

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 15, 1886.

The Long "Talk" on the Address.

In the Canadian House of Commons, and in the Imperial House of Commons, the task of passing the Address in reply to the Speech, occupies but a few hours. The address is moved and seconded; the Leader of the Opposition compliments the mover and seconder, and makes a few general remarks; the Leader of the Government replies with a brief speech, and the work is done. But in our House of Commons the task has already occupied a week—and the end is not yet! How thirty sane men living in the nineteenth century, can—contrary to the example of larger and more important bodies—waste their days and nights in squabbling over the few non-committal remarks in the address most ever remain a mystery. The blue books are still under lock and key. None but the Government and a few officials who keep the secret well, know anything about the state of the public accounts or can form an intelligent opinion about any service in which the Government has been engaged during the past year. And yet the talk about public affairs goes on from day to day, in an apparently endless flood. We can't understand it. No single member of the House would dream of losing a whole week in discussing a matter, in connection with his own business, of which he was but partially informed—especially when he knew that by doing some merely formal act, involving no risk, all the information he required would be at once and before him! If thirty legislators will do a foolishness of which no one man would be guilty, surely the fact is conclusive as to the absolute necessity of a reduction of the Legislature! But we suppose the object is political. Probably it is thought that the Party which can talk longest about nothing will best command itself to independent, intelligent electors. This is a mistake. The people like to know that their representatives behave collectively in the same sensible way that they do individually. The long speeches may benefit the Government Party by prematurely exposing the designs of the attacking party. But it seems clear that the Opposition can gain nothing whatever by making their onset before they have the support of the latest facts and figures contained in the official reports. If the long discussion is merely tactical, it is, perhaps, some consolation to know that the advantage is with the Government. But whatever the motive of those who compose the Opposition in our local talking shop, it is high time for them to quit nonsense and proceed to business.

Useless as the long talk—we cannot dignify it with the name of debate—has been, it, however, gives evidence of good speaking ability on the part of members on both sides. The speech of Mr. Alexander Martin, the mover of the Address, was excellent, and Belfast may well be congratulated on having in her junior representative, a gentleman of sterling qualities. Mr. John McLean's speech, in moving the Address, was pithy and business like; and the speech of Dr. Gillis was lacking in but one particular—the tone of voice in which it was delivered was not sufficiently distinct. Hon. Mr. Gordon's brief address was a rich treat; and the members and supporters of the Government all displayed ample evidence of their ability to successfully defend their position. On the other hand, the speeches of Messrs. Richards and D. C. Martin, were in capital form, and Mr. Yeo, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Boer showed that, if their weapons of offence were not old and pointless from long usage, they might have impaired somewhat the strong citadel in which the Government are entrenched.

Some points brought out during the "talk" are not unworthy of remark. Very amusing was Mr. Martin's excuse for his statement at a public meeting in Belfast to the effect that one of the delegates had gone to Scotland to buy a bull while the other had gone to Rome to get a bull from the Pope; and Mr. Farquharson was the cause of astonishment as well as merriment when he repudiated the figures of the auditor for the late Government as "entirely incorrect." The members laughed at Mr. Farquharson; but Mr. F. W. Hyndman, the immaculate auditor, will probably regard Mr. Farquharson's repudiation of his carefully prepared statement with feelings anything but serene. The unanimity with which the House expressed the determination of the people of this Province to press for the fulfilment of the Terms of Union, was a specially pleasing feature of the "talk," though it might better have been expressed at the proper time—after the address had passed.

Mr. W. A. Black, of Richibucto, accidentally shot his eldest son a few days ago. He was loading a revolver, the boy holding a light for him, when the revolver discharged its contents, which lodged in the boy's groin. The young lad is seriously injured.

Teacher in grammar class calls upon blonde maiden, sweet sixteen and bewitching—Can you decline 'men' Maiden? I do not know, madame, what I would do under the circumstances. I have never had an offer. Sensation and black mark.

A new invention has appeared among the cricketers of England. Instead of being hampered with the old batting gloves, the hands are protected by Indian rubber bands which are attached to the bat.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 14.

Mr. McFadyen resumed the debate on the Draft Address. He said there were in it six ideas. He contended that the Government should have taken up the matter of the non-fulfilment of the terms sooner. The Joint Address was passed at the eleventh hour. The progress made in the country is, he said, very commendable. But the Government had not done as much as the previous Government, which had purchased the Stock Farm and stocked it with superior animals. The public works were, he declared, never in such a dilapidated condition as they are now. We received \$80,000 for piers and a number of wharfs in his district are falling into the water. He charged the Commissioner of Public Works with letting the repairing of Sturgeon Bridge by private contract. The Government has collected \$300,000 in the shape of windfalls and the least they could do would be to look after the wharves. He admitted that if the \$5,000,000 could be obtained as compensation for the non-fulfilment of the Terms of Union, the present government are as likely to get it as any one else.

Mr. Holland corrected Mr. McFadyen's statement that the Stock Farm was purchased by the Davies Government and stocked by them. He hoped the Government would press the work of the session. In his opinion the Subway scheme of Senator Howlan would solve the question of continuous communication. He referred to the fact that some small estates in Township 28 were still in the hands of landlords, and hoped that the Government would take the matter up at an early day.

Mr. Hooper opposed the idea of one general annual exhibition in Charlottetown. If more accommodation were required in the city, it was, in his opinion, the duty of the municipality to provide it after the example of towns in Ontario. He was glad to hear that a heavy horse was coming out for King's County. He hoped the newly imported stock would be of good quality.

Hon. Mr. Prowse regretted the lateness of the session, and showed that it could not be held at an earlier date. He referred at length to the delegation to England, and showed that owing to the change of ministry no more opportune time could have been chosen for it. He said that he did not believe in spending large sums for exhibitions. The object of the Government was to encourage the people to bring forward an exhibit, and as soon as this result could be secured without a subsidy the grant for this purpose should be withdrawn. He pointed out that the City of London had granted £10,000 sterling toward the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and argued that as the people of Charlottetown received great advantages from the exhibition they should supplement the Government grant. He severely censured the disreputable tactics of the Opposition in circulating injurious reports about the imported stock now in transit, and said that a member of the Upper House had erroneously reported that the delegates had swapped the horse they first purchased for an inferior one. He objected to the closing of the Land Office by giving large discounts to induce purchasers to pay up their instalments. He showed that this scheme would work very detrimentally to the poorer classes; for while the rich man could take advantage of it it would be no benefit to the poor man. He referred to the praiseworthy energy of the Boards of Health in town and country during the smallpox visitation, and said that he believed they merited the thanks of the whole people. He said it was amusing to hear Mr. McFadyen, who had not been on the Island for nearly two years, finding fault with the public works.

Mr. James R. McLean attacked the Government in respect to all the paragraphs in the address and all that were omitted from it. He charged that the Commissioner of Public Works and the Government were guilty of jobbery, corruption and carelessness, bringing paupers to the polls, failing to obtain reciprocity, neglecting to keep out the smallpox, not having the Superintendent on the floor of the House, cooking the Public Accounts, and not abrogating the supplementary clause, etc.

Mr. Yeo charged that there was nothing in the speech and that in debating it the honorable members were permitted to wander about from Dan to Beersheba. He saw no reason why the Legislature was called so late in the season, or why the delegation went so late to England; or why the Joint Address was forwarded at such a late date. In his opinion the delegation was a ruse, and the Government had not treated the question of the fulfilment of the terms as its great importance demanded. The time at which the delegation went to England was inopportune, and as to the Stock Farm, he feared that it was not in the state it should be. The sheep from the farm on exhibition at Summerside last year were anything but a creditable lot.

Hon. Mr. McLeod pointed out that the present Government had constructed a number of costly bridges, while the Davies Government, with its very much larger expenditures, had not. He reminded the Leader of the Opposition that the Government had been commended by the independent press of Canada for not forwarding the joint address to the Queen during the continuance of the Northwest Rebellion. He contended that the Government had done well in not pressing the claims of the Province upon the Dominion Government at that time, and argued that it was much better policy to present them seriatim. He said that it was not usual in the other provinces to make special reference to the goodness of Providence, and that was the reason why it was omitted from the speech before the House. He claimed credit instead of blame for the action of the Government respecting the smallpox epidemic, and commended highly the conduct of Hon. Senator Howlan with respect to the proposed Subway. He argued that the appointment of a delegation by the Government to proceed to London and set forth the claims of the Province was right and judicious. Referring to the large amounts of money expended by the late Government in the administration of justice, he showed that a large sum was then expended in litigation, in support of the decision of Judge Alley, under which a number of the electors of Queen's County were disfranchised. He advocated the reduction of the Legislature to one chamber, elected

under a uniform qualification of voters; and quoted figures to prove that the Government had effected a large reduction of expenditure in the face of a large expansion of the uncontrollable expenditures. He pointed out that the organ and exponent of the opinions of the Opposition, (the Patriot) opposed the Government in all the measures it had taken, respecting our claims upon the Dominion Government, but had failed in its efforts to prevent the redress demanded; and trusted that its effort to ridicule the delegation, would meet with a like result. Referring to Agricultural matters, he said that the late Government had paid for the Carey farm some \$2,000 more than it was worth—and had not imported a single hoof! But under the fostering care of the present Government the stock on the Stock Farm is more valuable than it ever was. The necessity for the Subway was made evident in the past winter, during which the prices of potatoes in the States were high, and there was no means of taking advantage of them. He defended Mr. Hackett from the attacks made upon him, and showed that Mr. Hackett had demonstrated the fact that this Province contributes more to the Dominion Exchequer than is expended by the Dominion Government in behalf of the Island. That the electors appreciate the efforts of the present Government is proved by the bye-elections.

Mr. D. C. Martin said that discussing the speech was like thrashing at straw. He declared that the Government is now in a worse position than it has been for some time, and that the accounts will show that the Province is now \$100,000 in debt.

Dr. Gillis reviewed the Address, and complimented the men at the Capes on the excellent work they did during the winter under the new management. He looked to the future of our trade and commerce with confidence, notwithstanding the fact that we are, to a large extent, shut out of the United States markets. We are, he said, building up markets for ourselves. In the past season the prices for potatoes at Moncton, St. John and other Canadian towns, were as high as they were in Boston and New York, and he believed the home market would continue to improve, and as a result of the National Policy be even more permanent than the markets of foreign countries. He thought it would be well for the Dominion Government to obtain information respecting the probable results of the closing of the Strait of Belle Isle, and argued that to close it would tend greatly to modify our climate and greatly benefit our farmers. With respect to exhibitions, he contended that a much larger number of persons attend the three exhibitions than could be expected to attend one central exhibition; and to get people to attend is a material point. He referred to the value of Farmers' Clubs and Conventions, and recommended that they be encouraged by the members of the Legislature. As to the smallpox visitation, it was a terrible infliction; but it conveyed some valuable lessons, and showed the necessity for taking precautions against it. He condemned the custom of holding wakes, and declared that it should be done away with, as entirely unnecessary and extremely dangerous in many cases. Another very dangerous and silly practice is that of kissing sick and dead persons. He concluded his excellent speech by expressing the thanks of his constituents for the energetic and efficient measures taken by the City Board of Health to stamp out the epidemic. The mortality at the smallpox hospital was, he said, only normal.

Mr. Richards referred particularly to the importance of continuous communication during winter and summer, and said that the time has come when the just claim of the Island must be vigorously pressed. He hoped the delegation to England would prove successful. Some improvement had been made in the Capes route, and additional improvements might be yet made. He offered no opinion as to the subway scheme, but was inclined to favor a proper tunnel. He hoped that some day the Strait of Belle Isle would be closed so that would no doubt improve the climate. Anything that the Government can do to foster agriculture should, he said, be done; and he thought the present Government were entitled to no more credit than they claimed. He criticized at some length the financial position of the Province and the financial operations of the Government. He could not agree that the Government had done everything that was right and felt sure that the people would condemn them.

Hon. Mr. Gordon referred to the fact that six days had been spent in discussing the address, as a very good proof that there is something in it. In his opinion the delegation proceeded to London at the right time, and he trusted that it would, like the tide taken at the flood, lead on to fortune. He complimented the leader of the Opposition on the gentlemanly tone and moderation of his speech, and with respect to the smallpox visitation, said that special thanks were due to the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Health at Georgetown. Referring to the omission from the speech of an expression of thanks to Providence, he condemned the cant which offers mere lip service to the deity, and quoted the saying of a greater author, that "silence is the highest adoration."

Mr. Bentley pointed out that at the end of the year 1879 the debt of the Province was \$51,000. He disapproved of late sessions, but thought that in respect to the delegation the Government had done right. The Government were to be commended for the encouragement they gave to agriculture, but more money might well be expended on exhibitions, etc. In his opinion the proposal to have one central exhibition would be very objectionable. Mr. Bentley contrasted the administration of the Liberal party when in power with that of the present Government, and maintained that the public works are now better kept up at less cost than they were then. He reviewed the public accounts, and said that credit was due the Government for having done as well as they were, under the circumstances, able to do.

Hon. Mr. Lefurgey said the ground had been pretty well travelled over, and his ideas had been largely anticipated. He seconded the address, and said that if we cannot get the Subway we must get compensation. He described the action of the Government in collecting debts due the Province, and said that they intended to continue a similar policy in the future. He showed that there was \$51,000 against the Province when the present Government came into power, although the hon. member for West River refused to accept the

report of his own auditor. He supposed that when the public accounts for the past year are tabled, if more favorable than the Opposition expect, they will refuse to believe the statements of the auditor, and say they were cooked. As to taxation, he said that question when we have collected all our claims against the Dominion Government. It would be the duty of any incoming Government to follow up the policy of the present administration, and insist upon the Terms of Union being fulfilled to the letter. He showed that the prices of farm produce, although low, were higher last year than in New York and other places.

Mr. Matheson concluded the debate, and the House went into Committee. Mr. Yeo submitted the following amendment into the second paragraph of the Address. After the word forwarded add:— And if as your Honor states, it was deemed advisable, owing to the Dominion Government's breach of faith with this Province, to send two members of your Government to England, we regret that earlier steps were not taken in this most important matter, so that your Honor would be prepared to immediately lay before this House the official correspondence relating thereto.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned at 1.30 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE METHODIST BRICK CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

Missionary Society.

The Missionary Sermon will be preached on Sunday next, 18th inst., by the REV. JOB SHENTON, at 6.30 p. m. The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held on the following evening,

Monday, 19th Inst. Chair taken at 7.30 p. m.

Addresses will be delivered by young men of the congregation and the Rev. W. W. Lodge.

The children will occupy the galleries and conduct the singing. Collections will be taken up at each service in aid of the Society.

A. E. CROSBY, Secretary.

Ch'town, April 15, '86—eod tl m m

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING

- Whiting and Tints, for walls. Wax and Stains, for floors. Alabaster, for cleaning glass. Brunswick Black, for stoves, &c. Adams' Furniture Polish. Ede's Polishing Paste. Glue, Soaps, Soda. Brass Polish, Chamois Skins. Silver Wash and Soap. Ox-Gall Carpet Soap. Erasive Soap. Turpentine, Ammonia, Benzine. A special line of tough soft SPONGES, for washing paint, cheap at

W. R. WATSON'S, CITY DRUG STORE.

April 14—1w

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by MRS. JOB BEVAN to sell at her residence, on Malpeque Road, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m. :— One Mare, 9 years old; 1 Filly, 2 years old; 1 Cow, 1 Jersey Heifer, 2 years old; 1 Alderney Heifer, 3 years old; 1 Water Cart, 1 Single Plow, nearly new; 1 Phaeton, 1 Sleigh, 3 sets Wagon Harness, Casks, Bottles, &c.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

MR. OWEN CONNOLLY

HAS secured the Sole Agency for P. E. I. of the sale of CORBY'S OLD RYE WHISKIES, which have of late been growing very popular in the Maritime Provinces. Also, the celebrated I X L WHISKEY, caseid, which is made by the same distiller.

April 15, 1886—2i pd

SALE OF Household Furniture

PRIOR to removal to Montreal, MR. D. G. CHESNUT has decided to sell all his household Furniture, &c., consisting in part as follows:—

- One raw-silk and plush Drawing-room Set (in ebony), 1 marble-top Dining-room Table, 1 handsome walnut Sideboard, 6 fine walnut Dining Chairs, walnut Extension Table, 1 very nice walnut Cylinder Writing Desk and Book Case, 1 Easy-chair, Bed Lounge and Foot Stool (in imitation raw silk), 1 marble-top Hat Stand and walnut Hall Chair, 1 self-feeding Hall Stove, large Kitchen Range (complete—cost \$50), Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, &c.; 1 walnut Bed-room Set, 1 walnut Wardrobe, 1 very handsome china Tea Set, 1 hand-painted china Dessert Set, 1 decorated Dinner Set, &c., &c.; 1 superior Chapel Organ, with pedal base, 13 stops, &c. (manufactured by Geo. Woods & Co., Boston), well suited for a church or hall (cost \$400). Also—1 English Driving Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands, perfectly sound and kind and a good driver.

The furniture, &c., may be seen by prospective purchasers on application to Mr. Chesnut, St. Peter's Road, April 14, 1886—2i pd

AUCTION.

Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

I WILL sell at my Salesroom, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., Household Furniture, consisting of— One Bed-room Set, Book Case, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Wash-stands, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Sideboards, Clocks. Also—1 Horse and Cart.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

April 15th, '86.—d th

HATS.

NEW STOCK of Fashionable Felt HATS, in hard and soft; in all the leading shapes, at prices that cannot be undersold at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

New Scotch TWEEDS and English WORSTEDS for trousers and suits; neat and nobby patterns. Will make to order at short notice.

Four Cases Boys' Clothing, Nobby and Cheap.

New Stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, in white and colored Shirts, Merino Underclothing, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c., at cheapest prices.

J. B. MACDONALD, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, April 14, 1886.—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

1000 TAPE HATS and BONNETS at 10c. each.

This is a job lot of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Bonnets, &c., bought at a great sacrifice and must be sold at once. Many of the Bonnets, with Tinsel Trg., are worth five times the price.

Hamburg Edgings, 200 Patterns to select from. Excellent Value. LACE CURTAINS, ROOM PAPER, CARPETS.

BEER BROS., 73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 20, 1886.

A Large Stock of New and Fashionable Hard and Soft Felt

HATS!

Selling at Way-down Prices,

— AT —

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, March 17, 1886.—dy wky

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

WE are offering the balance of our winter goods at lower prices than have ever been offered the public.

A lot of Men's and Youth's Overcoats from \$5 to \$8, worth from \$8 to \$14

Overcoats made to order, from \$12 to \$18, worth from \$18, to \$24.

Men's Heavy Shirts, Underwear, Fur Caps, Gloves, &c at the same rates.

Worsted and Tweed Suits at very low prices.

Island Tweed Suits from \$10 to \$12.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1886—tf eod wky

Farmer Hard Luck:—"What will I do? My family give me no peace on account of the Boots I bring them. They say they are leaky and don't wear."

Farmer Good Fortune:—"My friend you are right; bad Boots do bring trouble. The Boots I buy give wife and children great satisfaction. If you want to astonish and please your family buy your next Boots at

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.,

Ch'town, March 23, 1885.