

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 1, 1892.

Judge of Probate—Question.

The Patriot confirms the report that the Provincial Government has appointed Richard Reddin, Esq., Judge of Probate. If the Provincial Government had constitutional authority to make this appointment, we should hasten to congratulate Mr. Reddin. But it has not been shown that the Provincial Government is possessed of such authority. On the contrary, it has been demonstrated, by reference to the British North America Act, that the power to appoint a Judge of Probate for this Province—for all the Provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—lies with the Governor General in Council. If, as the Patriot declares, "the probate work cannot be allowed to stand still," it is necessary that a proper and legal appointment to the vacant judgeship be made without delay. The judicial acts which Mr. Reddin may perform will be invalid unless his appointment be made by the Governor General.

Canadians Commended.

COMMENTING upon the fact announced by THE EXAMINER that the Memoirs of Sir John Macdonald are to be published, the Empire says:

"The task, as one might expect, has been entrusted by the Baroness Macdonald to Mr. Joseph Pope, of Ottawa, long the trusted confidant and private secretary of Sir John, and one of the executors of his will. No one will dispute the wisdom of Lady Macdonald's choice. Mr. Pope possesses, it is needless to say, the intellectual vigor and literary talent necessary for the task, but he has, what is even more important, the judgment, discretion and personal knowledge of the subject, indispensable to the production of a satisfactory life of the late Premier. The book will be eagerly looked for in Canada, where the devoted friends of Sir John Macdonald are counted by the millions, while many others in different portions of the British Empire will desire to obtain a true study of this great Briton's career and character."

"Fidelis," the poetess, recently paid a visit to Montreal; and she has written a letter to the Gazette setting forth some of the impressions she received, in the course of which we note the following:

"Being a lover of art, as well as of literature, I thoroughly enjoyed also the noble public and private collections of Montreal, and was glad to notice that, besides possessing a band of literateurs whose names are too well known to need any mention from me, she can also boast of a painter like Mr. Harris, who unites to poetical feeling and technical skill a genuine Canadian spirit, which has led him to select subjects from the hitherto well-nigh untouched mine of Canadian history. I recognized, with peculiar pleasure, in the Art Gallery (No. 80) his picturesque treatment of a subject of which I have often wished myself able to put on canvas. From one of the most beautiful "Stories of New France," that of Pierre Le Jeune's Missionary Wanderings among the Algonquins. Such pictures as this should do much to foster among us the Canadian patriotic feeling we so greatly need at this formative crisis of our history; and some of your readers, who may not have hitherto noticed it, may thank me for calling their attention to it. I hope that a painter who shows so true an appreciation for the noble subjects, which our early history richly supplies, may continue to resolve the associations which he did in your history; and some of the pictures entitled to be considered in this respect the treasure-house of the Dominion."

The following interesting reference to large farming operations in Canada by British capitalists appears in the last issue of the London Canadian Gazette:

"Lord Brassey's colonization work in the Northwest is progressing. Prof. Tanner, who has recently recovered from a long and serious attack of influenza, sails in a few days for Canada with a party of friends and helpers. The special object of the journey is to establish two new farms upon Lord Brassey's property. It will be known to some of our readers that under Lord Brassey's presidency, and largely by his financial assistance, the Canadian Co-operative Colonization Company purchased about 45,000 acres of virgin land in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and forthwith established a farm of 2,500 acres, which belongs to the Canadian Alliance Company. The first year's harvest upon this land was, we are informed, a marked success, and the promoters of the enterprise look for a long continued prosperity, with good dividends upon the capital engaged. It is now intended to commence to other farms of similar size, which are to be known as "The Sunbeam Farm" and "The Wrekin Farm."

Nova Scotia, too, has to face a deficit of \$31,000. The estimates of its grist financier, too, were largely exceeded. It, too, has a flourishing debenture debt.

NATAL DAY.—The prospects for the ensuing anniversary of American Oddfellowship are good, and point to a successful celebration. The afternoon service will be held in the First Methodist Church at 2.45 when a suitable discourse will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. Bro. W. W. Brewer. Bro. W. A. Hawley will preside at the organ, and the choir will be composed of members of the Order. In the evening a grand entertainment will be given in the Lyceum, which will be equal to any yet given by this institution, which statement should be a guarantee of merit.

THE STANLEY arrived shortly after twelve o'clock to-day, bringing the mails and a large number of passengers, among whom were Mr. Thomas Peters, Capt. Faol and a major and captain of the Salvation Army. On the way over she passed through about twenty-five miles of drift ice. She will leave for Pictou to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Mr. J. A. O'Halloran, for sometime past station agent at Bloomfield, has been appointed a clerk in the freight house at Charlottetown.

I. O. O. F.—First and Second Degrees conferred at Wildy Lodge to-night. Degree team please be on time.

You can get eggs for ten cents a dozen; also strawberry, blueberry, and black currant preserve at cost price at R. K. Bracon's, apt 31

NEW EMBROIDERIES just received.—Harris & Stewart, London House.

Provincial Legislature. House of Assembly.

MARCH 31.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at half past three, and on motion went into committee of the whole to further consider the resolution tabled by the Hon. Leader of the Government providing for certain legislative changes. Mr. Underhay was in the chair. The chairman read the resolution referred to, which has already been published in THE EXAMINER.

The Leader of the Opposition moved the following amendment to the resolution, to take the place of the fourth paragraph:—Resolved, That at the next general election, and all subsequent elections, there shall be elected for each of said electoral districts two representatives, both of whom shall be elected by the votes of the electors who, at the time of such election, would be entitled to vote for two members to serve in the House of Assembly, as at present constituted, if that House then existed.

Mr. Bentley seconded the motion. Mr. Jenkins said that in 1874 he introduced a resolution in the House, providing for the abolition of the Legislative Council. That resolution was lost by a majority of one. In 1879 another attempt was made in the same direction, but the resolution was defeated in the Upper House after passing this chamber. He thought that if we could not get the measure of abolition sought for that the next best thing would be the merging of the two Houses into one. While he would rather see the House elected by the same vote as now he thought it would do no harm to admit the property qualification. In view of the circumstances he thought it would be as well to support the resolution and go in for the proposed change.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that the resolution provided for the election of members of the House by the franchise and freehold vote. There was no material change in the system of electing members. Under the present arrangement the property owner had four votes and the non-property owner one; the proposed change would give the non-property owner one vote and the property owner two votes. The amendment strikes at the root of the whole project, as unless the resolution was passed in its present form it would not become law. The resolution provides for the protection of both franchise voters and property holders. He thought it would meet all the requirements of the case, and be approved by the people generally. The members of the Legislative Council have told us that they will not support a resolution solely and simply abolishing the Council, and therefore the resolution before the House must be carried without amendment or the whole project will be defeated.

Mr. Gordon thought he might congratulate the present Government upon the steps it had taken in the direction of lessening the cost of legislation. The late Government had been trying for years to effect a reform in this direction, but the Opposition of that day were not in sympathy with them, and their efforts were thwarted. Now he was pleased to see that they had taken a leaf out of the late Government's book and were following in their footsteps in this matter of legislative reform. He thought, however, that the franchise might be extended so as to place the young men who did not own property on the same footing as the old tax-payers did. The farmer's son, for instance, who was largely interested in property but was not the owner, should be given two votes as well as his father, who was the owner. The young men of the country were well educated and intelligent and he could see no reason why they should not be placed on an equal footing with their fathers. When the franchise is restricted and the young man is only allowed one vote while his father is allowed two votes, the young man is placed practically in the position of a slave—he is denied a right which is not denied his father. He hoped that the Government, which claimed to be Liberal in its principles, would see that the franchise was extended as he suggested. He thought the people would be favorable to it. Our young men should be placed on at least an equal footing with the young men in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson said it was not the intention of the Government to do anything to injure the young men. We want the two Houses combined—fifteen men elected by the franchise vote and fifteen by the property holders. Now we have a Legislative Council elected by the property holders, and that House has the power to veto anything this House may do. All will sit together under the new arrangement. The leader of the Opposition knows that the Legislative Council is pledged to oppose the abolition of that Chamber and that it would only be a waste of time to carry the amendment he has proposed. He thought many members of the Opposition would support the proposed change.

Mr. Shaw said he was gratified when he heard that the Government was about to introduce a bill providing for reducing the cost of legislation. The late Government had tried many times to effect a reform in this direction, but their efforts met with the most determined opposition at the hands of the present Government, who were then in opposition. He did not think the present Government were consistent in the matter. The hon. member for West River has the hardihood to tell us he was always favorable to the abolition of the Legislative Council, when in 1880 he declared in his place in the House that he was opposed to it. He (Mr. E.) thought we were too highly governed in proportion to the size of the country and the amount of revenue received, and that it was about time a move was made in the direction of improvement. In his opinion the number of members of the Executive Council might be reduced from nine to five. The large Province of Ontario had only six Executive Councilors, and he thought we could get along very well with five. Quebec, with a population (in round numbers) of 1,500,000 managed to get along with an Executive of six, a Legislative Council of 24 and an Assembly of 64; Nova Scotia had an Executive Council of 7, a Legislative Council of 18, and an Assembly of 38, for a population of about 500,000; New Brunswick, with a population of 350,000, had an Executive Council of 8, a Legislative Council of 16 (now abolished) and an Assembly of 41; and P. E. Island had an Executive of 9, a Legislative Council of 13 and an Assembly of 30 for a population of 110,000. While he would assist the Gov-

ernment in reducing the cost of legislation, he would oppose their action in reference to the franchise. He thought the franchise should be broadened in accordance with the spirit of the age—that non-property holders should be given the same privilege as property holders and the young man should have the same rights as the old man. There was nothing to fear from the young men, as might be inferred from the action of the Government. The young men were the bone and sinew of our country, and in curtailing the franchise the present Government were depriving them of their rights, and going back on the principle of the Liberal Party. Wealth should not be the basis of qualification. If the line was to be drawn it would be in his opinion, he better to draw it in favor of the educated young man instead of in favor of wealth. The proposition to give one man two votes and another only one, was iniquitous, and would only cause discontent and jealousy between the parties. In 1878 the hon. member for West River voted to the property holders was equivalent to disfranchising non-property holders; and to-day we find him supporting the very scheme which he then condemned. This was a glaring inconsistency on the part of the hon. member. He (Mr. S.) held that the Government had no right to discriminate against the young men; they had no right to practically disfranchise the man who had no property. He would much rather see the Council retained than a party to disfranchising our firmers, our mechanics, our clerks, our school-masters, the backbone of the country. He would not go for depriving these men of their rights. He did not see that any member of this House had the right to assume what course the Legislative Council would take in reference to the bill, unless he was sure that some members of that body were blind followers of the Government.

Mr. Bell said that in practically agreeing to the passage of the resolution proposed the members of the Legislative Council were relinquishing certain rights and privileges that they now enjoyed, and therefore should not be taxed with being unpatriotic. They were surrendering their exclusive veto power and their absolute right of protecting the interests of property holders. The Legislative Council had done good work in the past in the matter of protecting the rights of the property holders. They had throtled the Hillsborough Tunnel bill, for which they deserved the thanks of the people of the Province, and had prevented the introduction of certain changes in the Education Act. Under the proposed measure the law of the land as to the qualification of electors is not changed. The qualification is simply left as it was. He agreed with the hon. member for New Perth, that wealth should not be the only necessary basis or qualification for exercising the franchise. Education should also be a prominent factor if it could be made so. He thought, however, that the proposed scheme was a good one and should be supported. It provided against class legislation or the placing of power in the hands of irresponsible parties. Under its provisions both parties will stand side by side—both will have equal rights.

Hon. Mr. McLeod added a few remarks to what he had said in the forenoon. He said the hon. member for Bedouque, who appeared as the apologist for the Legislative Council, instanced some bills which that body had vetoed. Amongst others he mentioned the bill providing for the construction of a tunnel across the Hillsborough. That bill, as the hon. member was well aware, provided only for the entering into a contract by the Government with a company of capitalists for the construction of the tunnel, which would be a great boon to the people living south of the Hillsborough, as well as a benefit to the people residing in Charlottetown. The company was to construct and equip the tunnel to the satisfaction of the Government before they got one cent for the work. The changes in the Education Act, to which the hon. member also referred, provided only for the keeping of teachers in the grade of schools to which they previously belonged—that second class teachers should not teach in third class schools without the consent of the Superintendent of Education. And the present Superintendent of Education—the nominee of the Government—in his report for the year endorses the action of the Government of that day. Now what has the Legislative Council saved the country? What measures involving the expenditure of large amounts of money has it thrown out? The iniquitous Assessment Act, which only passed this House on the casting vote of the Speaker—the late Hon. Mr. Beer—was readily passed in the Legislative Council. The Railway Bill which only passed in this House by a majority of one was also passed by the Upper Chamber without any trouble. He thought the House of Assembly was just as good a representative of property holders as the Legislative Council, and would look after their rights just as carefully. What right, he asked, had the Legislative Council to tell any member of the Government that they would pass the bill. Such action showed just what an independent body it was. In passing the bill, however, this House has no right to consider the Legislative Council or any other body, but had only to consider the best interests of the people. It was no sacrifice on the part of the Council to pass the bill, as had been intimated. They were elected to pass any measure that was in the interests of the country. The qualification proposed was too high. In Ontario the property qualification was \$200, while here in this little Province it was \$25. Not much confidence is placed on the education or intelligence of the voter. Under the proposed law it was doubtful if the Superintendent of Education, supposed to be the best educated man in the Province, would be qualified to vote; and how many of our clerks, schoolmasters and mechanics would be disqualified? He never heard of such a mongrel qualification before. It was intimated that as soon as the Legislative Council was abolished, uniform qualification would be adopted. He thought, however, that the Government should be honest and straightforward in the matter, and adopt the qualification they want now and not legislate to please the Legislative Council.

Mr. Rogers was not opposed to the principle of the bill, as it was always the aim of the Conservatives to abolish the Legislative Council and to lessen the cost of legislation. He was, however, decidedly opposed to the franchise clauses, as they were unfair as well as unjust. Under the proposed arrangement young men and non-property holders would be practically shut out, and the whole thing would be in the hands of the property holders who could do as they pleased. From

the Superintendent of Education down to the country school master, none would be entitled to vote. What was the Government afraid of? Were they afraid of the young men? It was to be wondered the young men were leaving the country when their rights and privileges were denied them by the remnant or tail end of the once great Liberal party.

Mr. Warburton thought the proposed measure was a good one, and should be supported. The property holders will have to bear the brunt of taxation when it becomes necessary to again impose taxes, should have special privileges. The bill practically leaves the franchise voter where he was before. He has now one vote when he had two before. The Government was not afraid of the young men. He thought that when an election was held they would get the majority of their votes. We heard a good deal now from the Opposition about disfranchising the young men, but they had not a word to say on the subject when their friends in the Dominion House a few years ago attempted to disfranchise a large number of voters. Mr. McKay believed the principle of the bill was correct. It should, however, have been introduced last session. Thirty members were quite sufficient to legislate for us. He, however, thought that the separate qualification clause was very strange. He objected to giving the property holders an advantage over the intelligence of the country. He thought the Hon. member for New London a little asty as to what party in the Dominion Parliament attempted to disfranchise the young men. He thought Mr. Leitch was blame for it, and that Mr. Haviland, now Mayor of the city, who was then a member of the Senate, belonged the credit of frustrating the attempt when the measure came before that body. It was, he thought, a weak argument for the Government supporters to say that the Legislative Council would not accept any measure other than that proposed. He was willing to assist the Government in the passing of any measure that would be in the interests of the country, any measure that had right and justice on its side. The amendment was put and lost, and the original motion carried.

On motion, the Speaker took the chair, and the chairman reported the resolution agreed to in committee. After making his report Mr. Underhay took advantage of the occasion to express his own views on the subject. He said he was favorable to the abolition of the Council and the lessening of the cost of legislation, but was not in sympathy with the franchise clause in the resolution. The Speaker then put the motion that the report of the committee be adopted.

Hon. Mr. McLeod moved in amendment that the report be referred back to the committee for the insertion of the resolution previously tabled by him in lieu of the fourth paragraph in the main resolution. The amendment was put and lost on the following division:—

Ayes—Messrs. McLeod, Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. McDonald, Clow, Sullivan, Gordon, Rogers, McKay, McDonald, Underhay, A. McLeod—13.

Nays—Messrs. McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, Forbes, H. C. McDonald, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, McWilliams, Cumiskey, Robertson, Jenkins—16.

The original motion was then put and carried.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft a bill in accordance with the resolution: Peter, Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, Bell, Warburton, and H. C. McDonald.

Hon. Mr. McLeod asked that a copy of the tender asked for by him yesterday be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the tender would be brought down to-morrow.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works to reply to the question of which he had given notice in the order book, viz: what amounts, if any, have been paid to Roderick Steele and Pine Plastering, respectively, for inspection on Cardigan Ferry dock, and also what amounts per day they have been paid to Donald Stewart and Donald Sigworth, the number of actual days they have been engaged inspecting, and also the amounts paid to these gentlemen respectively as inspectors of said docks.

Hon. Mr. McLean's reply was not satisfactory to Mr. Shaw, and a war of words ensued between the two to the amusement of the other members and the spectators. By the time Mr. McLean had reached a towering passion over the matter, and was in the midst of an address specially directed against the hon. member for New Perth, the clock struck six and the Speaker left the chair.

W. C. T. U.

MR. MARY H. HUNT, Life Director in the National Educational Society, will lecture in the First Methodist Church.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M. SUBJECT—"Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools and Colleges." Silver Collection to meet expenses.

Wanted at Once. NIGHT Coat makers, Eye Pant makers, three Vest makers, one Machinist. None but first-class hands need apply.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c. STORAGE.—First-class storage for Carriages, Stoves, etc., can be had by applying to P. C. CONNOLLY, Grace Street. 3rd apt.

WANTED.—By the last of April, a nursemaid. Apply at this office. ut-apt

WANTED.—Two good coat makers and two pant makers, at D. A. BRUCE'S, mch31-dy & sky

TO LET.—Three rooms, suitable for a dress-maker, situate on King Street, near Pownall Street. Apply at this office. apt

TO LET.—A Cottage with Stable, at east end of Kinston Street. Apply to R. FENNELL, at Norton & Fenella's. apt

WANTED.—A general servant; must be a good cook. Apply to Mrs. UNSWORTH, head of Prince Street. mch31

AGENTS.—Our "Spurgeon" book, by the celebrated Baptist Divine, Dr. Russell H. Conwell, commonly called the "Spurgeon of America," contains pages also "Spurgeon's Golden Sermon and others. Splendid testimonials from the highest authorities. Rev. Canden Coburn says: "The story of this brave life ought to come like a cup of the Water of Life into every home in America. I believe Dr. Conwell to be a fit man for his task. See what agents are doing. One reports 53 orders sold in three days, another 14 in four days, and another 40 in one day. Act quick. Send 5 cents for outfit and big terms to EARLE PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. John, N. B. mch31

MARCH 600! SIX HUNDRED PAIRS OF Lace Curtains, IN NEW AND PRETTY DESIGNS.

Lace Curtain Sale is the order of the day at BEER BROS. Special Attractions in Design, Quality and Prices, from 40 cents per pair up. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT THE DIAMOND BOOKSTORE COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4th, And Continuing 18 Days IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE ENORMOUS STOCK OF Books, Stationery, AND FANCY GOODS. I WILL HOLD A 3 WEEKS' SALE, DURING WHICH TIME Everything will be Sold at Cost. POEMS, beautifully bound, worth \$1.25; now 80 cents. Large HISTORIES and ENCYCLOPEDIAS, \$6.00; now \$2.25. ALTA EDITION, assorted, 60 cents; now 40 cents. Finely Bound BIBLES, \$1.00; now 70 cents. PRAYER BOOKS from 8 cents to \$2.00. Work Boxes, Albums, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Vases, etc., etc., at the same rate of discount. All goods are marked in plain figures, and in first-class condition, and many articles will be sold Less Than Half Price! This is an opportunity only offered ONCE IN A LIFETIME, and should be embraced by every one.

BEER BROS. LONDON HOUSE. 35 CASES SPRING GOODS NOW OPENING.

HARRIS & STEWART, Charlottetown, April 1, 1892—pod & wky

J. A. FARQUHARSON & CO., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Grocers. FRUIT, EGGS AND PRODUCE.

WANTED THIS SEASON—100,000 Dozen EGGS, for which the highest price will be paid. EGG CASES SUPPLIED FREE. EGG CASE FILLERS at lowest prices. Having engaged an experienced man in the FRUIT BUSINESS, we intend to give this line our special attention. 2aw (tu fri) & w3-apt

THE 192nd Medical Man, Dr. T. W. N. Baker, SAYS OF M. P. P.: "Having occasion to test your Porter and Extract of Malt and Taraxacum, I can highly recommend it, supplying a long felt want to the medical profession, as it combines the fat producing qualities of malt with the alterative principles of taraxacum, and from its composition will easily be retained by the most delicate stomach, and consequently prove invaluable in protracted convalescence and all wasting diseases." For Sale by all Druggists. Beware of imitations.

THE MALTO PEPTONIZED PORTER CO., LTD., TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA. Notice to Lobster Packers. BUILDINGS BY AUCTION.

HAVING sold out my Lobster Can Making business to MR. JAMES E. GRANT, I bespeak for him the patronage of all Packers who may require the best hand-made Lobster Cans. HORACE HAZARD. Charlottetown, March 29, 1892—dy 61 w3 11

NUT COAL. ONE HUNDRED TONS NUT COAL for sale low by W. J. BOSWALI, Lower Queen Street. mch16

Provincial Rifle Association, 1892. James Douglass Irving, Lt.-Col., B. M., President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Provincial Rifle Association of Prince Edward Island will be held in the City Court room on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of April next, at 3 p. m., for general business.

Guaranteed to Contain NO AMMONIA. fob4

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Diamond Bookstore. apt-dy 21



GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT THE DIAMOND BOOKSTORE COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4th, And Continuing 18 Days IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE ENORMOUS STOCK OF Books, Stationery, AND FANCY GOODS. I WILL HOLD A 3 WEEKS' SALE, DURING WHICH TIME Everything will be Sold at Cost. POEMS, beautifully bound, worth \$1.25; now 80 cents. Large HISTORIES and ENCYCLOPEDIAS, \$6.00; now \$2.25. ALTA EDITION, assorted, 60 cents; now 40 cents. Finely Bound BIBLES, \$1.00; now 70 cents. PRAYER BOOKS from 8 cents to \$2.00. Work Boxes, Albums, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Vases, etc., etc., at the same rate of discount. All goods are marked in plain figures, and in first-class condition, and many articles will be sold Less Than Half Price! This is an opportunity only offered ONCE IN A LIFETIME, and should be embraced by every one.

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