

GEORGETOWN JUBILEE.

Successful Celebration.

THE TOWN ENFETE

PROCESSION AND MUSIC.

Hon. D. Gordon Lays the Corner Stone.

Capital Speech by Governor Macdonald.

TEA AND GAMES

ALL who went to Georgetown yesterday to attend the Jubilee celebration, returned well pleased with the enjoyable time which they spent, in spite of the unfavorable weather. The town was decorated with flags, etc., and at the entrance to the Drill Shed grounds was a large arch bearing the words "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN." Many of the houses and stores were also nicely decorated. The train which left Charlottetown arrived at 11 o'clock, when St. Peter's Boys Band went to the Drill Shed grounds and headed the volunteers, who were in turn followed by the school children, and the procession marched to the site of the new Court House, where the school children took up their position on the grand stand, and sang the National Anthem very sweetly.

Hon. D. Gordon then delivered a short address, after which he laid the corner stone of the new building with the usual ceremony, the band meanwhile playing appropriate music.

The Lieut.-Governor then delivered the following speech, which was enthusiastically received:—

As I have already, in an address delivered on a similar occasion in the city, referred to the advances of a national or world-wide character distinguishing the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose jubilee you are now celebrating, I will now confine my remarks to a brief reference to the progress of a local character, which comes under our own immediate notice in this country and Province. It is now

PRECISELY SIXTY YEARS

since the first legislative appropriation was made to open a road through the Royalty to Georgetown, and to establish inland mails in this Province, Charlottetown up to that date being the only public post office, and there being no mail service to other points in this country. The first post office for Georgetown was three miles from the site of the town, viz., at Norton's; but when Her Majesty ascended the throne, in 1837, the site of the town had been cleared to some extent and the principal streets opened. The buildings were then very few and the churches had not been erected, although I see that tenders for the erection of one were called for in that year. The old jail and court house was the only public building. It was finished at that time and the first court had just been held there. You have to-day laid the foundation stone of a new stone building for courts which will be an ornament to the town, a credit to the Province, and a memorial of this jubilee.

In 1837, shipbuilding and lumbering were the chief industries of the country. At Cardigan, Brudenell, Murray Harbor and Souris, ships of 400 to 600 tons were then on the stocks, and similar vessels were built annually. Timber and lumber of various kinds were among the chief exports. Shipbuilding is now a thing of the past, and instead of exporting lumber and timber we now import the principal part of what we require for use.

Money was then exceedingly scarce, and although taxes were low, it was more difficult for a person to obtain five shillings in cash wherewith to pay his land assessment, than it would be at the present time for him to raise ten or twenty times that amount in money. The fashionable and extravagant attire, now worn by all classes, was then confined to a very limited number of people in the city. Lines made from the flax grown in the fields, homespun, or "drugged," from the sheep's wool, raised on the farm, carded spun, woven and thickened in the house, and generally made up by the good wife, was the ordinary clothing of all others.

Wheaten bread was rarely used; but the stalwart men who cleared the country used oatmeal, and were a stronger and hardier generation than we have to-day. They manfully faced hardships, and endured privations from which the present generation runs away to countries where they think they can earn an easier living. Our forefathers, before that period, had exported ten or twelve hundred barrels of flour, and twelve thousand bushels of wheat in a single year from this Province, because they found it better to live on the oatmeal and potatoes, and more profitable to sell the wheat, as it was almost the only article for which they could obtain cash, or pay their rent. The wood sleigh and the cart served all the purposes for which we must now have expensive jaunting sleighs with costly robes, and huggies, barouches and sulkey-wagons, with silver-mounted harness. The spinning wheel, the cards and the loom have been replaced by the piano, the organ and the sewing machine.

THE FARMER'S LIFE

was then one of constant toil and hardship. He had to clear and subdue the forest before he could cultivate the land, and he generally began that herculean task without a dollar in his pocket, and with nothing but his axe and hoe, but with a stout heart and strong hands, through weary years and amid great privations he persevered until success rewarded his efforts. He cut his crops with the scythe and threshed them out in the sweat of his brow, with the flail. But his descendants now cultivate the land he cleared in a different style. With a pair of horses they plough what he hoed. They sit on their moving machine and drive round the farm in comfort, where he wearily swung the scythe. The threshing machine now replaces the flail; and the year of Her Majesty's accession saw the first one brought to this country by the late Thomas Clow, of Murray Harbor. The lot of the pioneers was, indeed, one of hardship and toil from the cradle to the grave. We think that we, of the present generation, have made our country what it is to-day; but the credit is due, not to us, but to our forefathers, for they laid the foundation of our success. In 1837, as I have said,

THE PEOPLE GENERALLY WERE POOR.

So generally was this the case that the Legislature in that year granted \$5,000 to purchase seed, grain and potatoes for the destitute settlers, and an embargo was laid upon their export. Potatoes and oats were 41 to 51

cents per bushel in the adjoining province, and so destitute were the people there of seed oats that our Government suspended the embargo on oats for a short time to enable the Nova Scotians to obtain some for seed after our own greatest want was supplied.

In that same year, this Island was agitated by a great question, since happily settled—the Land Question—and those members of the Legislature—three patriots, Cooper, LeLachure and McIntosh, three members of Parliament,—were in custody for publishing what proprietors termed seditious resolutions passed at the Hay River meeting. These men were kept in custody for a long time and deprived of their sessional pay as members of the Legislature for many years. The people are now freeholders and the Land Question for ever settled. Let the names of those who devoted their attention to its settlement in the early years of our history, be ever gratefully remembered.

SCHOOLS OF ALL KINDS

in this Province, and 1531 enrolled pupils. We have now 500 school departments and 22,400 children enrolled. The education now given is very far in advance of what could be obtained in the schools of that period. The visitors report for that year states that the only school in the Province in which Latin was taught was at the East Point, while last year there were in the Province five hundred pupils studying that branch.

The Government then paid \$3,000 towards education, or 8 per cent. of the revenue, which was at that time \$36,000, while it now pays \$112,000, or about 50 per cent. of the revenue for that purpose, while the schoolboards raise and expend \$37,000 more, or \$1,000 above what the entire Provincial revenue then was. There is no country in the world wherein so large a proportion of the revenue is devoted to education, and judging by the number of prizes and scholarships won by our young men in competitions with those of the other Provinces, they make good use of their opportunities and carry off more than their share of prizes in proportion to their numbers. Our population was at that time 35,000, it is now more than trebled, while innumerable families are to be found in responsible and lucrative positions in almost every city on the broad continent of North America. We are the most thickly-populated Province of the Dominion, and if our people had only remained here and increased as rapidly as the rest of us, we might now have double the population we have. I need not refer to

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

These are modern inventions. Science has indeed overcome almost every obstacle that hindered intercommunication, and to these improvements we may yet expect to see what was but yesterday looked upon as a visionary scheme—become an accomplished fact—and a railway built through which our cars will run underneath the Straits to the neighboring Province and thence to all parts of the continent. (Cheers.) The scattered provinces of Britain on this continent have become

ONE GRAND DOMINION

stretching from ocean to ocean, bound together not alone by the ironbands of a continental railway, but by the history and traditions of the races from whence we have sprung, and by love of Queen and country.

The progress I have thus briefly referred to has taken place in our midst and is visible to all. It is but a faint type of the world-wide progress of the human race in the same period. In the world's progress, the people who speak the English language take a leading place. During the reign of Victoria they have made advances in literature, arts, sciences, commerce and industrial pursuits generally, such as no other people or nation in the world's history has ever done. The blessing of God, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, has prospered our Queen and our country. While we honor and respect Her Majesty, we also love her for her many good qualities as a mother and as a woman, and we join with millions in congratulations on her Jubilee, and pray that she may yet be spared to rule for many long and happy years over a prosperous and happy people. (Applause.)

After the speech, His Honor proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with hearty good will. Three cheers were then proposed and given for His Honor.

The procession reformed and marched back to the Drill Shed, where at 12 o'clock a royal salute and a feu de joie were fired. Tea was then served in the Drill Shed, after which the different games were participated in with much enjoyment.

At half-past four the train left for Charlottetown.

In the evening the principal stores and houses were illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks was given.

Inter-Provincial Shooting Match.

THE Inter-Maritime Provincial match, to which we have been looking forward with considerable interest took place yesterday under very unfavorable weather for good shooting. At the conclusion of the 200 yard range, the home team led by two points with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia equal. At the 500 yards the home team held its own against New Brunswick, while Nova Scotia gradually gained a considerable lead.

At the conclusion of the 600 yards the total score stood: Nova Scotia, 654; P. E. Island, 597; New Brunswick, 571.

In the evening, the visiting teams were entertained by a dinner at the Rankin House, which was served up in Mr. Davies' usual good style. After the dinner matters of business with regard to the "trophy" were satisfactorily discussed. A committee of two from each Association was appointed to select designs and report to the respective Associations. Capt. Hart, now at Wimbledon, has been cabled to bring designs with him. The next match will be fired at Halifax on the second Thursday in June, 1887. The visitors left this morning, well satisfied with the hospitality they received.

THE Tea on the grounds near Port Hill, to pay off a debt due on the Church recently erected in that fine section of the Island, came off on Wednesday, the 13th inst. A correspondent of the 14th writes us: "Yesterday was dull and had the appearance of rain all day, but still our Tea was fairly successful. There was quite a number of people on the ground, and I think the proceeds will be about \$500 clear."

"I WOULD say to my friends, and all who chance to read this, that I have used Adams' Botanic Cough Balsam in my family for a long time, and consider it a very valuable medicine. It cures when all other remedies fail; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, etc. E. S. Gatchell, Boston, Mass." Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy lw

BETWEEN three and four hundred cream and butter crocks, also a large number of preserve crocks, will all be sold cheap at W. P. Colwills. jS 3wks dy a wy

Grand Lodge Meeting.

THE annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., was held in this city yesterday, 14th inst. Three sessions were held. All the officers were present except H. A. Bens, G. M., M. McInnis, G. G., W. A. Hawley, G. A. S., and J. C. Underhay, P. G. C. Templar.

The following persons were initiated in the Grand Lodge Degree for the first time: Isaac Crosby, Maud Roberts, James Martin, Emily Foster, Rev. D. P. Harris, Lizzie Montgomery, Chas. Brooks, Julia LeLachure, Maggie Campbell.

The G. C. Templar, J. A. Lawson, read his annual report, giving a full account of the work done by him and his deputies.

The Grand Secretary submitted his report, from which the following figures were obtained:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Number of Lodges (24), Members last year (1026), Initiated during the year (454), Admitted by card (7), Reinstated (15), Suspended (260), Withdrawn by card (18), Withdrawn from the Order (69), Expelled (48), Died (8), Present Membership—Males (729), Females (350), Total Membership (1079).

The Treasurer's report showed:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Cash on hand last year (\$39.73), Receipts during the year (284.86), Expenditure (258.84), Cash on hand (65.75), Liabilities (3.00), Bases, including cash on hand (179.88).

Rev. A. W. Mahon gave an interesting report of the Saratoga session of the R. W. G. Lodge which he attended as the representative from P. E. Island. The report is to be published in full. The Grand Lodge Officers were elected at the afternoon session and installed in the evening. The result as follows:—

- G. C. Templar—Rev. A. W. Mahon, Marshfield. G. Councillor—Charles Wayne, St. Peter's Bay. G. V. Templar—Lizzie Montgomery, Summerside. G. Secretary—L. U. Fowler, North Bedouque. G. Treasurer—W. H. Lord, Eldon. G. Chaplain—Rev. Edward Bell, Bideford. S. of J. Templar—Annie Ackman, Summerside. G. M.—James N. Campbell, Montague. G. D. M.—Miss Essie Acorn, Pownal. G. G.—B. LeLachure, Murray Harbor. G. Sentinel—Robert McRae, Orwell. G. A. S.—Wm. Kaneen, New Perth. P. G. Chief—J. A. Lawson, Charlottetown. J. C. Underhay was recommended as Right Worthy Grand Lodge Superintendent.

The winter meeting will be held in Charlottetown in January; the annual at Eldon in July next.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The New Fish Market.

SIR,—I beg to announce the successful opening of the new City Fish Market, and take the liberty of presenting to you, sir, for your own private use, the only fish procurable within its walls, viz., a six and a half inch lobster. The law insists upon nine inches, but the Fish Market must have an opening, and I for one am willing to let it pass for this once. Cod.

The Police.

SIR,—At the City Council meeting, on Monday night, a letter was read from the Stipendiary Magistrate, wherein he informed the Council that he had dismissed two police officers for breach of police regulations, and that the rule nisi for a new trial, in the suit of John A. Griffith against the city, was discharged at the present sitting of the Supreme Court; he also directed attention to a former letter as to the conduct of the officers executing the warrant in Griffith's case—desiring the Council to perform a duty in this matter which he himself was empowered to do, if the facts warranted it. He concludes his letter as follows:—

"As the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of the Police officers is vested in the Council, and the control and concurrent power of dismissal rests with me, would it not be well to appoint a Police Committee, through and with whom I could act, and who would be an advising committee in the selection and appointment of new men."

This seems a very strange proceeding, just now, on the part of the Stipendiary Magistrate. Some ten years ago he obtained, very likely of his own request, from our Local Legislature, "sole control and management of the Police, the power to prescribe and regulate their duties, and to dismiss or remove from time to time any Marshal or Policeman," the City Council only having the appointing and payment of them. At that time we had an efficient Police Committee, who were appointed annually, same as the different committees required for the government of the city; but once the Magistrate was vested with the powers named, the committee's occupation was gone, and its appointment again is not asked for until the city is called upon to pay heavy damages on account of the illegal execution of a warrant issued by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, in his wisdom, has thought proper to summarily dismiss two of the oldest and best officers on the force for an unintentional breach of police regulations, which did not entail loss to any one; but he has brought before the Council for action thereon, the conduct of the policemen who, in the improper execution of the warrant in the case referred to, has made the city liable for \$500 damages, besides expenses, which may amount to \$600 more. In making this comparison, I do not wish to be understood as favoring the dismissal of those men, but only to show how inconsistent His Honor can be when it suits his purpose. Now, if the Magistrate is to "prescribe and regulate the policemen's duties," why did he not instruct the officers who had charge of Griffith's warrant as to their duty if he considered them incompetent to execute civil documents, as stated by him at the Council meeting? But, no; he reflects upon the officers who were performing, to the best of their ability, the work he entrusted to

them, and he should be prepared to take the responsibility of their actions without any quibbling.

It will be noticed that the Police Committee is asked for as "an advising committee in the selection and appointment of new men," the Magistrate reserving to himself the autocratic power of "dismissal and removal." In order that a more satisfactory state of affairs may exist, it would be well for the City Council to retain the power they now enjoy of appointing policemen solely to itself, and at next session of the Legislature make application to have the entire management of the police force placed in the hands of a committee appointed annually by the Council, and who would be directly responsible to the citizens. Yours &c., REFORM.

July 14, 1887.

GRAND

Farewell Recital,

—OF—

Miss Jenny McGarry.

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL.

—ON—

Friday Evening, July 15th,

Assisted by the Best Local Musical Talent.

MR. EARLE at the Piano.

Thrilling Recitals—Mirthful Sketches—Fun, Wit, Folly—Smiles and Tears.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Overture to Bellini. Donzitti. 2. Grand Galop de Concert. Albricht. Prof. Earle and Miss Fanny Weeks. 3. King Robert of Sicily. Longfellow. 4. Curfew Shall not Ring To-night. 5. Song—What Shall I Sing to Thee, Pinsuti Mrs. W. J. Robertson. 6. How Rubinstein Played. 7. The Little Hero; or the Halifax Stow-away (Yorkshire Dialect—by request). 8. Waltz Song (by request)—When the Pansies Come Again. Miss Florrie Earle. 9. The Senator Entangled. DeWilde. 10. Selection from Pinafore. Miss Earle and Mr. G. Frank Beer. 11. The Maniac. Lewis. 12. Cornet Solo. Master Ernest Earle. 13. Sandy's Signal (Scotch—by request). GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets 25 and 35 cents. For sale at Drug and Book Store.

Secure them at once.

July 15, 1887.

A Fair Exchange.

WE have GROCERIES of the best quality—Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene, &c., &c., and almost every farmer has Eggs to dispose of. Why not come direct to our store, every week, and exchange your Eggs for Groceries? It pays to do so, because we allow you

One Cent Per Dozen More

for your Eggs than the regular cash price, and give you Groceries in exchange as low as they can be bought for cash in any store in the city. At present prices 70¢

Save Eight Per Cent by Trading

With Us,

and have not to go out of your way to do so, as our store is conveniently situated.

WE HAVE SOME SPLENDID

Porto Rico and Barbadoes

Sugar for Preserving,

which we will exchange for Eggs on same terms as other goods.

CALL AND SEE IT.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE, CH'TOWN.

July 15—wky

GRAND PICNIC.

A Grand Picnic will be held on TUESDAY, July 19th, on the grounds of David O'Keefe, at the beautiful place called Pisquid Lake.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it the best of the season. Refreshments of all kinds.

By Order of Committee.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

I AM instructed by Mrs. R. B. Stewart to Sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, FRIDAY, 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., the Household Furniture, saved from the late fire, consisting of—

- 1 Parlor Set in mahogany and walnut. 1 Organ and 1 Organetto. 1 Walnut Sideboard. 1 do Writing Desk. 2 Small Round Tables (walnut). 1 Parlor Table (walnut). 1 What-not do. 1 Book Case. 1 Hall Stand and Hall Chairs. Brackets, Pictures, Lamps, Curtains, Clocks, Screens, Carpets, Rugs, Lamps, &c. Also—Hall, Cook and Parlor Stoves. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 15—ts

FIRE.

Guardian Insurance Co.

Capital, Two Million Pounds Sterling

Risks at Lowest Rates.

CARVELL BROS.,

AGENTS.

Ch'town, July 9—2wks 3aw phl

Muslins, Prints, Gingham, Seersuckers, Black and Colored Cashmeres

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES

—ALSO—

Men's and Boys' Suits, Lindgers and Shirts,

Straw and Felt Hats.

—

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, July 13, 1887—eod & wky

LONDON HOUSE.

MIDSUMMER SALE

—OF—

SUMMER GOODS,

PRINTS,

DRESS MUSLINS &

STRAW HATS,

at Low Prices to Clear now going on.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, July 11, 1887—wky

JULY.

—

During this month we will give Special Bargains in

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Ladies' Straw Hats and Trimmings,

Ladies' Gloves, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers,

Mantle Cloths and Ladies' Jerseys.

—

Remember the READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPART-

MENT is one of the Largest in Town. Several lots for Men

and Boys' will be cleared at a Great Bargain

Superior TEA, 25 Cents.

J. B. MACDONALD

Ch'town, July 8, 87—dy wy—pat

Baby

Trousseau

—

Infants' Muslin Robes,

Infants' Muslin Night Gowns,

Infants' Muslin Monthly Gowns,

Infants' Frock Bodies, &c.,

Infants' Merino Dresses,

Infants' Merino Cloaks,

Infants' Herin - P. Dresses,

Infants' Wool Bodices,

Infants' Wool Socks,

Infants' Wool Hoops,

Infants' Lace Hoods,

Infants' No-mandy Caps,

Infants' Blankets,

Infants' Wool Boots,

Infants' Wool Infants,

Infants' Wool Gaiters,

Infants' Bibs, &c., &c.

—

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, July 8, 1887.