

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 7, 1891.

Senator Haythorne.

There are few men, living or dead, to whom this Province is more deeply indebted than to Robert Poore Haythorne, whose lamented decease we chronicle to-day. Mr. Haythorne came here as a Proprietor, at a time when the mass of our people were still under the proprietary system and while the land agitation was at its height. The reasonable and manly course he pursued in selling his estate to his tenants was at once an example to his fellow proprietors and an encouragement to those who continued the struggle for "freedom from proprietary bondage." He thus contributed far more than ever he obtained credit for towards the consummation which the people of Prince Edward Island subsequently reached in respect to the long vexed Land Question.

As a public man, he invariably served this Province and Canada with such abilities as he possessed, with consistency and with faithfulness. He was—whether here or at Ottawa—one of the most prominent and thoroughly respected members of the Liberal Party. His natural powers were good, his education liberal and varied, his information vast, his manners polished. He was, in short, a cultured gentleman, whom we were all proud to have as one of our representatives in Parliament.

Now Nothing But the Best.

Oats grow so freely in our Island that little attention is paid to their cultivation other than plowing and harrowing the land preparatory to sowing the seed. If the land has been rich soil, pastured for several seasons, this is all right. But the plowing should be done in the fall so as not to interfere with other work now, and the seed-bed harrowed till perfectly fine and mellow, and sown before the middle of M. Y.

This practice of growing oats as an intermediate, or fallow, crop in breaking up grass land, is good economy, as this hardy grain will succeed in gathering sufficient nitrate from the partly decayed sod under circumstances in which most other crops would starve, while at the same time it saves to the farmer the nitrates formed during the season, which would otherwise be lost in a naked fallow.

One thing, however, oats will not stand and that is a failure to select the best for seed. Without the greatest care in screening and separating the seed, so as to get rid of all tailed, light and inferior grain, they will rapidly deteriorate, so that there will no profit in the crop.

Let our farmers spare no pains in selecting the seed for this important crop. Let them sow none but the choicest and heaviest grain; and they will reap a sure reward at harvest. A change of seed from one locality to another of diverse soil is good, provided that, with the change, you get superior grain. There is a great deal of poor seed on P. E. Island this season. Still, there is much good seed procurable; and wherever it is to be had, the farmer should secure it. The Black Tartarian Oats imported from England last year did fairly well, but not so well as was anticipated. A grain which reduces its weight in one year from 42 pounds to 33 pounds per bushel can hardly be considered a success. Great benefit has resulted from the importation of seed wheat from Canada of late years, and we think our seedmen should turn their attention to the procuring of seed oats from the Northwest Territories, where they grow in the greatest perfection.

Lecture at New Perth.

One of the most instructive and interesting lectures ever given in the New Perth School room, was delivered on Monday evening, the 4th inst., by Rev. R. Opie, of Montague. Among the audience we noticed Representative Snow, Inspector Cain, Dr. Dewar, and many other prominent men whose names we did not secure. The lecture though short, embraced many of the leading topics of agriculture, from an intellectual, physical, moral and religious point of view. It was shown that the calling was at once the most honorable and independent, ancient as well as modern, in the world; and those engaged in the industry were strongly advised to keep in touch with the latest scientific research, and during the long winter evenings to come to cultivate their mental talents by a careful study of useful works of agricultural literature. At the usual vote of thanks and a very friendly discussion participated in by James A. McNeill, Esq., and Messrs. Cain, Shaw and West, the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

FREE TO LADIES.—Every lady reader of this paper sending at once her address on a postal card will receive a free copy of The Ladies (Pictorial) Newspaper, containing full particulars of their old-fashioned English Prize Competition. Over \$6,000 in prizes will be given away between now and June 1st, with special daily prizes of value for each locality. The Ladies Newspaper is one of the largest and most profusely illustrated publications in Canada, and the competition offered by them is to be conducted in a strictly fair and honorable manner, without partiality to persons or locality. Anyone can secure a good prize by a little work. No cheap presents will be given. It costs you nothing for full information and a sample copy, if you send at once. Address: The Ladies Newspaper Co., Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ontario.

At the organization of the men's branch of the League of the Sacred Heart, recently established by Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., in connection with St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, we observe that Mr. William C. DesBrisay was elected secretary. The society starts with over a hundred and twenty members, and bids fair speedily to increase.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

(Special Correspondence of The Examiner.)

A FELLOW could fill your columns with a Parliament y Correspondence. But your space is limited and so is my time. I shall accordingly endeavor to give *multum in parvo*—much that will interest, some that will amuse, and not a little, I trust, that may instruct your readers. But the intricacies of international involutions, and the conventional courtesies connected with the conclusion of commercial concordats, I must leave to be handled by my neighbor J. W. H., whose opportunities are exceptional, and who knows how to utilize them.

The first day of a new Parliament is devoted to the swearing in of the members and the election of a Speaker. The former ceremony commenced in the Commons Chamber on Wednesday at noon before Dr. Bourinot, the Clerk, and Mr. R. Leane, the Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Macdonell, the Sergeant-at-Arms. Some members qualified in English and some in French; some in the King James version of the Holy Scriptures, and some on the Oath of Allegiance. One hundred and ninety-six of the two hundred and thirteen members so far sworn signed the roll on Wednesday, and of these fully one-third never sat in parliament before. Sir John Macdonald, looking particularly jaunty in a silk hat, Prince Albert coat and button-hole bouquet, with his son Hugh John, took the oath together—the old man's last session and the young man's first," as a bystander remarked. Sir John then moved around for a while, chatting and joking with old friends and welcoming the newcomers, irrespective of party. The extraordinary personal magnetism of Sir John has been the subject of frequent remark. Not only does everybody in Ottawa know him, but everybody likes him, and naturally, when he appears on the street he is kept busy acknowledging salutations from the schoolboy to the person, from the man with the shovel in his hand to the millionaire. And he does it all with a kindly grace, not mechanically but heartily, and as though he took the deepest interest in the welfare of the individual who has just raised his hat. Mr. Laurier, though highly respected and esteemed, does not unbend like Sir John. He moves along with stately bearing—I shall not say haughtily—but apparently cold and uninterested, so that people are chary of their salutations. Edward Blake awakens more wonder than respect at first sight—wonder how old the fetch-me-down duster is, when the slouch hat was new, and what is the good of an overcoat to him when he never buttons it. Mr. Blake's salutation—if he employs one—is not an artist. But those who know Mr. Blake, either inately or only slightly, declare that there is no stand-fishiness about him, but that he is most courteous and affable to all whom he meets. I have frequently observed him in the library and reading room. He walks in without any pretensions, gets his book or his paper, interferes with nobody and gives no trouble. As I remember Charlottetown, there are a few gentlemen there who could, with advantage, take a lesson from Edward Blake in this respect. But I have no patience with Sir Richard Cartwright. He is a decidedly unpleasant man every way you take him, and I am far from being peculiar in this opinion of him. He is an able man, but he is repulsive in both face and manner; he seems to know that he is disliked and unpopular, and evinces no desire to be otherwise. But I am getting away off.

At 3 o'clock, the members of the Commons, being assembled, three benches were heard at the door. The Sergeant-at-Arms having proceeded thereto "to enquire the cause of the alarm," learned what he knew before he started, that Black Rod was here. Having received orders to admit him, the doors were thrown open and Mr. Rene Elouard Kimber (pronounced Camber) Usher of the Black Rod, a gentleman standing about 4 feet 10 inches, and weighing about 113 pounds, advanced, clad in knee breeches and silk stockings and silver buckles on his shoes, and a sword at his side. This is the august personage whom Dr. Jenkins, when M. P. for Queen's, gently led off the cricket ground by the ear, and deposited in a corner of the field where he would be out of the way, a proceeding which disgusted Mr. Kimber, but which Grip relished and has immortalized in its pages. Black Rod having made a profound swinging obeisance to each side of the House, informed the members that Sir William Johnstone Ritchie, Deputy Governor, desired their presence at the Bar of the Senate. Having repeated this message in French, the little fellow again saluted and retired. Accordingly, led off by Dr. Bourinot, Assistant Clerk Rouleau, Major Chesplean, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and the Sergeant-at-Arms, most of the members obeyed the summons, but some remained behind. The Mace was not carried, because it is only borne before the Speaker. Arrived at the Senate Chamber the members were directed by Speaker Lacoste, as the mouthpiece of the Deputy Governor, Sir William Ritchie, to return and choose a Speaker. The Commons then retired, and Sir William Ritchie, who had not opened his mouth from the time he entered the Senate Chamber, put on his three-cornered hat, gathered the folds of his scarlet robe around him, and took his departure. Having returned to the House, Sir John Macdonald in a few complimentary phrases, proposed, seconded by Sir Hector Langevin, that Mr. Peter White should take the Chair as Speaker. Mr. Laurier had no fault to find with the selection, but affected surprise that the Government had not followed the Imperial precedent of re-electing the Speaker of the last parliament. His remarks were in good taste, and, as they always are, expressed in faultless English. Dr. Bourinot having declared Mr. White duly elected, he was conducted to the Chair, and returned thanks to the House for the high honor conferred on him. Then the Mace, which before lay under the table, was reverently placed by the Sergeant-at-Arms upon the table, and the House was fully constituted for business, which, apparently, was the furthest from the thoughts of the members, for they immediately adjourned.

Mr. White will make an excellent Speaker. He is a man of sound judgment, strict impartiality, and great independence which he has shown more than once in his votes upon important questions. He has a good presence, and will fill the Chair with dignity, while Mrs. White is well fitted to adorn her position and do her share of the honors. The Speaker is a tall man, well-built, with smooth face and what hair he has snow-white. He is a wealthy lumberman, and has been in parliament about 17 years.

The Governor-General in Council appoints the Speaker of the Senate, and on Wednesday, when their Honors assembled, Senator Lacoste announced that he had been preferred, and forthwith handed his commission to the Clerk, which was read. New Senators were then introduced and sworn in, and their Honors were ready for business.

The formal opening of Parliament was on Monday. The weather was delightful, the city was crowded, the grounds on Parliament Hill lacked only the flower-beds to make them perfect. Flags floated from every pole, and long before three o'clock the space in front of the Parliament building was black with people, men, women, children, babies and dogs, to say nothing of horse and carriages. Unfortunate men, standing on tip-toe, craning their necks trying to see something, jostled and elbowed by the women, babies yelling, and dogs yelping and horses rearing and plunging—it is a misery that no one was crushed to death. I suppose I never shall understand why a woman should delight in having the clothes dragged off her back in a crowd, or why she should consider herself supremely happy only when accompanied by one or two squalling children, who are an annoyance to everyone in their vicinity. Of the many highly objectionable features connected with babies, one notable in Ottawa is the baby carriage nuisance. Every family in Ottawa possesses one or more of these most reprehensible vehicles; you meet them everywhere and at all hours up to midnight. I have seen a woman boarding a street car and having the baby carriage with baby hoisted aboard after her. I walked about six blocks down Rideau Street one summer evening about seven o'clock to see a blaze, and coming back I undertook to count the baby carriages I met. I gave up when I got as far as 194! Every woman or nursemaid wheeling a baby carriage, fancies she has got the right of way on the sidewalk, and that pedestrians must make way for her. I have learned not to worry about this, but I draw the line at getting off a street crossing into the mud to allow a baby carriage to pass. I don't do it any more, and I must confess to taking a semi-frenzied delight in standing my ground and refusing to budge when I encounter one. But baby carriages in Ottawa do not always contain babies—they are used for lots of domestic purposes. Ladies go to market with them, and trundle home their turnips and cabbages and radishes and baskets of eggs with as proud complacency as if it was twins. On Saturday nights baby carriages are kept busy taking home washing, and we, lords of the universe, are expected to stand aside and let them pass.

A few minutes before three o'clock, the booming of the cannon from the battery at Nepean Point, announced that the Vice-Regal party were on their way, and very soon the gleaming helmets of the Princess Drouse Dragon Guards were descried entering by the eastern gate. In a few minutes they rode up conveying His Excellency, who was received by a Guard of Honor of the Foot Guards. It is difficult to say who attracted the more attention—the representative of Her Majesty, or his powdered coachman in crimson plush breeches and white stockings.

The scene in the Senate Chamber was brilliant. The sun streamed through the painted windows upon the scarlet and gold of the Governor General and his militia staff, the scarlet and ermine of the Supreme Court Judges, the Windsor uniforms of the Privy Counsellors, the purple of the ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the gorgeous dresses of the ladies. When Lord Stanley had taken his seat on the Throne, Black Rod was again despatched to the Commons, when the same ceremony was repeated by this functionary as on the previous day, differing only in this point that, as the Speaker was in the chair, instead of bowing to the members, he made, at graded intervals, three most determined, but unsuccessful, attempts to place his head between his legs. Then, having delivered his message in both languages, he retired backward in the same order, going through the same painfully absurd gymnastics. The Commons having attended in answer to the summons, Mr. Speaker White reported his election, which was duly approved. His Excellency then delivered in English and French the speech which you have already published. This function concluded, the Commons returned to their Chamber, and the distinguished visitors took their departure as quickly as possible.

On Friday afternoon the debate on the answer to His Excellency's speech was opened by Mr. Hazen, of St. John, in a speech which evoked great applause, and which has been the subject of highly favorable comment since. He is a tall, fine looking young man, with good voice and command of language, and is a decided acquisition to the Conservative debating talent. He repelled with indignation Sir Richard Cartwright's insults to the Maritime Provinces, and dressed that gentleman down to the amusement and satisfaction of the House. Mr. Corbould, of British Columbia, who seconded the address, is a tall, middle-aged gentleman of dark complexion, a lawyer by profession, and formerly President of a Reform Association in Ontario. He has not the fluency of Mr. Hazen, but is evidently an able and practical man. Mr. Laurier had several complaints to make. The dissolution was unconstitutional, there was no satisfactory announcement about Reciprocity, the Franchise Act was a fraud, the English mails were being carried by New York, etc., etc. Sir John Macdonald replied effectively. He was on his mettle and defeated the Opposition unmercifully on the defeat of their cherished hopes. He repudiated the statement that the Government had promised that there would be no dissolution till after another revision of the voters' lists, as he had distinctly declined to make any promise of the kind. Sir Richard Cartwright had twice declared that he had no fear of a dissolution, because the voters lists were all on his side, and as a matter of fact the lists were more favorable to the Grits than to the Conservatives. As for the complaint that the mails were sent by New York, the answer was that the Canadian lines are antiquated, and the Government have spared no pains, and have run some risk, in asking Parliament to

vote half a million of money to obtain a line running from the St. Lawrence in summer and the Maritime provinces in winter, which will equal in every respect those lines which are the glory and pride of New York. That the Government had not yet succeeded was not their fault; but he confidently expected, in a short time, to secure a competent and satisfactory service. Mr. Laurier complained that the Government went to the country on a shifting policy, but Sir John affirmed, if ever there was a permanent or fixed policy it was the policy of the party of which he is the leader. They went to the country on that policy—the old flag, the old policy and the old chief,—and, with all his sins of omission and commission, the country responded nobly to the call. The Opposition had declared Unrestricted Reciprocity to be the only remedy for all the evils the country was suffering from; but the Government knew that a door had been opened for a friendly series of communications with the American Government on the subject. For the first time in many years an opportunity was presented of discussing not only the trade question, but the various other questions which disturbed the harmony between the United States and Canada. So long as it was last November, the first Cabinet had the intimation of the road for communication being opened, and knowing that all these communications would be disturbed if, in the last days of the last session of the then existing Parliament an effete and useless discussion of the trade question were engaged in, the Government took the course of appealing to the people. It was true that in some constituencies the Government had met with defeat, but that was not the cause of the N. P., but of the McKinley Bill. People were alarmed by the danger of exclusion from the American market, and accordingly voted against the Government. It is said that in some places on the border the next day after the advocate of Unrestricted Reciprocity was elected, farmers crossed over with their produce, expecting to sell it free of duty. They had been misled by designing men to believing that all they had to do was to elect a Grit to attain free trade in every conceivable thing with the United States. Sir John then proceeded to point out how divided the Opposition were on the effect of unrestricted reciprocity, and how widely the bulk of them differ from their late leader, Mr. Blake. They had all sorts of names for their policy—Commercial Union—Unrestricted Reciprocity—and now Mr. Laurier calls it continental Free Trade. But no matter what name you gave it, it was merely a case of hiding behind a mask, as Farrer had put it. It all meant the one thing eventually—Annexation to the United States. Sir John then proceeded to defend the language which, in his speech in Halifax last fall, he had applied to the dangerous elements in the United States so lately, and contended that he had the support of the most highly educated men and greatest minds of the Republic in the application of his language. Sir John also combated the argument that, during the American civil war, Canada had been unfriendly to the North, and declares that, on the contrary, the repeated thanks of the United States government has been tendered for the manner in which Canada had behaved.

Sir Richard Cartwright made a violent speech in arraignment of the ministry on the trade question which was replied to by Mr. Foster in one of the ablest speeches he has yet delivered in Parliament. Mr. Foster is not a favorite with the galleries, but his eloquence, on Friday evening, was captivating and his arguments irresistible. He pointed out that the government support was stronger to-day than after the general election of 1887. As for the delegation to Washington, they did not go there without an invitation—they went on the very day and were there at the very hour when they had been invited by Mr. Blake. For the delay they were not responsible, it was a matter explained by other authority, by the significance of the delay, the date being, which might be revealed later on, which would show why the negotiations had not yet produced tangible results. After Hon. David Mills had delivered himself, Mr. Charlton moved the adjournment of the debate, and he has the floor when it reopens this (Monday) afternoon. Whether the Opposition will move an amendment or not is uncertain.

Two members of the Commons, Hon. Mr. Geoffrion (Gri), and Col. McNeill (conservative), one of the noble thirteen, had the misfortune to break a leg each during the campaign. They now get around on crutches and, strange to say, sit directly opposite each other.

Some surprise was expressed that a Frenchman was not chosen either to move or second the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. It turns out that Mr. Leger M. P. for Kent, N. B., was asked to second the address, but was forced to decline on account of ill-health.

The drawing room held by the Governor-General and Lady Stanley in the senate chamber on Saturday evening, although a brilliant event, was not as largely attended as previous affairs of the kind. Various reasons are assigned for this, but this much is certain, that it is not due to any decrease in the popularity of Lord and Lady Stanley. The Bishop of Niagara (Dr. Charles Hamilton) has been administering Confirmation at a number of Anglican Churches in the city and suburbs, the Bishop of Ontario being prevented by illness. Last evening (Sunday) his Lordship gave Confirmation in St. Alban's Church, at which Lady Macdonald and Commodore Welsh were present.

Not a few of the members have suffered from gripe, and some have not wholly recovered. Mr. Laurier was reported unwell yesterday; Sir Adolph Caron has been considerably under the weather; Mr. Livingston is in the doctors hands; Mr. Davies is brightening up daily and will soon be himself again. Mr. Pery was considerably knocked up in the journey to Ottawa, and was miserable for several days. He is much affected by the death of his life-long friend, Bishop McIntyre. We are hoping for the best in Senator Haythorne's case, but the result is doubtful.

What the length of the session will be is a subject of much speculation, and I shall not venture any opinion. Mr. F. G. Forbes, M. P. for Quebec's County, N. S., is the Frank Forbes who attended St. Peter's School some 15 years ago, and boarded at the old Clergy House on Kent street, since burned down. He is all that, as a boy, he gave promise of being—a clever, affable man, and although a Grit, I have good hopes of converting him.

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MILLINERY

ONE OF OUR FIVE SPECIALTIES AND ONE OF OUR GREAT SUCCESSES.

OUR Milliners! OUR Millinery! are sending out weekly some of the neatest and most stylish work ever seen on the Island. No effort will be spared to please our customers. English models copied at half the cost. Special care given to matching costumes. OUR MILLINERS MISS ALLAN. MISS MALONE. comprises all the leading novelties and the variety surpasses any previous importation ever made by us. Hats, Bonnets, Gold Wire Shapes, Tulle Shapes, Buckram Shapes, Gold Laces, Silk Laces, Flowers, Gauzes, Ribbons, Velvets, Ornaments, etc., etc. and Hundreds of Novelties.

LADIES.—We Solicit your Patronage, believing we can do as well for you as any house in Canada.

BEER BROS. HOUSE CLEANING.

WATSON'S FURNITURE POLISH produces immediately and without labor a Brilliant Polish upon Piano Fortes, Furniture, Floors, Oil Cloth, etc. It will be found preferable to any imported article and is cheaper. Full Size Bottles, 15 cents each.

ALSO, AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE:—Chamois Skins, Ox Gall Carpet Soap, Brunswick Black, Stains for Floors (all shades), Whiting, Glues, Ultramarine, etc., for tinting white-wash, Aspinall's Enamel, Gold Paint, Feather Dusters, Spunges, Plate Polish, Brass Polish, Silver Soap, and all Druggists' Supplies for the season.

Gents' Hats.

We are now opening our stock of New Hats. Anyone in the need of a Nobby Hat at a very low price should see our stock.

D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1891—dy & wky

COAL! Round, Nut and Slack.

Now Landing and in Store at McMillan's Depot.

R. McMILLAN. 21-30—dy wy 1m

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are requested to take notice that until further notice there will be no thoroughfare through Government House Grounds. By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. HARRISON CARVELL, Private Secretary. Government House, April 29, 1891—tf

FACTS!

TWO-THIRDS of your time is spent in your clothes, the Rest is in bed. In either case we have given you clean Linen, nicely done and Punctually delivered. NOW, we want some cash. We, therefore, respectfully ask ALL our customers to make an early call and settle up. Most of our accounts are small, but in the aggregate amount to considerable. It must, therefore, be apparent that we expect to hear from you at once. F. D. STERN, Charlottetown Steam Laundry. May 4, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1891, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transaction of business. LEMUEL McLEAY, Secretary.