Senate News Room

THE EXAMINER.

...TAGE PREPAID.

VOL. XXVII. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876. NO. 14.

The Examiner

Is Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon, BY **William L. Cotton,**

OFFICE:

Corner Queen and King Streets.

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CLUB RATES:

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies, to address,	- - - -	$ 6.00
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15 " "	- - - -	14.00
20 " "	- - - -	18.00

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.62	0.75	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85	5.70
2 do.	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	9.50
3 do.	1.50	1.87	2.25	2.62	3.00	3.37	4.00	4.46	5.87	6.62	7.37	8.12	[illegible]
4 do.	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	19.00
5 do.	2.50	3.12	3.75	4.37	5.00	5.62	6.25	6.87	8.11	9.35	10.59	11.83	23.66
6 do.	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.75	11.25	12.75	14.25	28.50
7 do.	3.50	4.37	5.25	6.12	7.00	7.87	8.75	9.62	11.38	13.14	14.90	16.66	33.32
8 do.	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	38.00
9 do.	4.50	5.62	6.75	7.87	9.00	10.12	11.25	12.37	15.65	17.93	20.21	22.49	44.98
10 do.	5.00	6.24	7.50	8.74	10.00	11.24	12.50	13.74	16.22	18.70	21.18	23.66	47.32
11 do.	5.50	6.87	8.25	9.62	11.00	12.37	13.75	15.12	17.85	20.58	23.31	26.04	52.08
12 do.	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	19.50	22.50	25.50	28.50	57.00

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance, in all cases, in order to secure insertion.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE.—Commission Merchants and Auctioneers are allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on advertising accounts exceeding $32 per annum.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 1 day, noon, E.
Full Moon, 8th day, 8h. 26m., p. m., N. E., below horizon.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 15m. p. m., S.E.
New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 51m., a. m., N.E., below horizon.
First Quarter, 30th day. 6h. 14m. p.m., S.

D. M	DAY WEEK	SUN rise		SUN sets		MOON rises		HIGH water		DAY'S len'th	
		H	M	H	M	M		M		H	M
1	Saturday	5	44	6	23	10	6	2	55	12	39
2	Sunday		42		25	11	19	4	26		43
3	Monday		40		26	A	42	5	43		46
4	Tuesday		38		27	2	2	7	23		49
5	Wedn'sd'y		37		29	3	17	8	26		52
6	Thursday		35		30	4	32	9	12		55
7	Friday		33		22	5	45	9	51		59
8	Saturday		31		33	6	54	10	22	13	2
9	Sunday		29		34	8	6	11	0		5
10	Monday		27		35	9	16	11	29		8
11	Tuesday		25		37	10	14	A	5		12
12	Wedn'sd'y		23		38	11	31	0	41		15
13	Thursday		22		39	M		1	20		17
14	Friday		20		40	0	27	2	3		20
15	Saturday		18		42	1	17	2	52		24
16	Sunday		16		43	1	58	3	47		27
17	Monday		15		45	2	26	4	55		30
18	Tuesday		13		46	2	40	6	1		33
19	Wedn'sd'y		11		47	3	11	7	14		36
20	Thursday		9		48	3	28	8	11		39
21	Friday		8		50	3	44	9	0		42
22	Saturday		6		52	4	0	9	42		46
23	Sunday		4		53	4	17	10	22		49
24	Monday		2		54	4	38	11	3		52
25	Tuesday	4	0		55	5	6	11	32		55
26	Wedn'sd'y		59		57	5	44	M			58
27	Thursday		58		58	6	39	0	19	14	0
28	Friday		56		59	7	41	0	56		4
29	Saturday		54	7	0	9	6	1	54		6
30	Sunday	4	53		2	10	30	2	51		9

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, March 28, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.	
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.3¼
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2.70 to 3.00
FISH.	
Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72
BOARDS.	
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.50 to 0.70
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0 80 to 1.75
Geese (each)	0.50 to 0.75
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.14
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.06 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Pork,(small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.6¼ to 0.08¼
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Butter per lb by the tub	0.16 to 0.19
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.12
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.00 to 0.00
Eggs, per doz.	0.12 to 0.16
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	7.00 to 10 00
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4¼
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
Homespun, (men's wear)per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do)per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushe.	0.36 to 0.40
Potatoes, per bushel	0.25 to 0.32
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.50 to 1.00
Straw, per ton	4.50 to 2.50
Tallow per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.23 to 0.22
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!

After lengthened experiments,

Dr. Samuel La'Mert,

of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. La'Mert's work on

The Phisiology of Marriage,

with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Aug. 3, 1875.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STERET.
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan.1776 1y

E. C. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—1y

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

WILLIAM DODD.
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HASZARD BROS.,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
General Agents,
61 WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.
—:o:—
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - - P. E. I.

The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate

Transient and Permanent Boarders.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.

RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.

Choice Sample Rooms to let.

Conveyances from Cars and Boats.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.

Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
HON. JAS. DUNCAN,
HON. L. C. OWEN,
HON. A. A. McDONALD,
HON. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authorized Capital, - - $300,000.
Subscribed Capital, - - 143.950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
RALPH B. PEAKE,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 22, 1875.—1y *Secretary.*

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874,	$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada,	162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada,	367,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.

Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

POETRY.

BONFIRE OF CRAIG GOWAN.

W. S. DANIEL.

[Craig Gowan is a hill in the neighborhood of Balmoral, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria, where she was residing when news of the fall of Sebastopol arrived. A special messenger on horseback, despatched from the nearest telegraph station, conveyed the intelligence, on receiving which Her Majesty commanded a bonfire to be kindled on Craig Gowan height, which incident forms the subject of the following poem:]

A horseman sweeps at the dead of night,
Thro' the forest braes of Mars;
And headlong is his star-lit flight—
The messenger of war!
Wildly panteth his foaming steed,
Yet for brae nor bank stays he,
But flies, with a Highland eagle's speed,
By the rushing waves of Dee.
In the cot the herd-boy lifts his head
At the strange and startling sound;
And stares with slumber's wondering dread,
As the hoofs-sparks flash around.
The roebuck springs from his lonely lair
Beneath the birch-tree's branches fair,
While down his sides the fear-drops stream,
And the white owl sails through the troubled air,
Like the creature of a dream!

But on flies the steed with flowing mane,
On his dark and desolate track,
And proudly he champeth the useless rein,
For victory rides on his glossy back.
On to the gentle lady's Halls
Who wears old Scotland's crown;
And "Hurrah! hurrah!" the horseman calls
"Sebastopol is down!"
Swift as light
Is the tidings flight,
And with beating heart, but air serene,
'Neath the glorious stars of a Highland night,
Forth steps the Queen!

"Fire the pile on Craig-Gowan height!"
The fair Victoria cries,
While the triumph-glance of Britannia's might,
Beams through her queenly eyes:—
"Light the pile on Craig Gowan high,
Light the mountain's head,
Till every peak 'neath my Highland sky
With the victory's fire is red!
Let it tell with its mighty tongue of flame
To Scottish heath and town,
That my foot stands on the proudest gem
Of the Russian tyrant's crown!
Let it flush the glens with its glorious light,
Where my kilted lads were born,
Who led the fight
Up Alma's height,
On the dreadful battle morn.
The men who nobly know to die
But cannot learn to flinch or fly—
Who on Balaklava's plain,
When the death-shot poured like rain,
Bore the waving feathers high,
In face of Russia's chivalry;
And bade them in their might come on.
Till the fiery horseman's shock
Broke like spray on granite rock,
Where my Highland bayonet's shone!
Oh! that yonder flame could light
The hill tops of the world,
Till sighing and down-trodden right
Its sunny flag unfurled—
Till, with the bonds of serfdom riven
By his own triumphant sword,
Man proudly raised his eyes to heaven,
The freeman of the Lord!

But fire the pile on Craig Gowan height,
Light mountain, glen and sky—
Right tramples on the throat of might—
Light, light the bonfire hight!"

LITERATURE.

THE DYING OUTLAW.

A TRUE STORY.

My sands are almost run. My lamp of life is faintly flickering in its socket. I have escaped once more the hounds of justice, but they have given me my death wound; and ere the rising sun reaches his meridian I shall have looked my last on earth.

A few more pulsations of the heart, and this old mountain cavern which has been the scene of so many wild riots and midnight orgies, whose deepest recesses have often rung with the loud shouts of revelry, and the hoarse cry of rage, shall become my tomb. A few more labored breaths and this deep strong voice, which has so long been used to command a ruffian crew, shall become silent forever. Oh! earth, thou hast never seemed so dear! Oh, life, thou hast never been so sweet as now!

Yet, why should I seek to prolong a life so fraught with pearil, so abandoned, so futile, so profligate. Already fifty years have gone over me, and how have I consumed them? Whom have I befriended? Whose distress have I relieved? Whose condition have I bettered? Whose grief have I palliated? Or what tone of pity ever moved my heart? The last twenty years I have passed as chief of a bold and reckless gang of robbers and desperadoes, who have long infested this region, ravaging villages, plundering houses, waylaying and robbing luckless travellers by night and by day, sparing no rank, heeding no cry, hearing no prayer.

For twenty years I have been branded a felon, and hunted like a beast of prey. Large rewards have been offered for my capture, and troops of armed men have often scoured the country in search of my stronghold. And many a brave fellow has been hurried to his last account while daring to search for my retreat among the mountain passes. Thus far I have baffled all pursuit, and our rendezvous has remained a secret with the gang. But to-day, after a desperate conflict with a body of troops, the last of the band has been slain or captured, and I have escaped only to die in solitude.

Oh, how miserable a life I have led! I would not recal the past, but it will pass it in review before me. Gladly would I draw the veil over all save that of early life, which rises before me like a blissful vision, rendered tenfold lovely by the sweet face of my sainted mother, radiant with love for her merry happy boy.

Ah, those were halcyon days—days in which my mother strove to guide me in the way of truth and virtue; and with the sacred volume open on her lap, oft drew me to her side, placed her soft hand upon my boyish head, and toying with my curly locks, taught me from its priceless pages, urged me to obey its precepts, and emulate the wise and good whose names are written there; then with a kiss upon my ruddy cheek, told me how much it would solace her declining years should I become a man of honor, truth and worth.

I grew to manhood; and then my mother's teachings were unheeded and forgotten. I formed evil associates, I drank, I gambled, I fell.

One dreary and starless night I robbed a traveller on the moor; tightly clutching his purse of gold, I hurried to my chamber, snatched a bundle from a recess, crepts oftly down the stairway, gained the bedside of my mother, pressed one last kiss upon her wrinkled brow, and receiving a murmured 'God bless you' from her dreaming lips, fled and never saw her more. When she heard of my guilt, with a bitter wail she sank beneath the stroke, and they laid her in the valley.

For two years I travelled the continent, roving from place to place with no definite aim or object except to conceal my crime. I had gold, but there was a curse on every farthing. I drank from every cup of pleasure which human ingenuity could prepare; but terror and remorse embittered every draught. The grim and relentless phantom which ever follows guilt pursued me everywhere. At length I joined a band of brigands, shared their peril and their plunder, and, by my daring and success, ere long became their leader, and thus a source of fear and apprehension to the peaceful traveller, of dread and anxiety to the quiet home.

In various guises I frequented society, moving in the higher circles as a foreigner of rank and wealth. I sat at the festive board of merchant princes, I chatted in the drawing-rooms of the richest nobles of the land. I danced in halls where pride and beauty met. I whirled in the giddy waltz with diamond decked belles, who never dreamed their gallant, dark eyed partner was the daring robber chief.

Once, while on a brief visit to a pretty rural village, I rescued a beautiful peasant girl from drowning; and as I bore her fainting form to the cottage of her widow mother, near at hand, I thought I had never seen a face of such marvellous beauty and loveliness. Being restored to consciousness and learning the situation she thanked me with such a depth of earnestness and sincerity, and such a look of gratitude, as thrilled me with exquisite joy. I requested permission to call next day, which was granted, and thus began an acquaintance which grew to friendship and ripened into love. I became a daily visitor at the cottage. I found her intelligent and educated beyond most of her class; artless and pure as the undesigning infant.

Oh! how bitterly my conscience—hardened though it was—reproved me for the deception I practiced. Ignorant of the deceit and craftiness of the world; she placed implicit trust in me, believing me the soul of honor. Ah! little did she think as we rambled in the leafy grove, or sat beneath the spreading vine, as we strolled beside the moonlight stream, or lingered near the cottage door, that her tall and courteous companion, in whom she placed such childlike trust, was the bold outlaw of the Alps.

I told her I had rank and wealth, I told her of my vast estate and castle on the Rhine. I asked her to be mine and share my fortune and my gorgeous home. She consented, and we married. On pretence of taking her to my boasted palace, I brought her to my cavern. Then, as deception was no longer practicable, I revealed the startling fact that her husband was an outlaw—the famous bandit chief—and this cave must henceforth be her home. On hearing this, she gave me a look of terror and despair never to be forgotten, and with a cry of horror threw herself at my feet, begging me to tell her it was not true; that I was testing her love for me. But as the terrible truth became more apparent from the surroundings, she grew almost wild with grief. She knelt before me, and with her hands clasped upon her bosom, implored me amid a torrent of bitterest tears to forsake this awful career, to leave this dismal place and fly with her to some distant land, and there in future lead a life of penance and peace. She soon became exhausted, and with a heartbroken cry of anguish sank senseless to the ground.

When at length aroused she appeared more calm and tranquil, but the sunlight of her young life was gone forever. The roses never came back to her cheeks. Day by day she slowly languished. She always tried to wear a smile when I was near, though grief was gnawing like a canker at her heart. She often tried to persuade me to abandon my evil course, and hourly praying for my reform.

A year passed, and like a tender flower plucked from its parent stem, she had drooped and declined. One day I assisted her to the entrance of the cave, and as I took a seat beside her, I observed that she looked paler and lovelier than usual. Leaning her head upon my breast, she said: 'I feel that I am dying. The autumn leaves shall soon strew my forest grave; but I could go happy and sweetly to rest, did I believe that you would quit at once this wretched place, and lead henceforth, an upright Christian life. Oh! promise me ere I die that you will grant this last request of her who never ceased to love you, even through your deepest degradation.' My heart was moved as it was never moved before, and hardly knowing what I said I gave the required promise. She clasped my hand with a look of joy on her face that had not rested there before for months.

That night she sweetly breathed her last. and within that woodland grave my earthly happiness was buried.

Instead of keeping my promise I became more reckless than before; and my name became a byword of terror throughout the surrounding country. Thus have I lived an enemy to myself, and a curse to mankind. And thus I die, neglected, friendless, and alone.—*Rev. I. P. Booth.*

A BRAVE ACT.

After the numerous instances of cowardly desertion of those in distress, which have recently disgraced the records of the marine of more than one civilized nation, it is refreshing to learn of an instance where courage of the highest order has been displayed. We published in our shipping columns two or three days since an account of the sufferings endured by the crew of a Nova Scotian vessel during the month of February last, and of the noble manner in which a Russian vessel came to their relief. This account, with many another which has appeared in the same column, of suffering and of courage, has perhaps been overlooked by many of our readers, and we repeat the main facts here for the purpose of giving them wider publicity and a word of comment. About the beginning of November last, the brig *Alice Abbott*, of Liverpool, N. S., sailed from Black River, Jamaica, with a cargo of logwood, bound for Falmouth or Queenstown for orders. After a series of mishaps, she put into St. Thomas in distress, resuming her voyage on the first of last month. On the third, the Master, Neil McLeod, was taken ill with small pox, and on the 17th he died. From the captain the infection had spread to the mate, the steward, and two of the crew, the steward dying on the 27th. Only three of the crew remained well, and as the weather became stormy, and the vessel was large, rating 259 tons, it can easily be understood that they were unable to manage her and were exposed to the greatest danger. On the fifth of this month the *Ensimainen*, a Russian bark, fell in with the *Alice Abbott*, whose masts were gone and timbers strained so that she could have survived but a short time longer. The written history of recent collisions and wrecks and the unwritten history of many a crew that has doubtless been left to perish on the broad ocean, proves that not always in such circumstances is relief certain. In this case however, the Russian captain and his crew nobly came to the rescue of the unfortunate Nova Scotian sailors, notwithstanding the loathsome and infectious character of the disease with which they were stricken down. The six survivors of the crew, three of them sick with small-pox, were taken on board, cared for, and safely taken to New York.

The action was most creditable to the Russian captain and his crew, and we think we will but express the sentiments of all who have read this account, when we suggest that some recognition of this gallantry should be made by the Dominion Government.—*Halifax Citizen.*

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 20.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN thought it must be matter for regret to all members of the House that the Speech with which the Session had been opened, had not met with the approval of his hon. friend from West River. That hon. member had stated that the only parts of the Speech worthy of notice were the head and the tale. This statement with reference to the Speech was not correct, but that it applied to that hon. member's own speech was a fact. But he would freely say that the hon. member was good-natured and tried to do his best. He (Mr. S.) could not say that he found fault either with the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, or with those of the hon. member for Strathalbyn. It was the duty of both of those hon. members to find fault with everything that was done by the Government, and, therefore, in finding fault with everything the Speech contained, they had merely performed their duty. His hon. the Leader of the Opposition had indulged in some criticisms, and had thought it worth his while to descend to make some remarks on the grammatical construction of one of the sentences of the Address of this House in answer to the Speech. He (Mr. S.) would join issue with the hon. member on this matter, for he believed him to be entirely wrong in his criticism. The sentence in question was entirely correct, and when the hon. member himself reflected upon it, and considered it further, he would agree with him (Mr. S.) on the matter. Exception had been taken to the Speech, because it did not contain any reference to certain public questions, which were supposed to be what were termed "burning questions." The House had been informed by the hon. member for West River, that the speech with which Her Majesty the Queen opened the British Parliament, and the speech with which the Governor General opened the Canadian Parliament, both foreshadowed the principle measures to be introduced by their several governments during the sessions of those bodies. Fortunately he (Mr. S.) had before him the Queen's Speech, and also that of the Governor General, and he failed to see in either of them any particular references to the important measures which had already been introduced to those Parliaments. Only two questions of importance were alluded to by Her Majesty, viz: one in reference to her title, and the other in reference to the Merchants' Shipping Act. The Speech of the Governor General had been agreed to by the great high priest of the opposition—the Minister of the Interior—and yet in it only three prominent measures were alluded to, and five or six others incidentally referred to. That Speech alluded to the Prince Edward Island railway, which has been, and is, a great benefit to the people of this Province. His Excellency the Governor General, in reference to it, used the following words: "The opening of the Prince Edward Island Railway during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their material prosperity.' Who used those words? The Minister of the Interior, the Hon. David Laird. It is he who says that the railway of this Island must exercise a beneficial influence upon the people, and that it marks an important epoch in the history of this Island. If the members of the Canadian Government, hundreds of miles away from us, thought proper to refer to our Railway in such terms, how could our Local Government overlook that important work, by not alluding to it in the Speech? The hon. Leader of the Opposition, remarked, with good taste, that the Government should take hold of certain measures during the present session. He (Mr. S.) could assure that hon. member that several of the measures to which he had alluded, had been already under the consideration of the Government, and would be brought before the house before it rose. It was not necessary that the Government should make allusion, in the Speech, to all the measures intended to be introduced by them during the Session. His hon. the Leader of the Opposition found fault because a measure was not promised by the Government, making provisions for the sale, to the tenants, of the proprietary estates which would come into their possession. He (Mr. S.) did not think it was at all necessary for the Government to take such a course. The hon. member for West River also harped on the same string, simply, because he thought himself perfectly safe in following the Leader of the Opposition. In the Land Purchase Act of last session it was set forth that when the conveyance of the estates to the Public Trustee is made, and when they are vested in the Commissioner of Public Lands, they shall be held under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act of 1853. Under those provisions it would become the duty of the Government to put a price upon those lands, and then to sell them to the tenants. All the machinery necessary for management and sale of the lands, was contained in the Land Purchase Act of 1853. Until it was found that the provisions of that Act worked injuriously towards the the tenantry, no new Act to regulate the sale of the lands was necessary. He would here remark that as one of the Counsel for the tenantry before the Land Commission, the hon. Leader of the Opposition did his duty faithfully and well, and that the Government on their part did all that lay in their power for the tenants, keeping no secrets from the hon. member that in any way concerned the labours of the Commissioners. The hon. member for Strathalbyn had always thought proper to lecture the House on matters of religion, morality, and other topics, and he (Mr. S.) yielded this privilege to him. That hon. member had just lectured the Government for not bringing in, or promising to bring in, a Bill to amend the present Education Act—an Act which that hon. member himself declared last session, to be perfect in itself. His hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, at the beginning of the present session, remarked that the only use for the Parliamentary Reporter was to refresh the memories of these honorable members whose political course had been an extremely crooked one. Well, he (Mr. Sullivan) would now apply the honorable member's remark to his (Mr. Stewart's) course with reference to the question of education. On page 196 of the Parliamentary Reporter for last year, the hon. member was reported as having used these words—"I am, Mr. Chairman, thoroughly in accord with the sentiments of the speech of the hon. Provincial Secretary." Well, the hon. Provincial Secretary had, just before those words were uttered by Mr. Stewart, said—"It is not the system that is at fault. If the law, in its integrity, was carried out in the city, there would be little cause for complaining." Further on, the Colonial Secretary said—"Nor can I see any point or argument in this wholesale denunciation of the Education Acts, when it is all chargeable to the supineness of the people in not taking that interest in the schools which they should." Again—"But I say that there is in that Act the foundation for making the law all that is required, and also all that it should be." These were the utterances of his honor the Provincial Secretary last session, with which the hon. member for Strathalbyn was (according to himself) thoroughly in accord. For fear the public should misunderstand his allusion to the remarks of the hon. Colonial Secretary, the hon. member for Strathalbyn went over the same ground, and expressed himself as follows—"Nor can I find that the Statute is at all to blame for any of the complaints made against our educational system." If the defects of our educational system were not to be found in the School Act, where could they be found? If there were no faults in the Education Act what, in the name of common sense, did the hon. member want to amend? If our education laws were not properly administered, the Government were not to blame for it, but the officers who had the management of the whole system under their control. He (Mr. Sullivan) thought our School Act very defective, and that it urgently required amendment. The hon. member desired to see the leaseholders of this Island converted into free holders as soon as possible. Well, the Government would bring about that much desired object as soon as possible. The Civil Service and its proper management had not escaped the attention of the Government; and it would be found, before the close of the session, that they had alluded in the Speech to only a few of the measures which were to be brought down. He saw no reason for legislating on the subject of imprisonment for debt, at present. Some years ago, an Act was passed abolishing imprisonment for debt, but, at the very next session of the House, a very numerously signed petition was sent in by the people for its repeal, and the prayer of the petition was granted. The country had never since demanded the re-enactment of the measure. If, at the next General Election the matter be brought forward by the people themselves, it will become the duty of the succeeding Government to take action upon it. As regarded the constitution of the Executive Council, he agreed that there was no necessity for so large a number as nine members in that body; but this was not a matter which the Government could remedy at present. This was a subject over which the Local Government had no control, but was contained in the instructions from the Imperial Government to the Lieutenant Governor, who was empowered to summon around him a Council of nine members. This question was more under the control of the Minister of the Interior, than that of the Local Executive. The services of the Executive Council cost the country nothing, except in the case of those who reside in the country, who receive mileage for travelling expenses. An Executive Council composed of members, all of whom reside in the country, would cost the country more than it did, as at present constituted. On the score of economy, there was, therefore, no reason for reducing the present number of Members of the Executive Council. Fault had been found by the hon. senior member for Belfast with the allusion contained in the Speech with reference to the great depression in trade now existing in this Province, and he had denied that there was any serious depression. He (Mr. S.) would allude to the reference made by the Governor General of the Dominion to this matter, in the Speech with which he opened the General Parliament. His Excellency said: "The great depression which has prevailed throughout the neighbouring countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the old world, causing a general business stagnation, has extended to Canada, and has seriously affected our trade." When poor provincialists like ourselves, alluded to the great financial depression existing among us, the Opposition deem it a matter of very little importance; but when the distinguished statesmen of the Dominion referred to it, the subject assumed an entirely different aspect. The hon. senior member for Belfast had alluded to the completion of the Railway in very gloomy terms. He [Mr. S.] did think, that of all the hon. members of the House who might congratulate themselves on the construction of the railway, that hon. member should be the first to do so, as he was one of the Commissioners for that work rendering important service in that capacity; and he was now a distinguished official under Superintendent McKechnie. If the matter was not one for congratulation to him, it was for hon. members on the Government side of the House, and to the large majority of the people of this Island. There was only one measure alluded to in the Speech which might be considered new, and that was the Bill for the registration of votes. This would be a very useful measure, and would have a very important bearing, both morally and religiously. The operation of such a measure would probably prevent a great deal of the ill feeling so prevalent at Elections, as well as prevent false swearing on such occasions. A Bill making provision for vote by ballot would, probably, come in as an auxiliary to that measure. Both of those Bills would, he believed, meet with the approval of the people of this Province. He could not understand why the hon. member for Strathalbyn should take credit to the Opposition on account of the passing of the Land Purchase Act. Both parties had done all they could to make that measure as perfect as possible, but it had not met with that success which all desired it should. This was matter for regret to the tenants, who were doubly interested in the working of the Land Commission. Every possible effort would be made by the Government to bring the Land Question to a speedy termination, with all the advantages which could be secured for the tenants. He did not think the question with reference to the sale of the lands to the tenants, should be met with a view to make each estate self-sustaining. Taking, for instance, the case of Lot 65, for which a very high price had been awarded by the Commissioners; if the Government set a correspondingly high price upon it, he did not think the tenants would purchase the freehold of their farms at all. The object of the Act was to make the tenants freeholders, and it would be the duty of the Government to put such prices upon the estates as to induce them to purchase their farms. The Board of Works, as an institution, had not perhaps, given that satisfaction which the public had a right to expect, but this was not the proper time to discuss this question. When all the papers and documents now in the hands of the Board of Works, were laid on the table of the House, hon. members would then be in possession of all the necessary information, and would then be in a position to discuss the matter with a full knowledge of it. If the Board had been derelict in their duty, it would then be the duty of the House to find fault and to censure them. The course which the Government intended to pursue, with reference to the departments of the public service, would be made known at the proper time. It was quite probable that the Leader of the Opposition would be disappointed with their action.

MR. WELSH agreed with the statement contained in the Speech with reference to the great commercial depression which at present prevails in this Province, and believed that the whole House regretted it very much. The Land Purchase Act was alluded to, and a new measure in connection with it, promised. Some hon. members had gone so far as to discuss the prices at which the lands should be sold to the tenants. This was premature, as the Government were not yet in possession of the lands. He thought that any particular agitation going on throughout the country, such as that with reference to Branch Railways, should be noticed in the Speech. It was generally supposed that the Government was composed of Railway men who would take a deep interest in such a movement, but they had not even noticed it. They had informed the House of the manifold advantages arising from its operation, but they said nothing of the disadvantages. The fact was, the Railway had demoralized the people of this Island, and they were now agitating for Branches in all directions. He was in favor of building Branch lines when the money to pay for them was forth coming: but he would oppose the construction of Branches in cases where they would not be self-sustaining, or nearly so. He found, by calculation, that this Province had eleven feet of railway per head of its population, while in Great Britain—the wealthiest country in the world—there were only two feet per head of the population. We owned, therefore, five and a half times as much railway per head as Great Britain, though the latter possessed vast resources and her harbours were open all the year round, while we are isolated five months in the year. He would challenge contradiction, when he stated that during the year before the passage of the Railway Bill, more grain was exported than had ever been taken away since, so that it might be clearly seen that there was no gain in that direction since the opening of the Railway. As for the present depression, it would not last long, as trade would soon find its own level. The Speech should, in his opinion, have been headed, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Board of Works," instead of the usual addresses, as other hon. members of the House had but little to do with the expenditure of the public monies. The hon. member for Bedeque plainly told his constituents that he obtained for them a larger grant from the Board of Works, than any other district on the Island procured. That hon. member repeatedly declared that he had secured for district no less than $1.50 per head of its inhabitants

MR. HOLLAND rose to a point of order. The statement made by the hon. jun. member for Belfast was not correct. The amount stated had been expended in his district in one year, but a considerable portion of it was due for work performed during the previous year.

MR. WELSH said that the hon. member had, on a former occasion, declared that the amount spoken of had been obtained by him from the Treasury for that year. No less than $1,50 per head, was obtained by the Bedeque District for its roads and bridges in one year, while the large and populous district of Pelfast, received only fifty cents. per head. The latter district should have been granted five dollars per head, because its people were taxed to the extent of $2.50 per head for a railway from which they received no benefit whatever. Before any branch railways were built, he would like to know where the money was to come from. When Belfast district received the $2.50 per head, annually, from the Government, the people would not ask the latter to build them a branch railway, but would build it themselves. The people of the Murray Harbor and Belfast Districts had found the railway to be an injury to them instead of a benefit, as it caused all the business of the country to be drawn away from them. If the Board of Words acted justly toward those two districts they would grant them more for their roads and bridges than was allowed to any other district on the Island. Such dealing, on the part of the Board, as those districts now receive, could not be reconciled with the principles of justice and honesty. It was the duty of every representative of the House, to deal fairly and justly with all parts of the country. The Speech was, in his opinion, very meagre. The remark made by the hon. member for West River, that the head and the tail of the Speech were the only parts worthy of notice, was perfectly correct. As to the Public Accounts, the House would be in a position to express an opinion upon them when they were brought down.

MR. CAMPBELL said the Speech contained so little that he would be compelled to speak with reference to the subjects not alluded to in it at all. It appeared to him that, in prepairing it, the Government had merely gone through the usual routine, and nothing more. The men who framed the Speech knew very little about the crop of last year, or they would never have stated that it was an 'abundant' one. Every farmer knew that wheat, barley, and potatoes were complete failures, last year. The people engaged in agriculture had always relied upon thier own exertions, and there was not the slightest doubt that they would "persevere in those habits of industry which had hitherto characterized them." The clause of the Speech which referred to the Land Purchase Act, was one in which he felt greatly interested. A Bill ancillary to that Act was promised by the Government. This term 'ancillary' according to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, signifind 'subordinate,' or a 'handmaid.' What the nature of the ancillary Bill would be, he [Mr. C.] did not pretend to know, but he contended that it was the duty of the Government to come down with a Bill providing all the machinary necessary for carrying out the principles laid down in the Land Purchase Act of last session. He had to confess that he had very little faith in the actions of the Government with reference to the Land Question. In 1874, the Government declared that the Land Purchase Act of that session contained all that was necessary to guide the Commissioners in dealing with the matter. The Opposition pointedly told them that Bill would be the brief of their Counsel, and that beyond that they could not go. What did the Counsel for the proprietors declare in the Commissioners' Court last autumn? He said that the Land Purchase Act was their brief, and beyond their provisions they could not go. At the present rate of proceeding with the settlement of the Land Question how many years would elapse before the tenants would be placed in a position to purchase the freehold of their farms? All the machinery necessary for working out the principles of the Land Purchase Act, should be provided during the present session, in order that no time might be lost in enabling the tenants to become freeholders. The tenants had a right to know the policy of the Government with respect to this important question. What the Bill providing for the registration of voters would contain, the House would know during the session. Although the agricultural interests of the country, were suffering for want of good roads, the Government had given no hint of any intention, on their part, to adopt a new and better system than that at present in force. As long as persons were appointed to attend to the improvement of our roads and bridges who were unable to sign their own names to any document, matters would remain as they were. It appeared to him that the Government intend to continue their drift policy. His Honor the Attorney General informed the House that there were several important questions which must be settled by the people themselves at the polls, and that the School Question was one of them. In his [Mr. C's.] opinion, there was nothing to prevent the amendment of the Education Act long ago. Were the Government aware that in many cases individuals were compelled to put their hands into their pockets and to pay $40 each, to subsidize teachers to take charge of schools vacant two or three years? It was of no use for them to try to shelter themselves behind the ramparts of the Board of Education, and to shuffle the responsibility from their own shoulders, for the whole matter was in their own hands. The Conservative Government once undertook to cut down the teachers' salaries, but their experiment was a complete failure.