on the one hand, and the Prince Edward Island Railway on the other, and the Government intended to proceed with the work in the spring. No contract was to be entered into with the present contractors as the government had decided to have the services extended. Prince Edward Island might rest assured that the Government would adopt the best means possible in relation to this matter. The railway would be vigorously pushed forward, and in the meantime the "Northern Light" would keep up communication between Pictou and Georgetown.

The motion was carried.

In accordance with a scheme prepared by the Lords of the English Admiralty a few months ago for utilizing in time of war or other emergencies the merchant ships which may be available for armed cruisers, supplies of guns suitable for their armament are now being despatched from Woolwich arsenal to Bombay, Hong Kong, Capetown and Sydney, at which ports they will remain in store until required for their intended purpose. The guns are designedly of uniform pattern and simple description, being the type known as the Palliser converted 64-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun, having been originally the old-fashioned cast iron smooth bore 32 pounder strengthened by boring out and inserting a tough wrought iron tube. These guns are the weapons with which the sailors of the royal naval reserve are most familiar. The admiralty surveyors have inspected and taken measurements of many large steamers of various sizes, and the alterations which will in each case be requisite for the mounting of guns and construction of magazines are already planned. It is not contemplated, however, to employ any of the merchantmen as fighting ships, for they are mostly built of thin iron plates, incapable of much resistance; but it is thought that they may be useful in filling the places of the men-of-war and cruisers employed on foreign stations should the necessities of the nation require the presence of the vessels elsewhere. In such cases all suitable vessels which may be at hand can be requisitioned by the representatives of the government, the guns, etc., put on board, and the officers and sailors transferred on liberal conditions of service into valuable auxiliaries of the royal navy.

The cotton factory at Moncton is ready for the machinery, and the machinery is at hand ready for the factory. Looms are of three sizes, and number 244. There are 11,000 spindles. The cost of the factory when fitted out will be about \$200,000.

Wives of great men all remind us wives can make men's lives sublime.

Parnell Forster and Trevelyan.

A STORMY DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 22nd, the debate on Mr. Forster's amendment regarding lawless agitators was resumed.

Mr. Forster defended his own course previous to his resignation of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. The Prevention of Crimes Act, he said, was not accepted before the release of the suspects, but he had advised it as urgent. But for the Phoenix Park murders, Ireland would have been Parnell supreme, and would, therefore, have become ungovernable. Recent disclosures had increased the suspicion that the Land League was connected with the outrages. He charged Parnell with heading an organization which had started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited to murder. Parnell, he said, had reaped advantages from the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission.

O'Kelly shouted "Its a lie," several times. He was named for suspension and his suspension was ordered by a vote of 305 to 20.

Mr. Forster resumed and reiterated his charges against Parnell, quoting from that gentleman's speech in which he said that murder was unnecessary. He said the wretches who committed the Phoenix Park assassination had not acted on the letter, but according to the spirit of these speeches. Parnell expressed great repentance. He could not communicate with him. The feeling is now rising even in Ireland against agitation. Parnell and his friends have been unveiled and unmasked.

There were loud cries for Parnell but he did not move.

O'Donnell, on attempting to interpose during the speech, was ruled out of order.

The Marquis of Hartington expressed surprise at Parnell's silence, which he said was an admission that a prima facie case had been established against the Irish leaders. The Government, he declared, had no intention of introducing any measure for Ireland that would be likely to arouse strong party feeling and absorb a large portion of the time of the House. Despite repeated challenges of the Government, he said the Opposition had formulated no direct specific charges against them. He asked the House whether seeing there was a general agreement with regard to the policy of the Government, it would endorse Forster's amendment, which if carried would have the effect of removing the Ministry from office. Sir Stafford Northcote, Liberal-Conservative, said the Opposition would meet the Government's challenge. He would state in what manner to-morrow.

Mr. Parnell moved an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. On resuming the debate on the 23rd, Mr. Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Mr. Forster, he said ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Mr. Forster's questions, and charged that gentleman with having disclosed secrets of his (Parnell's) associations. If Forster believed that the articles published in the *Irish World* were likely to incite crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper? He compared the responsibility of Forster, who had read the article and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who had never read them, though they were now brought against him.

Forster had unfairly singled out the name of Sheridan as mentioned in the "Kilmahinham treaty" negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Davitt, Egan and Boyton, who were also mentioned as likely to prevent outrages in Ireland.

Mr. Forster exclaimed—"They were not mentioned to me."

Parnell continued. He said he had been challenged to defend himself from the charges. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Forster did in England. Forster was also guilty of *suppression veri*, because the heading in the *United Ireland*, "Incidents of the Campaign," over a column recording outrages, ceased the moment O'Brien, editor of that paper, was liberated from prison. Forster's unfairness was shocking. Parnell also unfurled the evidence of Carey at the hearing of Irish prisoners in Dublin, which he said was not a statement of fact but belief or hearsay. It had already been disproved against Mrs. Byrne. Evidence in reference to the source of murder fund, he said, rested upon the fact that some men while in prison had received checks from the sustenance fund of the land league. Such aid had been given thousands of prisoners. Forster's animus was due to the fact that he had attempted to obtain a promise from him (Parnell) but had failed to do so, and had lost his office. In concluding, Parnell declared that the present officials in Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the crimes act. Forster ought to return to his congenial work. Parnell said he was hopeful that Ireland would weather this as she had weathered other formidable oppressions. He spoke over half an hour.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Parnell, proceeded to indicate the policy of the Government. There had been commissioners appointed to suppress crimes. The number of murders had been reduced from three, monthly, to one in the last four-and-half months. The only policy for Ireland was to say exactly what the Government meant to do, and then do it. He regretted that Parnell had not made his position clearer. Mr. Forster's amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the throne was distasteful to Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to himself, and would if carried lead to their resignations, as well as to the resignation of the Cabinet. He thought that nothing would be more fatal to Ireland than to hand the responsibility of government to local bodies. Mr. Trevelyan said if the Government were convinced that the life of any official or private person had been pointed at by inciting language of the press they would act again. The amendment was rejected.

Weather Bulletin.
Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.
TORONTO, Feb. 26—10 a. m.
Strong winds and moderate gales from the southwest and northwest; cloudy weather with snow, followed by clearing colder weather.

"The Necessity of Thoroughness."

DISCUSSED BY THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE—A PROTEST.

At the Educational Institute, on Friday evening last, Prof. Mellish read a highly instructive paper on "The Necessity of Thoroughness in School Work." The Professor occupied over half an hour, stating at the outset that his treatment of the subject was designed to be suggestive rather than exhaustive. As a country grows older, the different pursuits become separated. In a country yet young every man must, to a certain extent, be a "Jack of all trades."

The sub-divisions of labor, both mental and manual, are always on the increase in a progressive community or nation. Too many persons engaged in the various callings followed in our country at large, do not understand their work. Failures in business frequently arise from want of proper business training. It was said a few years ago that there was a larger percentage of failures in business in Canada than in the United States. Shipwrecks, railroad accidents, explosions in mines, fires, etc., are largely the result of carelessness and defective training. Skilled labor is constantly in demand. The capabilities and resources of the country are in advance of our ability to turn them to the best account. The conditions under which the highest products of industry and skill are attainable, were pointed out. The initiatory step in reform must be taken in insisting on greater thoroughness of work in our schools—primary, advanced and collegiate.

The youth who, during his school years, is trained in habits of punctuality and exactness, has implanted in him no unimportant elements of success. In our schools and colleges, more is frequently attempted than can be well done. Accuracy and exactness in school work is all important. It is a great mistake to press forward pupils to rapidly. Longfellow's line, "Learn to labor and to wait," contains much philosophic advice. The Principal of a large grade school should have time at his disposal to inspect the different departments daily. The teacher should be earnest. His calling is a noble one. Good natural ability, a good education, and a full comprehension of the nobleness of the work, all combined, although investing the teachers with tremendous power, will not of themselves kindle enthusiasm in the breasts of their pupils. As the subject embodiment or exponent of the living he teaches and the precepts he enforces, he should clothe their presentation and exhibition to his pupils with a constantly concentrated force and an ever living fire.

The above is only a very imperfect outline. Dr. Leeming, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Montgomery, Miss Lawson, Miss Barr, Mr. J. J. Chappell and Mr. D. McKenzie made some very good remarks on the paper read, at the close of which a vote of thanks was given Prof. Mellish for his very valuable paper.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Charlottetown Educational Institute, the following resolution was passed, and also, that the editors of the *Patriot*, *Examiner*, and *Presbyterian*, be respectfully requested to insert the same in their respective papers.—
Whereas, an editorial appeared in the *Presbyterian* newspaper, of the 22nd inst., which very much misrepresented the proceedings of this Institute, and reflected in most objectionable language, on the part taken by our lady members;
Therefore Resolved, That this Institute place on record its indignation at the injustice of the article referred to.

THOMAS LEEMING,
Chairman of Committee.

Irish Notes.

Mrs. Carey has been completely "boycotted" since she turned informer. Not one tenant has paid rent, and notices have been chalked on the doorsteps of her Denzil-street property warning persons not to pay rent to a "cursed informer."

Condert Bros., solicitors of Paris, have telegraphed the following on behalf of General Meadaras, supposed to be a person known as "No. 1" mentioned at the hearing of the Irish conspirators at Dublin:—"Publish an emphatic denial of the infamous accusation made against me regarding the Irish conspiracy. I have to-day invited an inquiry into the matter at the hands of the British embassy and taken steps to ascertain the source of the cruel libel to assault me."

The *London News* understands Parnell has consented to re-consider his purpose of moving an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, arranging the Executive of Ireland for the administration of the Crimes Act.

P. J. Sheridan, accused by informer Carey of being an accomplice to the Phoenix Park murders, is in New York and was interviewed on the 2nd. He is on the staff of the *Irish World* where he has been ever since he came to this country. Sheridan says he never met Carey in his life; his reference to an interview in the Angel Hotel, Dublin, and the promise to forward arms are sheer fabrications. Sheridan admits that he travelled through Ireland disguised as a priest, but denies complicity in the assassinations.

BIRTH.
At Summerside, on the 17th inst., the wife of H. C. Mills, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. C. Fraser, James McArthur of Tyne Valley, to Miss Christie Fraser of Lot 16.

Notice of Removal.
On Monday, February 26th.
I will remove my business to the
NEW STORE,
One Boor North of my present Stand,
Where I shall be pleased to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.
GEORGE CARTER,
Upper Great George Street.
Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1883.—wkly 21

\$40,000!
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
—OF—
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
AND CLOTHING,
TO BE SOLD AT
J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Having completed Stock Taking, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand; and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all Winter Goods at Cost, viz: Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woollen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps.
Other Goods at a small advance, viz: Dress Goods, in Cashmeres, Black and Colored Cords and Lustres, in all shades. Broadened Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osanburgs, Cretonnes, Carpets, in Brussels, Scotch Tapestry, Felts and Hems. As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods, real bargains will be given, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883.—wkly pat, pres ne
QUEEN STREET.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,
Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.
Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters, and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

WINTER GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.
—O—
JOHN MACPHEE & CO.

Are offering the following GOODS at greatly Reduced Prices.
Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods and Winceys; a lot Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's all wool Pants, \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.45; Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50; a lot of ladies' Shawls and Sacques at cost; Winceys, 7 cents; Grey Cotton, 6 cents; Prints, 6 cents; President, Beaver and Nap Cloths at cost; Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50; Kid Mitts, English and Canadian Tweeds, at 10 p. c. discount; Fur Caps, Scotch and Gents', and Ladies' drawers, Scarfs, laced and knit Shirts, white Shirts, &c.; a lot of Men's Colored Shirts at 60 cents.

Our customers and the public generally can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every department. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN MCPHIEE & CO.
Jan. 25, 1883.—2aw, wkly

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.
BE SURE AND ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR

DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S OWN MAKE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
—O—
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
—O—
DORSEY, GOFF & CO.
Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1883.—2aw wkly

L. E. PROWSE
Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,
—IN—
Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters, MEN'S FUR CAPS, Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c.
Everyone should call and see these Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,
Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882.
74 Queen Street.

"The Geology of P. E. Island"
A LECTURE
ON the above subject, will be delivered by
MR. FRANCIS BAIN
under the auspices of the Charlottetown Educational Institute, in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL

TUESDAY, 27th INSTANT
Doors open at 7 30 o'clock, p. m.; lecture to commence at eight.
Tickets, 50 cents to be had at the door.
J. M. DUNCAN,
Secy of Committee.
Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1883.—31

CLEARING-OUT SALE
—OR—
MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS
BREMNER BROS.

BEING desirous of clearing out their present Stock of Music, before the commencement of the following unprecedented sale, gains:—
SHEET MUSIC at a discount of 50 per cent of the published price.
BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET records a number. (Original price 50 cents to 50 per cent. No music exchanged.)
—ALSO—
The following FANCY GOODS will be disposed of at a discount of 25 per cent:—
Photograph Frames, Writing Desks, Ladies' Companions, Drawing Cases, Work Boxes, Envelopes, etc.
The above discounts are for CASH ONLY and on purchases made within six weeks' date.
Feb. 24, '83.—61. her 21

Union Bank of P. E. Island
THE Annual General Meeting of the holders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be laid before them.
Proxies for voting must be left with Cashier at least one day previous to meeting.
GEORGE MACLEOD,
Cashier.
Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1883.—till met

SPRING, 1883

For Charlottetown and Summerside Prince Edward Island.
THE CLIPPER BRIGANTINE
'ISABELLA'
Classed A1, 9 years,
W. KENNEDY, Master
WILL SAIL
From Liverpool for Above Ports ON OR ABOUT 25TH MARCH.
Taking goods at through rates for all ports on the P. E. Island Railway.
For rates of Freight, apply in Liverpool to R. M. C. STUMBLETON, Esq., 4 India Buildings, Water Street, or here to the owner.
R. F. QUIRK
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883.—2w

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island
THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be laid before them.
Proxies for voting must be left with Cashier at least one day previous to meeting.
WM. McLEAN,
Cashier.
Charlottetown, Feb. 21, 1883.—till met

WANTS, LOST, FOUND.
WANTED—A good plain Cook, who can do all the work of a kitchen, apply at the North Side Queen Square.
WANTED—\$10 DAILY—(Continued) Our Last Expedition 500 pages with illustrations. Sales unprecedented. Copies with 10. Exclusive territory. 50 cents—Baker Pub. Co., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A Clerk in a General Office of about sixteen years of age; reference required. Apply at Turpin's Office.
TO LET—A Dwelling House, situated on Prince Street, apply to Peake Bros. & Co.
TO LET—Immediate possession of a desirable residence, situated on Hillenborough Street, Rent low to be tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank, E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House on the corner of Hillenborough Street, at present occupied by Irving, Esquire. Possession Apply to Trustees W. Dudgeon.