THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 27, 1896.

CONSULT THE PEOPLE.

The erection and maintenance of cold storage, the erection and maintenance of a new wing to the Hospital for the Insane, the erection of a new building for Prince of Wales College and Normal School, the proposed change in our road system,—all these are matters about which the taxpayers of this Province have never been consulted. Does the Government propose to involve the Province in the large expenditures which these works will necessitate, without first obtaining the consent of the people who will have to pay the increased taxation consequent thereupon? As to cold storage, urgency may, perhaps, be pleaded, and the consent of the people taken for granted. But as to all the other questions, there is no great necessity for immediate action. The poor, who have so long been accommodated at Brighton Barracks, need not, of necessity, be removed to Falconwood Asylum this year. Our students, who have for so many years been pent up within the classic walls of the old Prince of Wales College building, may surely remain there for another year without risk of their lives. Nothing will happen if our present road system is maintained for one year more. It is to be remembered that the present Legislature was elected as a non-taxation Legislature. The Leader of the Legislature would not, when appealing to the people, as much as consider the question of taxation. He hoped that taxation would not be necessary for years to come; but if taxation should be necessary he would, before imposing it, consult the people. That is the understanding upon which the present Legislature was elected. Will a Legislature so elected now proceed to the expenditure of tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars, which the people and their children after them will have to pay, before the people have been consulted? After the present session the life of the present Legislature cannot be prolonged beyond another year. Would it not be just as well, then, to discuss each of the new propositions carefully and develop fully the designs of the Government concerning them,—and then appeal at once to the people for their decision? Mr. Peters professes to be very strong in the belief that people approve his policy and acts. If so, they will be inclined to look with favor upon his new proposals. We see no reason why he should not consult the people—in a constitutional way—during the course of the next summer or autumn, and we see several very strong reasons why he should do so, i. e., if the new proposals are persisted in.

SENATOR POWER'S PAMPHLET.

The Patriot of a few days ago contained an article, headed "Senator Power and the Remedial Bill," which started out with the declaration that the Senator from Halifax, "though a Liberal, is not an extreme party politician," and that he is known to be a "strict, influential and exemplary Roman Catholic." Senator Power may or may not be a good member of his church. On that point we have not the materials on which to found any judgment. But that he is an extreme grit first, last and all the time, is evident from the pamphlet he has recently written on the Remedial Bill. In fact, Mr. Power twists himself into so many queer shapes in order to conform himself to the ever-changing attitudes of the grit party, and to square himself with the different attitudes of different exponents of the party that he may be likened to a second edition of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. When the Remedial order was passed in 1895, the grit party, through their candidates and other speakers in Antigonish and Vercheres, declared that the Government deserved no credit for their action, because the requirements of the Constitution and the decision of the Privy Council compelled them to pass the remedial order. Mr. Power, in a speech in the Senate on the 24th of April, 1895, declared:

"My view is that the Government here were not in a position to act or not to act. I feel that in issuing the remedial order which they did, the Government here were simply carrying out the decision of the Imperial Privy Council and doing what they were ordered to do by that decision, and that they were practically doing the sort of work a sheriff does when he serves a summons or any other writ. The court had given its decision and the writ issued. I do not complain of the remedial Order in Council. I think the Government did their duty in that matter."

Now, let us turn to Mr. Power's pamphlet, published the other day, from which the Patriot quotes with so much approbation, and we shall find opinions so diametrically opposite to the above that it is hard to believe they are the expressions of the same man. On page 8 we find the following:

"The Government and Legislature of Manitoba were given no time to consider, but were, by the aggressive lines at once assumed by the Dominion Government, driven to adopt a defiant attitude. Human nature is the same in Manitoba as elsewhere, and the average man resents and resists threats and attempts at dictation and compulsion. The cause of the Catholic minority in Manitoba was good enough in natural justice and in law to have allowed reasonable time for consideration and discussion. The hasty and aggressive tone adopted in connection with the Privy Council's decision made an unwise beginning of the efforts to carry that decision into effect,—put up, so to say, the back of Manitoba at the start, and rendered concession on the part of the Province difficult and unlikely."

But in 1895 Senator Power did not stop by simply approving of the remedial order. He pledged himself, and as far as he could his party, to remedial legislation. Here are his words:

"I do not feel that I am authorized to speak for the opposition, but I am not going too far when I say the Government may feel assured that if action on their part becomes necessary through the inaction of Manitoba, there will be no attempt on the part of the opposition to embarrass them, any more than there was on the Jesuits' Estates Act. The Leader of the Opposition stated months ago that he did not propose to make use of the Manitoba school question as a means of getting into power, and I do not think he has changed his mind on that subject. . . . I hope, in this particular matter, they will have the support of all parties."

On a later day in the session of 1895 Senator Power is again reported as follows:

"I should not make any observations on the subject now were it not that a number of articles have appeared in a leading Liberal paper, published in Toronto, which lay down views and propound a policy with respect to the Manitoba school question of which I altogether disapprove. Those views, and the policy which is propounded in the articles in that paper, are not the views of the Liberal party at large, and they do not indicate the policy of the Liberal party."

In reply to Mr. Power the late Senator Kaulbach said that "the Globe voiced the sentiments of the majority of the party."

Hon. Mr. Power—"That is not correct. I made a statement which was made authoritatively."

To-day this gentleman, who was so valiant in denouncing the Toronto Globe in July last, has, under the crack of the party whips, not only gone down on his marrow-bones to the Globe, but his anxiety to announce his recantation and submission will not allow him to wait for the Remedial Bill to reach that House of Parliament of which he is a member, but issues a pamphlet setting forth opinions and announcing a policy precisely similar to that for which he denounced the Globe. The Globe can well afford to be condescending in reproducing extracts from the pamphlet of the subdued senator.

Senator Power's opponents need not pray that their enemy might write a book. He has anticipated all such supplications by placing at their disposal perfect evidence of his easy political virtue and absolute subserviency to party.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—George Stevens, of the Bulingbroke Club, offers a purse of $12,000 for a fight between Corbett and Mitchell in London. He also offers $5,000 to each man for training expenses.

—Mail and Empire: Mr. Mills has no reason to say a word that will be in the slightest degree favorable to the course which the Government takes on any subject. He cannot be charged, in anything he may say, with the offence of eating dirt for a consideration. Yet he has felt himself impelled, while objecting to the solution that is proposed, on grounds of time and method, to uphold the general principle underlying the Ministerial policy. Three distinct points have been made against Federal legislation under any circumstances. One is that such legislation raises the separate school question; a second is, that being permissive, it ought not to be resorted to; and a third is, that it violates provincial rights. Mr. Mills takes points seriatum, and in a strong argument wipes out the "coercion" cry of the Ontario wing of his party altogether. He maintains that the question proper of Separate Schools is not legitimately a part of the discussion. The school issue was settled in the constitution, and we have to read the constitution and work under it, as it has been handed down to us, or until amended, regardless of personal opinions touching the character of the conditions it imposes. This was the position taken by Mr. Foster.

—Mr. Monet, who has been renominated as a Laurier candidate, explained to the nominating convention the grounds on which he opposed the remedial bill. He says:

The second reading of the bill was voted two days ago, and I voted against it because I firmly believe that the bill does not render justice to the Catholics and French Canadians of Manitoba. Now, I did not want to vote on that important question without saying what I would do if they really wanted to render justice to the Catholics of Manitoba. This is what I said: this is what I repeat to you, and this is what I wish you would remember before rendering a judgment of the important vote which we have just cast. I said: "Gentlemen, you present a bill, and in that bill it is said: 'The Catholics have the right to have schools in Manitoba. I approve you so far. You say in the bill: 'You have the right to have money for the maintenance of your schools,' for you know that without money there can be no schools, and I also approve them in that point, but where I cease to approve them, where the government is making a mistake, where the Conservative party betrays the rights of the French Canadians, is when the bill says: 'You have the right to have the schools,' and then does not provide the means of getting them. So I said: 'We agree on certain points, we agree on the principle of having separate schools for Manitoba, furnish the money to operate those schools and I offer you my vote in advance.' As I engaged myself then, I do now engage myself before all the electors of this country, that if the government proposes, or rather if it accepts the amendments of Mr. Dupont, to the effect of giving money to operate the Catholic schools of Manitoba, I will not care if it be a Conservative government who will present that bill, I am bound to vote for it and I will do so."

PERSONAL.

We regret to hear of the illness of Hon. A. J. Macdonald.

Judge McLeod, of Summerside, is in the city. He is registered at the Hotel Davies.

Richard Hunt, Esq., of Summerside, is among the guests at the Hotel Davies.

Dr. Carruthers, of Alberton, was at the Queen Hotel yesterday on his way to Cape Traverse.

Messrs. David and J. M. Egan, of Mount Stewart, are among the latest arrivals at the Queen Hotel.

Clarence Smith, of London, Eng.; A. Corrigan, of Montreal, and John D. Burns, Halifax, are among the latest arrivals at the Davies Hotel.

According to advices from Cairo, the Khalifa has proclaimed a holy war by the Dervishes against Egypt. That, if it is true, means that the Dongola expedition was not resolved on any too soon, and that the members of it will have some hard fighting before they finish their work. The Soudan Arab is physically and morally about as good a fighter as the world produces. He is thrashed, when he is thrashed, by superior arms and tactics, but never by superior courage.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Address Concluded, and the Address Reported Agreed to.

THURSDAY, March 26.

The House met at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the debate on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne was resumed by Mr. H. C. Macdonald. He pointed out, after some opening remarks, that when the present Government took hold a high rate of interest was charged, and that the present administration had effected a saving amounting to one-third. Dealing with the lamented death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, he eulogized the nobility of character of the deceased as evidenced by the part he played in the Ashanti expedition. He repudiated the charge of disloyalty made against the Liberal leaders; and expressed his pleasure at seeing such a wide-spread interest taken in the matter of dairying. It was gratifying to learn, in this connection, that the Government intended taking steps to forward the industry. He claimed that the dairying industry originated in Ontario and that the Dominion Government only took hold of it when they saw the good results which ensued. They were thankful to the Federal Government for what they had done, but they have really lost nothing as the farmers have paid the total cost, or within a very small sum of the amount. The matter of cold storage required careful consideration, and the course that was in the best interests of the farmers should be pursued. The matter of fruit-raising also required serious consideration. The crowded condition of the asylum is such as should not be allowed to exist any longer, and the proposed new wing was therefore needed. The consolidation of the asylum and the poor-house was another good move. He did not know what amendments were to be made to the Roads Act, but felt sure they would be in the line of improvement. He was glad to observe that the park roadway matter was likely to be settled in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Aitken regretted the omission from the speech of an expression of thanks to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and the fact that the impending struggle between Great Britain and the United States had been so happily averted. He spoke of the importance of the dairy industry to this province and suggested the establishment of a department of agriculture. He paid a deserved tribute to Prof. Robertson for his practical lectures, which had done much good. He also thought something more might be done in the way of encouraging the fruit-growing industry. He felt very keenly in respect to cold storage, and believed the Government should take control of the matter.

Mr. Wise referred to the happy outcome of the trouble between the United States and England, and spoke of the feeling of loyalty which had been engendered in consequence. Farming here had changed greatly in recent years and it was necessary to make a change in the method of working. He was very proud of the manner in which the dairy industry had prospered, and referred to what had been done by the Dominion Government in the matter. He did not think, however, that they were entitled to very much credit for they took care that they lost nothing by it. The matter of cold storage was of the greatest importance to the people of this province, and he hoped the Government would take hold of it and proceed with the work. He thought it would be quite a while before any very great results would be obtained from fruit-growing in this province. It was an industry which should receive the very greatest care and attention. He paid a deserved compliment to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the interest taken by him in dairying and fruit culture, and said his efforts were deserving of the highest commendation.

Mr. Blanchard, in opening, referred to the recent election in the Third district of Prince, and to the dissatisfaction which prevailed among the temperance people of that district. He then proceeded to discuss the financial situation. He stated that the Government had taxed almost everything, and expressed the opinion that the present debt of the Province was in the vicinity of half a million. He thought that the Public Accounts would show a large debt on the transactions of last year. He showed that the only means the present Government have of raising a revenue was by taxing the farmers. He would like to know what had become of the Free Trade cry. The duties had been lowered on potatoes and other articles, and certain articles had been placed on the free list, yet there was no increase in prices. It seemed to him that all the eloquence of the hon. member from West River had been wasted. Now they are advocating a change in the mode of farming and say we will have to go into cheese and butter making. So far as cold storage was concerned he was doubtful if the finances of the province would admit of the Government going into it. Regarding this matter, however, he would be able to speak with greater certainty later on. He sincerely hoped that some greatly needed changes would be made in the Roads Act, and joined in the expression of regret at the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg. It was also pleasing to know that the Venezuela trouble was about over and that war had been averted.

Mr. Robertson shared in the expression of regret at the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, and rejoiced in the fact that war between the Mother Country and the United States had been averted. He did not think that anything that might be said by Laurier and Cartwright at an after-dinner speech in Boston, when perhaps wine flowed freely, should compromise the great Liberal party. He thought the Lieut.-Governor was deserving of credit for his efforts in the matter of fruit-raising, and said he would give his best attention to cold storage when it came up. He was also of opinion that the greatest care should be taken of the poor and insane of the province. Road Act amendments along the right line would meet with his approval. He was opposed to giving his vote for 100 feet of land to the citizens for a roadway to the park.

Mr. Bell shared to some extent the desire to see the Public Accounts. It was of great importance that the Accounts should be in the hands of hon. members, as they should know just how the province stood. The present Prince of Wales College building was unequal to the requirements, and it was more than probable that this session the question of the erection of a new one would arise. This new building would probably cost $20,000 or $25,000. Then there was the cold storage warehouse which would probably cost $25,000, and the new wing to the asylum costing all the way from $20,000 to $30,000. Last year he expressed the opinion that the deficit on the year's transactions would be $25,000. He believed now that his estimate was under rather than over the mark. Then we had to contemplate an additional debt amounting to about $100,000. We had to consider very carefully if we were in a position to incur this extra indebtedness, remembering, of course, that there was a certain revenue to be derived from both the college and cold storage. It was impossible to give these matters intelligent consideration in the absence of the Public Accounts. All that could be done in the way of aiding the dairy industry should be done. If anything could be done in the matter of inaugurating cold storage it should be done, but he believed it was the duty of the Dominion Government to undertake it.

After recess Mr. Bell continued the debate, arguing, in effect, that the Dominion Government did not lose anything by their encouragement of the dairying industry, and contrasting what was expended in this way with what he claimed was paid under protection by our people to the manufacturers of Ontario. Respecting cold storage, he thought it would be better to establish it at Halifax than in Charlottetown, as it would be more convenient for shipping purposes during the winter season. He had doubts as to whether the cold storage should be erected and controlled by the Government. The experience of the past should lead us to suppose that enterprises of this kind are much better managed by a company than by the Government. He was favorably impressed with the idea of the New Brunswick Government to give a company putting in cold storage five per cent. for five years. This was the utmost the Government should do, if they were determined to do anything. He did not agree with the statement of the Leader that whatever was to be done must be done this year. All that was contemplated by the address was to investigate the matter and that was all that should be done now. He would therefore feel it his duty to oppose the granting of any money for cold storage this session. He felt inclined, however, to fall in line with a proposal similar to that outlined by the New Brunswick Government. He recognized fully the force of the arguments regarding the erection of the new wing to the asylum. If there was a necessity for it the work should be done without delay. But he wanted proof of this necessity. He also wanted to know what sort of a building was best suited for the purpose. He rather liked the idea of building a wing which would, to some extent, be distinct from the main building, an apartment in which the less demented of the patients could be separated from those who were more seriously affected. He had mingled feelings with regard to the construction of the poor house under the one roof with the proposed wing to the Lunatic Asylum. If he consulted his feelings of humanity, he would say that the Government proposition was wrong. A poor house in connection with the lunatic asylum was not the proper thing; it was even worse than "farming out" the poor people. He thought the suggestion of the Grand Jury that the Government Farm should be handed over to the management of the lunatics and the inmates of the poor house was a sorry criticism upon the present management of the farm. He proposed that the stock farm, now that its usefulness was gone, should be sold and the money appropriated for some other purpose. He thought the proper thing to do would be to build a suitable house within a reasonable distance of the lunatic asylum with about fifty acres of land attached, upon which those of the inmates who were able to work might be employed. Referring to the recent by-election in the Third District of Prince, he said he did not think it should be looked upon as a direct test of the popularity of the Government. The Government was in power, and by-elections usually result in the return of the Government candidate, as the people expect better returns from a supporter of the Government than from a supporter of the Opposition. He also pointed out that there was a good deal of feeling against the Government because of Saunders' re-appointment as vendor in the face of a petition against the appointment signed by 1,200 temperance people, and said that if the Government wished to retain the respect of these people they would have to give the vendor's re-appointment their very serious consideration.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, did not think the Government could take much credit for the result of the election in the Third District, as in several districts they did not hold their own. It is true that in Lot 15 they had a majority, but this was owing to a difference in the conservative ranks relative to the candidature. The election was gained as a result of a division in the opposition ranks. In the sections where he met the Leader of the Government he thought the Government had nothing to boast of and the Opposition nothing to be ashamed of.

The motion was then put and carried and the House went into committee on the address, with Mr. Robertson in the chair. The address was reported agreed to.

Hon Mr. Peters moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. McMillan, that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The House then adjourned until Friday at 3 p. m.

DIED.

At his residence, Stewart Street, on the 27th inst., Malcolm McMillan, youngest son of the late Duncan McMillan, of Vernon River, aged 45 years. R. I. P.

[Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, leaving the house at 3:15 o'clock for St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic Cemetery].

At West Royalty of Charlottetown, on Friday, the 27th of March, instant, Sarah McKinnon, relict of the late John McKinnon, in the 87th year of her age.

[Funeral on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of her son, Mr. Donald McKinnon].

BIKES!

Other Agents don't seem to like being distanced in the sale of Bicycles, but we can't help it, as the quality of our Wheels will not wait for others, and go so fast that others are simply left in this race as well as on the track when speed is wanted. They are arriving daily by the truck load at

Dawson's Bicycle Depot,

THE LEADER!

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

Chignecto Ship Railway Bill Restored to Order Paper.

The Supplementary Estimates Will Probably Be Brought Down on Monday.

OTTAWA, March 27.

In the House yesterday the Chignecto Ship Railway Bill was restored to the order paper on an almost straight party vote. The proposal to restore it was made by Mr. McInerney, and was strongly opposed by Messrs. Welsh, Lister, Casey, McMullen and Martin.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Foster said the supplementary estimates for the present year would likely be brought down on Monday.

THE MANITOBA QUESTION.

Matter of the Settlement.

"ALL DEPENDS ON GREENWAY."

WINNIPEG, March 27.

Your correspondent saw Mgr. Langevin yesterday at St. Boniface. His Grace said he knew absolutely nothing of the situation. In fact, he was not consulted at all. He could not even conjecture what the outcome might be. "All depends on Greenway," he said. "If he is disposed to act peacefully, I am sure a happy solution can be arrived at." As to the Nova Scotia system being a basis of settlement, he refused to commit himself, but he added, "I fancy the remedial bill will be found an agreement that may be reached."

Railway Brakeman Killed.

HALIFAX, March 27.

Thomas Hinch, an I. C. R. brakeman, was killed on the cotton factory siding last evening.

An Important Purchase.

LONDON, March 27.

Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay, East Africa, from the Portuguese for £5,000,000.

Wall Papers!

Alfred Peats' American Wall Papers

can be obtained by leaving orders with us. We have their Sample Books for 1896, and sell at their prices.

Geo. Carter & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Wall Paper Dealers.

ALL

the leading Liveries and most of the Boarding Stables have used the ISLAND CONDITION POWDER. Friends from the country say "it's a grand Powder." Its sales please us all to pieces. If you want a strictly pure home-made blood purifier and tonic for your cattle, feed the Island Condition Powder.

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are now as cheap as Key-Wind formerly were, are much more convenient and give less trouble to the wearer. We have a large stock and will sell low.

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You can keep up to date if you select one of Paton & Co's. Sample Berlin Short Capes next week. PATON keeps the latest.

THE VERY LATEST IN BERLIN CAPES

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Charlottetown.

It Stops Saturday!

WHAT?

Our Great Dusty Boot Sale.

New Goods are coming in. Workmen are pretty well through, so we have decided to close sale on SATURDAY, March 28th. This week we are offering greater bargains than ever. We have sold lots of goods and everybody has been satisfied—still there are lots of snaps left.

Buy This Week.
Buy Boots This Week.
Buy Dusty Boots This Week.

Last chance to get BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS at your own prices.

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Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributers.

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Charlottetown, March 25, 1896—dy

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That's what we do every time with our large line of Footwear. You had better get there, too. You know where (Stamper's Corner) if you want good Footwear at very low prices. From now until April 1st we will give some astonishing bargains in Boots and Shoes. You know whether you need Shoes or not. If you do, you want to look at our stock. It will pay you to do so.

R. K. JOST,

mch24 Stamper's Corner.

Come In,

We want to get your good-will for life. We have something nice to show you in Boots and Shoes. Our spring stock has arrived; beauties, you should see them. Gents, see our $2.50 Laced Boots, away ahead of any $3.00 boot in Canada. Our prices will please you.

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GROUND OIL CAKE is being used more extensively every season by our leading stock-raisers and milkmen, and as it is cheaper than ever this spring we expect to handle a lot of it.

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