

JUNE 30, 1891.

The Proposed Loan.

The Leader of the Government has given notice of a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That it is advisable to introduce a bill authorizing the Government of Prince Edward Island to raise by debentures a sum not exceeding the sum of \$185,000.

This is the germ of the new financial policy. We hoped to have seen, first, the notification of a measure of economy and reform. With the Legislative Council on their side, the present Government have the power to do much in the direction of economy, much in the direction of reform, which the late Government could not do. But will they exert these powers? Their first acts are, at all events, to squander twelve per cent of the public assets and to obtain power to obtain a loan of \$185,000! The latter may be a measure of expediency, or—if a sinking fund be provided by which to pay the loan in the course of a few years—of prudence. But the two, taken together, are ruinous. The Government propose to throw away the means which, rightly managed, might be used to the reduction of the debt, and to leave to the people of this province no recourse whatever but heavy direct taxation.

Communitic.

The slashing attack of the Opposition upon the Government Land Bill must have been successful in any assembly where right reason and right principles prevail. If the Government majority were not bound hand and foot, the bill could not pass. Hon. Mr. Gordon's exposition was opportune and convincing as to the communitic—socialistic principles upon which the bill is based. The bill gives an honorarium amounting to 12 per cent of his indebtedness to every man who has failed to fulfil his contract with the Government. The idle, the extravagant and the dishonest are, by it, placed in a twelve per cent. better position as to the purchase of Government lands than the industrious, the careful and the honest. The bill is a marvel of moral obliquity on the part of its promoters. That it should have emanated from the brain of the Honorable Frederick Peters is as marvellous as anything contained in the story of the inconsistent acts of Dr. Jeykel and Mr. Hyde.

Notes and Comments.

The junior member for Belfast seems to be matrimonially inclined. He has introduced a bill relating to marriage certificates.

The parliament of Canada is setting a shocking bad example to the rising generation by undertaking to hold a session on Dominion Day. Some patriotic small boy should set off a fire cracker right under the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Peters and his followers will be happy if they can gather in this fall the \$400,000 due the Government—less 12 per cent. There will be high living below stairs if the people's servants can but lay hands on the people's money. The motto then will be: "Eat, drink and be merry."

In the Senate a few days ago there was a lengthy discussion upon the report of the Joint Printing Committee recommending the printing of 250,000 copies of Prof. Saunders' report on experimental farm work, 100,000 copies of Prof. Robertson's report on dairying and 50,000 copies of the English tenant farmer delegate's report. Finally the report was adopted and our farmers will have plenty of valuable reading matter this season.

Here are a few facts to be noted: In 1878 green tea was taxed 6 cents a pound; it is now free. In 1878 black tea was taxed 6 cents a pound; it is now free. In 1878 green coffee was taxed two cents a pound; it is now free. In 1878 roasted coffee was taxed 3 cents a pound; it is now free. In 1878 sugar was taxed \$2.37 per 100 pounds; it is now free.

And so year by year taxes imposed on the necessities of life are removed, thousands of dollars are saved to the working people, and, as the Halifax Herald remarks, the grits go on growing forever.

Mr. Scriber states in his annual report, that there were 13,256 miles of railway in operation in 1890, that the number of passengers carried reached 12,821,262; that 20,787,469 tons of freight were carried; that the earnings were \$46,843,826, and the working expenses \$32,913,350. The total train mileage was 41,849,329 miles, with 1,774 engines, 1,495 passenger cars, 525 baggage and express cars, 32,383 cattle and box cars, 13,737 platform cars and 3,236 coal and dump cars in active use. Only eleven passengers were killed, but the total fatalities numbered 218, of which 83 were employees. Seven persons were killed while coupling cars, and 117 while walking or otherwise being on the track.

The queerest phase of the labor question has been developed in Nebraska, where certain "working men" have had a meeting and passed resolutions protesting against the Indians in a Government school supporting themselves by working in the sugar-beet fields in the vicinity. They even had influence enough with the superintendent of the school to induce him to recommend that the Indian Commission comply with their demand! But the Commissioner who understood how important it was to get the Indians out of their lazy ways, and teach them how to earn an honest livelihood, properly rebuked the superintendent and allows the red men to take lessons in agriculture.

VISITORS to Summerside on Dominion Day may rely upon receiving good treatment and full value for their money in the sport at the Driving Park. The track was never in better condition for fast racing and a grand lot of horses will compete for handsome prizes. Do not fail to take advantage of the low fares and good sport on this occasion.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, June 29.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 4 p. m.

Mr. H. C. McDonald introduced a bill to further amend the County Courts Act, 1878. Read a first time.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to incorporate the Cape Traverse Hall Company. Read a first time.

Mr. Warburton moved the House into committee to consider an act to authorize the sale of a piece of land in Charlottetown formerly owned by the late Hon. Edward Whelan. Agreed to.

Mr. Underhay resumed the debate on the public lands resolution. He argued that the proposed discounts were unfair to those who had already paid in full for their lands, and would, therefore, not be of any benefit to the people in general.

Mr. Warburton said the object of the proposed legislation was to close up the Land Office as quickly as possible and save the money it cost to run it, which amounted to about 20 per cent. of the receipts. He thought those who had paid for their lands were not opposed to having the office closed.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald was opposed to the principle of the proposed bill, the object of which appeared to be to place the lands of the country in the hands of the lawyers.

Mr. Bell said he understood from the language of the leader of the Opposition that it was that hon. gentleman's policy to supplement the revenue by taxation unless the Dominion Government came to their assistance. Now the Opposition evidently want the Government to impose an assessment so that they might regain power. He justified the proposed legislation because it involved the greatest good to the greatest number.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, June 29.

EVENING SESSION.

House met at 8.30.

Mr. Bell resumed the debate on the resolution relating to the proposed Land Office legislation. He dealt at length with the Land Office and the recent investigation into the affairs of that office, claiming that the report of the Commissioners showed that the late administration was deserving of the censure of the House for the manner in which they conducted the business of that department of the public service.

Mr. Rogers took exception to the proposed bill on the ground that it was unfair—that it was a measure calculated to benefit the few at the expense of the many—that it was nothing more nor less than class legislation. He could not see by what right those who had been too lazy and too indolent to pay up before should be given an advantage that was not given their neighbors who had already paid up. He thought the whole thing was hatched by the premier, who controlled lots of money, and some other members of the Government who were always ready to do his bidding. But he was of opinion, from what he knew about the feelings of the people, that they had stirred up a nest of hornets by their action. In his opinion the giving of the discount, was merely placing a premium upon indolence. He did not think that the giving of the discount would result in closing up the Land office as claimed. Some there were who would take advantage of the discount and pay up; but many would not. The whole object of the bill was evidently to raise a revenue and make a good showing in the eyes of the people. The Government charge the late administration with not making any attempt to collect the moneys due the Land office. But when that Government did attempt to collect the amounts outstanding the opposition press from the Patriot down to the Pioneer, raised a howl against such action. However this is only one of the many inconsistencies of the present administration. He strongly appealed to the Leader of the Government and his followers to consider well before they passed such an obnoxious measure.

Mr. Richardson could not see what there was objectionable about the bill. He thought it was a move in the right direction—in the direction of closing up the Land Office and gathering in the moneys due that institution. The object of the bill was merely to offer an inducement to those persons owing the Land office to pay up and become freeholders. So far as he knew the bill was popular throughout the country.

Mr. Gordon took exception to the bill, on the ground that it would only benefit those who had neglected to pay for their farms before; while those who, by thrift and energy, had managed to pay up, would not be benefited in any way. The bill was only an encouragement to laziness and indolence. It was based upon the principles of socialism and communism; to take from him who had for the benefit of him who had not—he who was not deserving to have.

Mr. Robertson thought the Government deserved credit for grappling with such a difficult subject. He thought the general feeling throughout the country was favorable to the closing up of the Land Office. He himself was of opinion that the sooner the office was closed the better. The principle of the bill was good, and he thought his constituents would back him up in supporting it.

Mr. Arsenault would not oppose the proposed bill if it was just and fair. But it was not. Hence he was opposed to it. It was merely a scheme to supplement the revenue. He did not think the poor man would be able to take advantage of the discount; he would not be such a fool as to mortgage his farm in order to raise the money, and would therefore have to pay in full as heretofore. It was the rich man who had neglected to come forward before who would be benefited. It was in the interests of this man that the bill was framed. The poor people knew that the bill was not framed to further their interests, and he would ask for no better election card to go to the country with.

Mr. Matheson said he was elected on the distinct understanding that he was to support a measure allowing a reduction to those in arrears for lands, and he had spoken to some of his constituents on the subject of the proposed bill, and found that it met with general approval. He thought the discount was a great advantage to those who had not been able to pay heretofore, and could not see where those who had already paid up could be injured. He thought the Land Office had been a source of cor-

ruption for the last eight or ten years, and it was time it was closed.

Mr. A. McLeod was opposed to the proposed bill, because it was not in the interests of the poor man. It was the rich man who would benefit by it. He was in favor of closing up the Land Office, but did not know that there was anything to that effect in the bill.

Dr. Jenkins could not see that there was anything unjust or iniquitous in the proposed bill. The giving of the discount was merely a matter of business. He would be inclined to support the bill if he thought all would be able to take advantage of its provisions. He thought that so long as the Land office was run as a political machine it would lose its power, and the sooner it was closed up the better. In his opinion the most satisfactory way to close up the Land office would be to place it in charge of a first-class accountant. When the bill came up in committee he would support it if he saw that it was in the best interests of the country to do so.

House went into committee. Mr. James E. Macdonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Peters resolution was then put. It is as follows: Resolved, "That it is expedient to introduce a bill with regard to the public lands of this province, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Lands to make reductions to persons who pay off the amount of their indebtedness to the Government for the purchase money of lands before certain dates, that is to say, any person paying off before the 15th day of December next, A D 1891, a reduction of 12 per cent and persons paying off before the 15th day of June, A D 1892, a reduction of 8 per cent; any person paying off before the 15th day of December, A D 1892, a reduction of 6 per cent."

"Said bill also to contain provisions that the power to grant said reductions is not to be construed as preventing the commissioner from proceeding to collect immediately, if it is so desired."

"Said bill also to contain provision for reducing the cost of proceedings under precepts."

The leader of the opposition moved the following amendment: Strike out all after the word resolved, and insert the following in lieu thereof: "That it is not equitable nor in the public interest to make the reductions proposed to parties indebted to the Crown and Public Lands Office for the balances imposed on their farms, in consideration of their paying off their accounts in the time stated, without making a fair and proportionate allowance to the parties who have already paid into the said office the purchase money of their lands in full; and further, that the proposed reduction is unfair, as it will operate in favor of the wealthy and to the prejudice of the poor."

After some discussion in committee, the amendment was put and declared lost, and the original motion carried. The Speaker took the chair and progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. McLeod again submitted his amendment to the resolution tabled by the Leader of the Government, and it was declared lost on the following division: Ayes—McLeod, Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. Macdonald, James E. Macdonald, A. McLeod, Rogers, McKay, Underhay, Gordon—11.

Nays—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Sinclair, Forbes, Richards, H. C. Macdonald, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, McWilliams, Cumiskey, Robertson—15.

Hon. Mr. Peters's resolution was then put and declared carried on the following division: Ayes—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Sinclair, Richards, Forbes, H. C. Macdonald, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, McWilliams, Cumiskey, Robertson—15.

Nays—McLeod, Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. Macdonald, J. E. Macdonald, A. McLeod, Rogers, McKay, Gordon, Underhay—11.

Hon. Mr. Peters submitted a bill entitled "An Act Respecting a Public Lands," which was read a first time and made the order of the day for a second reading tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Peters submitted the estimates for the current year. They are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Administration of Justice (\$16,657), Coroners Inquests (200), Executive Council (360), Education (108,630), Exhibitions (4,000), Hospital for Insane (15,040), Inspectors of Licenses (60), Legislation (13,750), Legislative Library (220), Miscellaneous (4,250), Interest (6,000), Poorhouse (4,000), Paupers (3,300), Stationery and Typewriter (560), Storage and Rent of Post Office Boxes (500), Provincial Secretary's, Treasurer's and Commissioner of Crown Lands Office (4,350), Provincial Auditor's Salary and Office (1,400), Public Works Office (4,250), Public Ferries—Charlottetown-Southport (\$12,000), Charlottetown and Montague (2,500), Summerside and Bedouque (1,400), China Point (60), Cranberry, Hillsboro' Wharf (45), Ferry House, Prince St Wharf, Charlottetown (300), McCannell's (45), Elliot River, Lot 14 (100), Grand River, Lot 11 (120), Poplar Point, King's Co (48), Poplar Point (85), Elliot River (100), Lunenburg (50), Cardigan (140), Electric Light, Prince Street Wharf (135), Floats, Prince Street Wharf (25), Iceboats, Prince Street Wharf (45), Night Watchmen (40), Batt's Tug, Charlottetown, Southport and Rocky Point (600), Sailboat, Charlottetown and Rocky Point (450) \$18,288, Right of Way and New Roads \$2,000, Hospital for Insane (repairs) 1,000, Government House (Hot Water Apparatus) 2,500, Bent Governor's late Residence 525, New Fence (Govern. manuf. Farm) 250, Law Courts (repairs) 500, Prince of Wales College (repairs) 600, Sewer, etc., Provincial Building 1,575 \$7,650, Ferry Slips and Wharves 5,000, Bridges 20,000, Roads, Culverts, &c 3,000, Bushing Ice 500, Miscellaneous and Unforeseen 1,000, Packets—Grand River and Charlottetown 400, Wood Islands 150.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Murray Harbor (90), Rustico and New London (275), Coast and River Service (2,300), Charlottetown and Crapaud (2,300), Georgetown and Montague (150) \$3,365, Provincial Building (625), Printing and Stationery (1,000), Registry of Deeds (3,650), Tunnel Survey (500), Total (270,905), House adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 30.

H. C. McDonald presented a bill entitled an act relating to marriage certificates and to amend an act hereafter mentioned. Mr. Warburton presented a bill respecting Dentistry and Dental Surgery. Mr. Bell moved the order of the day for the second reading of the act to incorporate the Seartown Hall Company. In committee, Mr. Montgomery in the chair, the bill was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works if the inspectors of the Cardigan ferry docks, who had charge of those works when he assumed the duties of his office, were dismissed, and if so when and for what cause, and who has been appointed in their places, and what amount the Government has agreed to pay these inspectors per day or otherwise? Also, if it is the intention of the Government to have Launching wharf placed in such condition as will render it suitable for shipping purposes next autumn; and also, if it is the intention of the Government to have the roadway on Morrison's Beach repaired and extended this summer?

Hon. Mr. McLean declined to answer the first part of the first question, on the ground that it was irregular, but said that the Inspectors appointed were Donald Stewart and Donald Sigsworth. In respect to the other questions, he would endeavor to have the wharf repaired before the fall, and have the road put into perfect shape.

Mr. Underhay asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it is the intention of the Government to proceed, during the present summer, with the opening of the new road from Donnelly's Road to Bym's Road, on Lots 38 and 39. Also, if it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the opening of the new road from New Acadia or Burke's Road to Grosbeak during the present summer.

Hon. Mr. McLean replied that the first question was under consideration; and that, in respect to the last, an investigation would be held.

Mr. Bentley asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing in detail the tenders received for Rogers' Mill Bridge over Dank River, Lot 26; also showing which tender had been accepted, and if bonds have been entered into for the contract.

Hon. Mr. McLean said that the papers would be laid upon the table of the House. The second lowest tender had been accepted.

Mr. Bentley asked the Commissioner of Public Works whether the supervisors of district No. 6, 8 and 9, in the 4th district of Prince County have been dismissed, and if so, when, and for what cause? And whether new supervisors have been appointed in their stead, and who they are.

Hon. Mr. McLean declined to answer this question or to give any reasons; but said that the names of the supervisors would be brought down.

Mr. Bentley asked the Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands what action the Government have taken towards the purchase of what is known as the Hughes Estate in Lot 28, Prince County, for which an agreement had been entered into by the late Government; also what action the Government intend taking for the purchase of the Peter Irving estate and the other small estates still in the hands of private individuals in Lot 28.

Hon. Mr. McMillan replied that it was the intention of the Government to purchase all lands still in the hands of proprietors—regard being, of course, had to price.

Hon. Mr. Peters then moved the House in Committee of the Whole to further consider the Land Bill—Mr. James E. Macdonald in the chair.

Mr. McKay took strong ground against the bill on the ground of its essential unfairness to those who have already paid for their lands in full, and also as operating in favor of the rich defaulter and against the poor man. He characterized it as an unrighteous bill.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Peters, Rogers, McLaren, Bell, and Gordon. Finally the bill was reported agreed to without any further amendment.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald moved the order of the day for the second reading of the County Court Amendment Act, 1878. House went into committee. Mr. Cumiskey in the chair. The act provides that the Eldon circuit shall take place early in December and March to avoid the bad farming and breaking up.

House took recess.

Personal.

Richard Hunt, Esq., Summerside, is registered at the Davies. It is pleasing to learn that a private telegram received last evening reports the Hon. A. A. Macdonald "better," and "steadily improving."

Messrs. Gordon Alley, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Edgar Beer, of the Military College, Kingston, returned home on their vacations last evening.

The Presbyterian witness reports that the congregation of Cardigan, P. E. I., are calling Rev. Adam Gunn, lately of Kennetcook and Gore, and says: "The people are unanimous and enthusiastic in the desire to secure the services of Mr. Gunn, and, in the event of his acceptance, the settlement of a pastor in this important field will afford pleasure to all."

John W. Judson has arrived on the Carroll for a short visit to his folk in Alexandria. It is three years and a half since he left the Island to better his fortunes in the land of Uncle Sam, and we are pleased to state that he has been quite successful. He is now business manager for the Patent Enamelled Leather Firm of E. S. Wood & Co. of Newark, N. J., which firm carried off highest award and silver medal at the Melbourne Exposition in Australia in 1889. Accompanying him is Robertson S. Wood, son of E. S. Wood, President of the Rapid Transit Electric & Street Railroad Co., also director of the Prudential Ins. Co. of America and a large stockholder in both enterprises. We wish them a pleasant visit and extend a hearty welcome to the young American who visits our "Garden of the Gulf." J. W. Judson is a son of Jacob Judson of Alexandria.

THIS EVENING.—Remember the auction sale this evening at P. Monaghan's store at 7.30.—C. I. Morrison, Auctioneer.

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AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, June 27, 1891.

Big Drop in the Price of Sugar!

The Dominion Government having taken the Duty off of Raw Sugar, BEER & GOFF have marked all their Sugars down at Greatly Reduced Prices.

BARBADOES SUGAR.

Just received this morning, Choice West India Sugar. See our prices before buying elsewhere.

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Charlottetown, June 25, 1891—eod&wy

HORSEMEN!

WE are now supplying PEAT MOSS for bedding Horses. It is largely used elsewhere, and is highly recommended for its wonderful qualities as a Deodorizer and Absorbent. Horses like to stand on it, as it keeps their feet clean and cool, and Horses liable to tender feet are benefitted and cured by having their Stalls supplied with this Moss.

For sale at 40 Cents per Bale, at LePag's Old Stand, McLeod & Stewart's, William Boswell's Feed Store, and Beer & Goff's King Square Store.

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Charlottetown, June 27, 1891—dy tf