

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 1, 1887.

Butter Making—Experimental Factories Need.

ALTHOUGH P. E. Island possesses a fertile soil, abounding in good pasture, and stocked with fairly good cattle, it is greatly to be regretted that our butter trade is gradually declining, owing to the fact that people abroad will no longer use inferior butter, such as we used to export in large quantities.

It is a sad commentary that in a superior grazing country like ours, choice tub butter is now scarcely obtainable at any price, while rancid and inferior grades are by no means scarce.

Ontario by its enterprise, and the united efforts of its Dairyman's Association, (which have been aided by the Government) has made rapid progress in developing its industry. The Provincial Government of Quebec, finding its farmers less enterprising, about two years ago followed the plan adopted in Denmark, and started Experimental Factories under skilled management, where young women and men are taught to make butter and cheese on improved principles.

The question that suggests itself from the foregoing facts is, what is the Island to do to hold her own in this important industry, which is as natural to the resources of the country as any other branch connected with farming?

The demand for oats and potatoes is getting less every year, and prices have now declined to a basis that it does not pay farmers to produce these articles in large quantities. Hence, it is evident that they must turn their attention to something else to substitute these staples.

The Government, by means of the Stock Farm, and importing pure-bred horses and cattle, have been instrumental in improving the stock on the Island. Our horses and cattle have now a high reputation abroad.

It now behooves us to turn our attention to stimulate and develop the dairying industry. No better plan can be adopted than by following the example of the Province of Quebec.

A commission should be appointed to take action in this matter during the present session of the Legislature. They could not inaugurate their first sitting by the introduction of a more useful measure.

Mr. Bain's Lecture.

The ladies and gentlemen who assembled at the room of the Literary and Scientific Institute last evening are indebted to Mr. Francis Bain for a delightful treat. To read or hear read a paper written in Mr. Bain's clear poetic style is at any time a pleasure to persons of literary tastes who are engaged in the dull prosaic round of town life.

Mr. Bain called particular attention last evening to the advantage of preserving the birds which kill the insects which prey upon the growing crops of our farmers; and said that in his opinion it is expedient and necessary that a law restraining sportsmen and reckless of their country's good. We shall see whether or not this practical hint will be accepted by the Legislature.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. MR. SHAW (New Perth) moved the order of the day for the consideration of the draft address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, and said:—

MR. SPEAKER.—In moving that the House do now go into the Order of the Day, I wish, as is customary, to offer a few remarks on the several paragraphs contained in the address in reply to the speech.

The first clause is much in the usual form, and I feel confident that the pleasure manifested by His Honor in the speech by which he opened the present session is reciprocated by each member of this House, and whilst we may not see eye to eye on all matters brought under our consideration, we will, by every legitimate means, as representatives of the people, endeavor to promote their welfare.

The next paragraph relates to this being the jubilee year of our illustrious Sovereign, and I feel assured that the people of this Province and its representatives around this Board in returning thanks to Divine Providence for the prosperity of the British Empire during the reign of our beloved Queen. This Province, called after Edward Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty, contains a people devoutly attached to the British throne, who hail with joy the 50th anniversary of her coronation.

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necting by rail this Province (with the railway system of the Dominion. In the meantime Senator Howlan, one of our Island's most worthy sons, conceived the plan of solving the problem by means of a Subway. He submitted his plans to the Dominion Government, and so favorably were they received that a survey of the Straits was made. An Engineer was sent down and bore the bottom thereof in order to test the composition, and ascertain the feasibility of constructing the Subway. We have the assurance of the desire of Sir John to fulfil the Terms of Union in the following words uttered in the House of Commons:—

"We have brought all the Provinces together by an iron band, with the exception of the little Island of Prince Edward, which we are about to bring in by legislation and subsidy."

We have the railway from our main trunk to Cape Traverse, and from Cape Tormentine to Sackville,—connecting with the railway system of the Dominion; and the only link that requires to be made is one across the Straits.

Sir Charles Tupper at Amherst declared that he was strongly in favor of granting the claim of this Province, and we have the following letter from Sir John to Senator Howlan:—

OTTAWA, Jan. 28th, 1887.

MY DEAR HOWLAN,—Referring to our several conversations, and especially to the one of to-day, your return to me, I desire to repeat that the Government has shown its interest in your Subway already, by the expenditure last year.

The Government continues its interests and is encouraged to make further examinations and surveys, and to submit those already made, as well as those proposed to be made, to a Board of Civil Engineers, to ascertain the feasibility of construction, and to report on the cost, and the injury to the country from any known causes; and 4th, the cost. This all important point will be strictly scrutinized in Parliament, and it must depend on the amount necessary for the construction of the Subway, whether the representatives of the people will consent to incur the expense.

The surveys and reports can be easily and speedily obtained, and I trust that the report will be such as to justify the Government in entertaining the project.

Believe me to be Yours very truly, JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Hon. Senator Howlan. In view of these facts, I look forward with bright hopes to the consummation of that grand project, believing that the party who constructed the Intercolonial, and pierced that sea of mountains with the Canadian Pacific is the party to afford us efficient and continuous communication summer and winter.

I have every respect for the gentlemen on the other side of the House. They are gentlemen having great stake in the country, and their interests should be identical with ours. No doubt they consider the fulfilment of the terms of union a matter of great importance, and I hope that they will express to His Honor their sentiments on the subject, and inform us of the policy of their party or expressions of their leaders. As the youngest member of this House, I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of congratulating you on the honorable position you now fill, and no greater evidence is required of the confidence and esteem in which you are held by the members of this House, than that shown in choosing you to fill the dignified position which you now occupy. The same confidence which this House has now reposed in you was extended to the Government by the people of this Province on the 30th June last, when they returned them to conduct its affairs for a third consecutive term. I have every assurance that the trust thus reposed has not been misplaced, and that they will pursue in the future that wise and prudent course which has characterized them in the past; and thus continue to enjoy the confidence of the people of this Province.

MR. KELLY (Fort Augustus), on rising to second the Address, said:—

Mr. Speaker,—I rise to second the motion that this House do now go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Draft Address in reply to the Speech with which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor opened the present Session. In doing so, I may make a few remarks on the matters therein referred to, tending as much as possible to brevity. The first paragraph touches on an event worthy of more than passing notice—an event which shall soon attract the attention of the civilized world. But of all the great families of men who inhabit the earth, none will hail with such joy and gladness the election of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the one who has been crowned King of the World for the Throne of Great Britain. It is only given to them to appreciate how much the reign of Victoria has contributed to the marvellous advancement of all those great things which confer lasting glory on a nation.

During, perhaps, no similar period in the world's history, has so much of civilization made such rapid strides as it has in the Victorian age. To be associated with the Government of such a nation as Great Britain for fifty continuous years is indeed something remarkable. As I have looked back over the past, I have seen the great events that have transpired; see the list of great men who have lived; see the days of Lord Melbourne, served their country in the great affairs of State, and have passed from the scene of their labors,—it is wonderful to find that the central figure in that brilliant group still survives them all, and to all appearances is likely for many years to come to wield her gracious sceptre over her devoted subjects. I have no doubt but that the event of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee will awaken the greatest enthusiasm in the breasts of her subjects throughout the great Empire; but by none will it be more joyfully celebrated than by the inhabitants of this Province, as I believe fidelity to the Crown and allegiance to the Sovereign are leading characteristics in our people.

The next paragraph in His Honor's speech refers to the abundant harvest of last year and the progress made in agriculture and other industries as well as attested at the Exhibition of last Autumn and the success which attended the Island's competition at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. I believe the subject of abundant harvests has been referred to in abundant speeches made here at the opening of parliament. Monotony may not be very pleasing to sensitive nerves, but this species of monotony I feel assured will always be most welcome, as it is a matter for congratulation when the husbandman reaps the just reward of his honest labor. It is gratifying to know that the Government has encouraged to a great extent our farmers in their efforts to improve their stock by the importations of fine breeds of cattle and sheep which they have made from time to time from the old countries and also from some of the best stock farms on Canada.

It is also pleasing to find that the farmers of this Island fully appreciate the endeavors made by the Government in their behalf, as their exhibits of cattle and sheep of late so far exceed those of former years. It is to be hoped that the Government in future will continue as in the past to extend to the farmer that helping hand and fostering care which is so necessary, and which tends so much to put our farmers on an equal footing with those of the western Provinces, both as tillers of the soil and as stock-raisers.

Terms of Confederation in regard to Inter-provincial Steam Communication is receiving the favorable consideration of the Federal Government. This matter has been a bone of contention since Confederation, between the Federal Government and the Government of this Province, and if it can be now settled amicably, it is to be hoped our Province will receive ample justice.

The other matters mentioned in His Honor's speech will, I am sure, receive earnest attention; and I trust that the bills to be passed, and the alterations and improvements to be made in those already on the Statute Book will be for the benefit of all concerned.

MR. YEO congratulated the mover and seconder of the address. They had spoken under great disadvantage. There is nothing in the speech to reply to. The matter contained in the Governor's speech is becoming less and less year by year. This last contained least of all. He agreed with the paragraph referring to Her Majesty's Jubilee; and any reasonable expense incurred in the jubilee celebration will not be complained of by the country. As to agriculture, he did not think the Government had done as much for our farmers as they should have done. The benefits of the Stock Farm are confined to the vicinity of Charlottetown; and if larger prizes were given the county exhibitors they would be production of more general results.

Concerning the Terms of Confederation, he understood that during the past year there had been several delegations to Ottawa. It was said that one of those delegations obtained \$500,000 to be placed to the credit of the Province; and he was surprised that the mover of the address, as the mouthpiece of the Government, did not give the House some information on the matter. He had little faith in the letter from Sir John Macdonald; and we are still in the dark respecting improved winter communication to be provided by the Dominion Government. He would be glad if a bridge or subway could be built, and would give his meed of praise to the Government if they made much progress in this direction.

MR. SULLIVAN had great pleasure in congratulating the mover and seconder of the address. Though the Opposition said last session that we were going to certain doom, when about to appeal to the country, the country has done well in returning so many new members of acknowledged ability, such as those who have addressed us, to support the Government. The Leader of the Opposition is, of course, dissatisfied with the speech. He thinks the House has been treated with discourtesy because all the measures which the Government intend to bring forward have not been mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The speech, however, sets forth that a few important bills will be brought before the Legislature during the session; and that is about all that is done in the case of the opening of other Legislatures throughout the Dominion, and even in that of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Whether satisfactory or not, very great improvements have been made in the Stock Farm, and the prizes now offered at County Exhibitions are nearly four times as large as they were when the Leader of the Opposition occupied a seat in the Government. The Leader of the Opposition, who finds fault with the Government because they have not obtained the fulfilment of the terms of Confederation with respect to winter communication, never once raised his voice, when he was in the Government to impress the Dominion authorities with the necessity of carrying out the Terms. But the present Government have given the matter a great deal of attention, and the Federal Government are now giving it their serious consideration.

What have the Opposition to submit to this end? It is well known that a proposal has been made by prominent gentlemen to construct a Subway; and it is well known that the Opposition have sought to discourage the proposition rather than to encourage it. The House will have ample opportunity to consider all the important documents in reference to this matter which will be submitted to it in due time.

MR. SINCLAIR said: the speech was barren; but the Leader of the Government says this is the fashion now. The mover and seconder of the address deserved great credit, and when they have sat in the House as long as some other hon. members they will be ornaments to the Legislature. Some very important measures are promised in the speech; but the Government have certainly acted discourteously to the House in not promising that the correspondence in the important matter of improved communication will be brought down. If the papers were really favorable to the Government the Leader would be only too glad to say that they would be laid on the table.

MR. GORDON said we should feel a high degree of pride in the addresses which have been delivered by the mover and seconder of the address. They are young men who never appeared in the Legislature before, and they deserve great credit for the able manner in which they have acquitted themselves. Mr. Gordon reviewed briefly and eloquently the great improvements made during the reign of Her Majesty, whose jubilee we are about to celebrate; and eulogized in fitting terms the character and life of Victoria. Comparing her with the great Queens of History, he said she was incomparably the greatest and the noblest. He spoke as one who had himself lived fifty years under the beneficent sway of Her Majesty; and he thought the jubilee a subject for glorification throughout Her Majesty's wide Dominion. As to agriculture, the great trouble with our farmers seems to be that there is little demand abroad for their surplus productions; and as to winter communication with the mainland he had no doubt that at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament it will be practically dealt with; it not, our people will be greatly disappointed. He had, however, full confidence that justice will be done this Province.

MR. FERGUSON spoke briefly, complimenting the mover and seconder of the address and criticizing the conduct of the Government. He admitted that the Province is progressing, that Sir John's letter to Senator Howlan is the letter of a statesman, and that it would be a calamity if the Opposition obtained power in this Province, for the Government only are able to grapple with the difficulties they have raised.

MR. RICHARDS said that he approved of the proposed grant of a sum of money to provide for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and criticised the clauses

in the Address referring to legislature and winter communication.

Evening Session.

House in committee on the Draft Address, Dr. Gillis in the chair.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN, in answer to Mr. Sinclair, explained that the proposed amendment to the elections act provided for the resignation of any member of the House at any time.

MR. BLAKE, in opening, referred to the Queen's Jubilee celebration, and said he had no doubt but that he expressed the wish of the House when he hoped Her Majesty would long be spared to reign over us. All were, he said, pleased with the beautiful harvest. Although the prices were not what the farmer would like, yet they were as high as in other places. The articles which the farmers require were also low. While oats and potatoes did not bring high prices, hay, butter, eggs, and other articles did. This fact shows the good results of mixed farming now so generally adopted. No one now trusts to one crop but grows several so that what is lost on one article is made up on the other.

All who visited the Provincial Exhibition last fall—and the number could not have been short of 6,000—must have been well pleased therewith. The different exhibits were tastefully arranged, everything being so placed that it could be seen by all. The fruit display was particularly good, and strangers were greatly pleased with it, some of them remarking that we could compete successfully with the great fruit growing sections of Nova Scotia. Sir Charles Tupper himself was so well pleased with its quality and variety that he asked for some samples therefrom forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The exhibit of vegetables was also much admired. The horses were particularly good, and drew forth the highest encomiums of gentlemen from the United States and Canada. For the great improvement in horses during the past few years much credit is due the Government as well as private enterprise.

The cattle, although some fine specimens were shown, were not, on the whole, as good as at former exhibitions, and he thought our farmers should in future pay more attention to the breeding of thoroughbreds, such as Shorthorns, Ayrshires, etc. The sheep shown were of superior quality. He was pleased to notice among the lot some fine Shropshire and other breeds, which, through the enterprise of the Government and of private parties, had been imported in order that our flocks might be improved. The exhibits of pigs, poultry, etc., were very good indeed. Altogether there was a grand total of 1546 entries. The great lack of space struck all visitors to the Exhibition. If we go on increasing we must have larger and better accommodation. The Government have in the past done much toward improving the exhibitions, but there is work before them yet. We must have permanent buildings and larger grounds. The commissioners, however, work wonders with the space at their disposal, and which is in marked contrast to the miserable arrangements of bygone days.

The member for West River (Mr. F.) says the Government deserve no credit for what little they have done in the matter of exhibitions. He (Mr. B.) asked the hon. member to look back to former exhibitions held in Holland Grove and Longworth's field when the success or failure of the affair depended largely on the weather. The present Government were the first to make a move towards improving this state of affairs, and he hoped they would not rest on their laurels, but go on improving.

With respect to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, he had heard it said that it was almost impossible to find the Island's exhibit thereat—that it was placed among the Canadian exhibit and lost sight of. He (Mr. B.) had visited the exhibition and had no difficulty in finding the Island's exhibit. Truly it was in the Canadian court, but was plainly labeled "Prince Edward Island." He thought the Government did well in forwarding the exhibit which had done much towards making the capabilities and resources of the Island known to the world. The matter of communication with the mainland had been already discussed, and he would not say much thereon, but would merely remark that he felt assured the Government would give the matter their careful and favorable consideration.

The liquor law was being introduced in view of the probable defeat of the Scott Act, and he hoped the measure would be a stringent one, and would be carefully scanned over. The amendment to the Education Act was timely in view of the fact that the expenditure for educational purposes alone was increasing each year, and would soon eat up all the revenue. He was not aware of the nature of the other amendments, but might have something to say about them when they were submitted. The hon. member for West River referred in the course of his remarks to the recent elections, and said the results went to show that the Government did not now enjoy the confidence of the people. This statement was not in accordance with facts. The issue in the Legislative Council election was the abolition of that body. The Government favored the abolition and went to the people on that issue, but the people were not ready for the measure and so returned a majority against the Government. In the Dominion election the people were misled with false issues and promises, and in this way six Opposition members were elected. Now let us look at the recent election in the Third District of Queen's. This was certainly a test of the Government's popularity, and the Hon. Mr. Ferguson was returned by a largely increased majority, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts put forth to defeat him by unscrupulous opponents. These facts, he thought, went to show that the Government still enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people.

MR. BELL said, in opening, that while he could not concur in all that had been said by the mover and seconder of the address, yet he congratulated the House on the accession of such debating talent. After referring to the proposed amendments to the chattel mortgage laws, he touched upon the proposed liquor law. He regretted that the measure was not intended to assist the enforcement of the Scott Act; by the appointing of inspectors with regularly defined duties, and of officers throughout different parts of the counties, with all the powers of Stipendiary Magistrates. As to the amendment to the Education Act, he did not know its nature, but thought it was an understood thing that that Act was not to be tampered with. He agreed with the Leader of the Government that the

Elections Act badly needed amendment. He would like to see amendments made with reference to the rights of married women to hold property and to the indenture act, etc. He thought the clause relating to winter communication needed explanation. It was not known whether we were to have a Subway or a bridge, or whether we were to have the present method improved. He repudiated the assertion that the Opposition were opposed to the Subway, and said that in Prince County both the candidates returned were in favor of it. While we were waiting for this Subway or bridge he thought it was the duty of the Government to insist upon the Terms of Union being carried out in improving the present system by putting on another steamer. Our financial relations with the Dominion was a subject he would like to have seen inserted in the speech. There was no doubt of the fact that the Government was in straitened circumstances, he had even seen it stated in THE EXAMINER that the assessment act was likely to be put on again. We pay annually into the Dominion Treasury thousands of dollars more than we receive therefrom, and it seemed to him that no people would submit to being taxed while this state of affairs continued, while we were not getting that money from the Dominion to which we were entitled. Other provinces have obtained refunds for their railways, and the voice of justice demands that Prince Edward Island should get a refund also. With reference to the \$500,000 we must take it for granted that the statements of members of the Government as to its being obtained are correct. The paragraph relating to the Queen's Jubilee celebration would be heartily concurred in by all members of the House.

HON. MR. PROWSE remarked, on rising, that he was glad the speech did not contain reference to all the business which was to be taken up by the House, as it would likely be the order of the day for, perhaps, months. He thought all would approve of the paragraph relating to the Queen's Jubilee, and all would unite in wishing Her Majesty many long years of life. He had heard much about the stock farm and there not being enough blood horses thereon. He thought, however, that the Government deserved great credit for their management of the Farm. The plan of distributing the horses about the country gave all farmers equal advantages and met with the approval of the people at large. The progress of the country was largely due to the encouragement given to exhibitors by the Government. The Opposition complain of the smallness of the prizes offered exhibitors, but he (Mr. P.) did not think the prize money was as much an object as the honor. He thought the amendment to the liquor law would meet with the approval of all. He scouted the idea advanced by the member for West River, that the late election indicated a change of feeling on the part of the people towards the Government. As to the carrying out of the terms of Union concerning direct communication he thought the only way to carry them out was by a subway or bridge, and he was opposed to our pointing out any method to the Dominion Government. He did not know what ground the member for Bedouque had for saying that the Government were in shortened circumstances, and he (Mr. P.) would take the opportunity of informing him that the present Government could obtain all the money it wanted at better rates than ever obtained by any previous Government. As the Address had been already well discussed he would refrain from making any further remarks.

On motion the speaker took the chair, the Address was reported agreed to and the House adjourned until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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