

think that they would agree to it. If for one would not wish to see the tax gather going his rounds.

Hon. Mr. Haveland said he had thought a change must have come over the spirit of the law of the members of the Legislature and now they were denouncing by their speeches in the House last year, our educational system was then almost perfect in their estimation. Now it is all wrong.

With Mr. McNeill, he (Mr. Haveland) was of opinion that the wretched state of the city schools was to be attributed to the apathy of the citizens themselves—not to the system. The Board of Education had power to close dirty, ill-ventilated schools; and if the schools are a disgrace to the city, the blame lies between the Board and the citizens, and not between the Board and the people. It is to be permitted to the people to tax themselves would, he thought, be useless. In 1865 or 1866, a law passed providing that the people should make up a third of the teachers' salary by local assessment. It was not until 1870 that a law was passed on the subject, because public opinion was against it. The great mistake was, he (Mr. Haveland) thought, that local taxation for educational purposes had not been commenced when the system was in its infancy.

Mr. Stewart said that, in his opinion, our schools should be graded wherever possible. This is the only province in which the schools of cities and towns are not graded. Why should we not endeavor now to improve our school system? The sectarian question was admitted, a difficulty, but if it were approached, as it should be, in a moderate and fair spirit, he (Mr. Stewart) was convinced that it could be got over.

Mr. Kelly said the Board of Education had no power over the schools in this city except to close them. This had been done in several cases. If the city schools were in a bad state, the Board of Education was not to blame. The people of the city were, he thought, to blame. The people of the city were, he thought, to blame. The people of the city were, he thought, to blame.

Mr. Gilbeck thought it would not be prudent to right to the public education of the Province under one head. With regard to the city schools, he quite agreed with Mr. McNeill and Mr. Haveland that their disgraceful state was owing entirely to the indifference and apathy of the people.

Other members expressed their opinion, and the motion passed.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. POPE.

When the Speaker took the chair at the commencement of the evening's session, Hon. Messrs. Owen and Laforgue introduced Mr. J. C. Pope, member elect for Summerside, who took the customary oath. On taking his seat he was warmly applauded.

PACKET SERVICE.

House in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. J. E. McDonald in the chair.) On motion to approve \$807, for the purpose of subsidizing packets—

Mr. Pope said he thought the amount too small. He considered that the Dominion Government should also give larger grants towards packet service between this and other Provinces.

Mr. Welsh thought he had yet no cause to complain of the Dominion Government. The grants that had been made last year were, he considered, very generous. Neither the Local nor the Dominion Government gave grants to packets plying between places where railway accommodation is afforded. They could not, he thought, be blamed for it. It was gratifying that the railway be well patronized.

Mr. McLean maintained that packet service between Charlottetown and Souris should be encouraged by the Government. It would cost time and labor to take freight from Souris in Charlottetown, and then transport by land would be much dearer than by water. The maintenance of packet service between Charlottetown and Souris is, he said, very important to his constituents.

Mr. McNeill said that packet service between Charlottetown and Souris is assured without a subsidy. In addition to the packet subsidized two or three vessels were running last year, and they all had as much freight as they could carry. The Government were, he thought, very liberal indeed.

Mr. McLean said the vessels not subsidized made their trips just as their owners pleased. It was desirable to have a regular packet. It would not be opposed to having vessels subsidized that the Dominion Government should subsidize. The Committee rose and reported progress.

THE STOCK FARM.

Hon. Mr. Owen submitted the report of the Stock Farm Commissioners, which was read. The Commissioners state that large applications of mussel mud and other manure have contributed to the increase of all products of the farm. The farmers sent the manager to England to purchase and bring out—

One first-class thoroughbred horse.
One thoroughbred mare, (in foal).
One English Cart Mare.
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During the past year there were imported—

1 Two year old short-horn Heifer, \$400.00
(in foal)
1 Year-old short-horn Heifer, 300.00
1 Bull calf, 175.00
1 Leicester Ram, 50.00
1 Cotswold Ram, 50.00
1 Yearling ewe, 25.00
2 Leicester Ewes, 25.00
1 Yorkshire Sow, 30.00
1 Yorkshires Bore, 30.00

At present the breeding stock of the farm consists of 4 draft horses—two of which are in foal—1 Blood Mare, 18 Cows and Heifers, (short horns), 200.00
1000 2 Bulls, (short horns), 1 Bull (Ayrshire) 25 Leicester Ewes, (in lamb) 8 yearling Ewes, 2 Cotswold Ewes, 2 Leicester Rams, 1 Cotswold Ram, 4 Breeding Sows, 3 Bore Pigs. During the past year the following crops were raised on the farm and distributed generally throughout the country 2 year old Pigs, 3 Mare Fools, 1 Cart Colt, 3 Bull Calves, 2 Heifer Calves, 2 Rams, 1 Lamb, 11 Ewes, 1 fat Cow, lot of young Pigs. The Commissioners recommend the importation of a first class trotting stallion and the opening of a Herdbook.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mr. Pope gave notice that he would move an address to His Excellency, the Governor General, representing that the people of Prince Edward Island have been grossly wronged by the Government of the Dominion in neglecting to open the railroad for public traffic in violation of the public faith of the Dominion, and praying that His Excellency, as Representative of the Sovereign, might be pleased to use his influence, in order that the contract entered into between the Dominion and this Island, upon which the Island entered the Dominion, may without delay be fulfilled, and the railroad opened to public traffic.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a bill to empower the Government of this Province to purchase proprietary lands within this Island, at such prices as may be deemed reasonable, and to expend in such purchase the said sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be required for that purpose.

Mr. L. H. Davies said that he entertained the same opinion respecting the bill proposed by the Government of the Dominion. He thought it utterly inconsistent with the compulsory measure that was introduced last session, and which it was proposed to introduce this session. The preamble to the bill relating to the purchase of lands in the Dominion is reasonable, but that there is no reasonable hope of purchasing at fair prices. Since that bill was passed, the relations existing between the proprietors and the Government have not changed. We stand in the same position as we did then. We can no longer purchase at fair prices. Proprietors at moderate prices, now than then.

could then; and if so, what does the Government want the money for? The plain inference is that it wants it to purchase estates at prices which are unfair and unreasonable. It is reasonable to hope of purchasing at fair prices, and yet they expect to believe that if they obtain the \$800,000 they would benefit the tenantry. Why he asked had he not entered into negotiations. He thought that the Government had entered into negotiations with a view to purchasing at fair prices, and yet they expect to believe that if they obtain the \$800,000 they would benefit the tenantry. Why he asked had he not entered into negotiations. He thought that the Government had entered into negotiations with a view to purchasing at fair prices, and yet they expect to believe that if they obtain the \$800,000 they would benefit the tenantry.

Mr. Sullivan said it is, perhaps, just as well that the Leader of the Opposition has entered his protest against the passage of the Bill. He is evidently very much troubled about the compulsory measure. The compulsory measure passed last year, failed to receive the assent of the Governor General. One of the objections urged by His Excellency, was that the Government had no power to purchase estates, even if offered to them at more than 7s. 6d. per acre. The passage of the bill indicated in the resolution, would do away with the objection. Again some of the proprietors may, in the meantime, have sold their lands at fair and moderate prices, or it is possible that an estate may in the course of events be thrown into the market. In what position would the Government be placed, supposing the bill passed, and the Government refused to sanction a bill based on the resolution before the House? They could not give more than 7s. 6d. per acre; they could not give 10s., they could not give 7s. 6d., or any other fair and moderate price, and the consequence would be that a speculator—some land jobber, who would not fail to make capital out of the tenantry. If the bill were passed, and the Government authorized to purchase, and the proprietors refused to sell their estates at fair prices, then the compulsory Act, which was to be introduced, might be brought into force with some show of reason. Now the hands of the Government are tied, they are unable even to treat with proprietors.

Mr. McNeill was greatly interested in the measure. He did not think there was much weight in the Solicitor General's argument that the fact of the Government being unable to purchase estates at a higher figure than 7s. 6d. per acre, rendered His Excellency to veto the Compulsory Bill. He thought His Excellency had far stronger reasons than that. At any rate, very strong reasons were urged by the proprietors. In his (Mr. McNeill's) opinion, the Government had no power to purchase estates, even if offered to them at more than 7s. 6d. per acre. The passage of the bill indicated in the resolution, would do away with the objection. Again some of the proprietors may, in the meantime, have sold their lands at fair and moderate prices, or it is possible that an estate may in the course of events be thrown into the market. In what position would the Government be placed, supposing the bill passed, and the Government refused to sanction a bill based on the resolution before the House? They could not give more than 7s. 6d. per acre; they could not give 10s., they could not give 7s. 6d., or any other fair and moderate price, and the consequence would be that a speculator—some land jobber, who would not fail to make capital out of the tenantry. If the bill were passed, and the Government authorized to purchase, and the proprietors refused to sell their estates at fair prices, then the compulsory Act, which was to be introduced, might be brought into force with some show of reason. Now the hands of the Government are tied, they are unable even to treat with proprietors.

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the bill to compel proprietors to sell their estates are inconsistent with each other. He maintained that seven shillings and sixpence was a fair price for the lands they have. In 1851, that amount was considered by the Government of the day, a fair price. It is true that the value of landed property has increased; but the interest of the proprietors in their estates is the same to-day as it was twenty years ago. Their interest in wilderness lands had increased, not through any exertion on their own part, but simply because the industry and enterprise of the people had increased. Their interest in the leased land had not increased. When the Compulsory Bill is put in force the arbitrators, he feared, would not be influenced by this fact, but would think themselves justified in awarding prices by the Government, and been previously sold by the Government. Supporting an estate were purchased by the Government for 10s. or 12s. 6d., the arbitrators would very naturally think that they could not give less; the proprietors would be obliged to accept the price. The poor lands are, as he said, every estate the Government buys, it fixes the price at which the estates will in the future be sold. A door will thus be opened for corruption, of which unscrupulous men would not fail to take advantage in the hands of the Government for the time being. The Legislature should be jealous of the expenditure, for there is no knowing what men might get into power, and therefore he (Mr. Davies) should think the Government should be in the control of the Government, should pass. He submitted the following amendment:

Resolved, That the sum of \$800,000 be placed at the disposal of the Government, to be used for the purchase of proprietary estates, and this House is anxious and desirous that such money shall be expended for the benefit of the tenantry.

Resolved, That the House does hereby express its willingness to grant to the Government what monies may be required, to purchase out of the interest of the remaining proprietors, on having satisfactory assurances laid before them, that the interest of such proprietors can be purchased at just and reasonable prices. Mr. Welsh said he had much pleasure in seconding the amendment. He took precisely the same view as the Leader of the Opposition. If estates were purchased by the Government at 18s. or 20s. per acre, the proprietors would be obliged to sell. "You cannot give less you ought to give more." If the land has increased in value, it is not owing to the efforts of the landholders. If they refuse to come to reasonable terms, and the Compulsory Bill failed, he should be glad to see some mode of taxing the land introduced.

Mr. McNeill thought it would be very impolitic, indeed, to break in upon the estates, not knowing that any proprietary estates were in the market. Until the Government had reasons to believe that the proprietors would never consent to place the \$800,000 in their hands.

Mr. McNeill believed in the measure proposed by the Government, and he believed in supplementing it by compulsion. He had confidence in the Government, and felt sure they would do their best to settle the question in a manner satisfactory to the people, if they had the means. At present their hands were tied. It is, as some of the speakers have said, as if the Government were not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country. Why, he asked, are they willing to entrust the Government with the working of the land, and yet not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country. Why, he asked, are they willing to entrust the Government with the working of the land, and yet not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country. Why, he asked, are they willing to entrust the Government with the working of the land, and yet not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country.

Mr. Campbell favored the views of the Leader of the Opposition and would oppose the bill.

Mr. McLean would not consent to giving this Government or any other Government unlimited power over the \$800,000.

Mr. McNeill said that it is very evident that the Government has now no power to purchase estates at all, as to reasonable rates. He would support a bill which would invest them with that power.

TUESDAY, April 6th.

House in Committee of supply. Mr. J. E. McDonald in the chair. Debate resumed. On the motion to appropriate, for Packet Service,

Mr. Welsh said that, in his opinion, it was advisable to secure steam packet service on the East River to Mount Stewart throughout the season. By the resolution before the House this would not be obtained. He trusted that the Government would reconsider the matter.

Mr. B. Davies said that no public service was more conducive to the development of the resources of the country than this steam packet service. Wherever steam packet communication had been extended, the commerce had improved. The Government he thought should be very careful in withdrawing the advantages of steam packet communication from any part of the country.

Mr. Pope said he was very sorry that the vote does not secure to Mount Stewart the fact of there being a regular packet service should influence the Government. The railway tariff is so high that it would shut out traffic. He had a lot of lumber at the wharf piled up along the railway, and if the tariff were lowered, he would raft it down to Charlottetown. Under the present tariff the people could go to and come from Mount Stewart for 66 cents; under that of the railway, it would cost \$1.32. It was only natural that the former should be preferred. But the Government should take the money out of their hands next year. He (Mr. Pope) was sorry the Fifteen Years Purchase Act had expired. It was now in force, the Sullivan, Montgomery, McDonald, and other estates might be sold at low prices, and the tenants on those estates might become proprietors; as, indeed, had they not been misguidedly by political agitators, they might have become long ago. Mr. Pope went pretty fully into the question. At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

THE LAND QUESTION—CONTINUED.

House in Committee of the Whole on Mr. Sullivan's Resolution.—Mr. Kelly in the chair.

Mr. B. Davies said that the bill proposed would foster a class of men whom it was very desirable to discountenance, viz. middle men, who would come between the proprietor and the Government, exert the power of the Administration, and to give high prices, and pocket a goodly share of the profits. He contended that fifteen years purchase is too high a price to pay for the land. No tenant would pay that unless forced. In his opinion, the Government of the day had not the right to accept the Responsible Government, accepted to the requirements of the "Bloody Patch," and secured to the proprietors the rights they claimed, and he would like to see those rights secured in a Court of Estimation. It was wrong for the Government to hold that the proprietors had good titles to their estates—to pass a compulsory measure.

Mr. Richards thought the power of the Government to purchase lands should not be limited by the law which would restrict them from purchasing at a higher price than seven shillings and sixpence. They would not be able to obtain the lands at that price. There were a very small number of acres, not more, he did not think that the Government should be guided by the Government. The object of the Legislature should be to wipe out the leasehold system. Holding these views, he would support the resolution.

Mr. McNeill said that although some estates had been purchased under the act which it was, by the resolution, proposed at seven shillings and sixpence per acre. He thought it would be impossible to make use of the \$800,000. Without the "Little Bill," as it was termed, he did not think the compulsory measure would be worth anything; and if the Government waited for estate holders to come forward, he thought it would support the resolution, because he thought it proposed in it only remedy available.

Mr. Rowe would vote for the amendment. He held the same views as the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Campbell did not think the Government should come down with two measures. He looked to the bill proposed by the Bill the Legislature would be putting an argument for the disallowance of the Compulsory Act in the Governor General's mouth.

The Resolution was agreed to in Committee. After the Speaker took the chair, the House resolved to adjourn till the 10th inst.

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Mr. Sullivan submitted a bill to enable the Government to purchase lands of proprietors.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

House in Committee of the Whole on the doctored bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum.—Mr. Rowe in the chair.

Mr. Pope suggested that it would be well to move the Poor House to Falconwood Farm House; and after the new Asylum is finished to use the old Asylum. He thought, he thought, realize a large amount of money. The site was eligible for a hotel; and the building might be altered and fitted up for one at no great expense. The amount realized might go towards paying for the new Asylum.

Mr. Sullivan submitted a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to have five trustees for the new Asylum, to whom shall be paid \$200 annually, each trustee to draw a sum proportionate to the number of time he visited the asylum. Secretary of the Lunatic Asylum to receive \$100 a year, and a Medical Superintendent to be paid \$1000.

Mr. Jenkins said that in his opinion three commissioners would do the work more efficiently than five. He had always had a number of trustees, and numerous a Committee Board was the more useless if it was absurd to divide \$200 among five trustees—better to give them nothing at all. The salary of \$100 a year to a resident Medical Superintendent, who would be a permanent fixture, would be equally ridiculous. No competent man could be obtained for the amount.

Mr. Stewart supported the views of Mr. Jenkins. \$1,000 was not enough for the Medical Superintendent. Dr. Waddell received \$2,000, and Dr. DeWolf \$3,000 per year.

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Hon. Mr. Owen laid on the table the accounts in connection with Southport Ferry Service; the repairs to the old bridge, also reports relating to wharves and bridges; and report of Commissioners on the opening of new line roads in King's County.

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House in Committee of supply.—Mr. J. E. McDonald in the Chair. On the motion to vote \$1650 for Industrial Exhibitions—

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Mr. McNeill said that the people of King's County would like to have their share of the grant and their own exhibition, as at present.

Mr. Beer would like to see more given in aid of exhibitions. He would also like to see the Government to give a handsome sum towards the proposed Exhibition of the Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Mr. Haveland was in favor of the rotary system. If Exhibitions were held in each of the Counties, and the Government were not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country. Why, he asked, are they willing to entrust the Government with the working of the land, and yet not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country.

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Mr. Pope suggested that it would be well to move the Poor House to Falconwood Farm House; and after the new Asylum is finished to use the old Asylum. He thought, he thought, realize a large amount of money. The site was eligible for a hotel; and the building might be altered and fitted up for one at no great expense. The amount realized might go towards paying for the new Asylum.

Mr. Sullivan submitted a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to have five trustees for the new Asylum, to whom shall be paid \$200 annually, each trustee to draw a sum proportionate to the number of time he visited the asylum. Secretary of the Lunatic Asylum to receive \$100 a year, and a Medical Superintendent to be paid \$1000.

Mr. Jenkins said that in his opinion three commissioners would do the work more efficiently than five. He had always had a number of trustees, and numerous a Committee Board was the more useless if it was absurd to divide \$200 among five trustees—better to give them nothing at all. The salary of \$100 a year to a resident Medical Superintendent, who would be a permanent fixture, would be equally ridiculous. No competent man could be obtained for the amount.

Mr. Stewart supported the views of Mr. Jenkins. \$1,000 was not enough for the Medical Superintendent. Dr. Waddell received \$2,000, and Dr. DeWolf \$3,000 per year.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Mr. Rowe submitted a Bill to prevent obstructions on the ice contiguous to the wharves of Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. Owen laid on the table the accounts in connection with Southport Ferry Service; the repairs to the old bridge, also reports relating to wharves and bridges; and report of Commissioners on the opening of new line roads in King's County.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

House in Committee of supply.—Mr. J. E. McDonald in the Chair. On the motion to vote \$1650 for Industrial Exhibitions—

Mr. L. H. Davies said he hoped that the Government would have done with the suggestion to spend the whole amount in one County this year; and in each of the other Counties the two following years. The railway accommodation the people would have after this, would render the transport of stock comparatively easy. Large prizes could be given, and a better exhibition of the industries of the province secured. Under the present system the Exhibitions are neither creditable nor satisfactory.

Mr. McNeill said that the people of King's County would like to have their share of the grant and their own exhibition, as at present.

Mr. Beer would like to see more given in aid of exhibitions. He would also like to see the Government to give a handsome sum towards the proposed Exhibition of the Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Mr. Haveland was in favor of the rotary system. If Exhibitions were held in each of the Counties, and the Government were not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country. Why, he asked, are they willing to entrust the Government with the working of the land, and yet not fit to be trusted with the expenditure of \$800,000, neither were they fit to carry on the business of the country.

Mr. Campbell did not think the Government should come down with two measures. He looked to the bill proposed by the Bill the Legislature would be putting an argument for the disallowance of the Compulsory Act in the Governor General's mouth.

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The Resolution was agreed to in Committee. After the Speaker took the chair, the House resolved to adjourn till the 10th inst.

For—L. H. Davies, Rowe, Calbeck, McNeill, Campbell, B. Davies, Welsh, Stewart, McLean, Conroy, Lee—11.

Against—Owen, Haveland, Trevelock, Sullivan, Richards, A. J. McDonald, Laforgue, Arsenault, J. J. McDonald, Bolland, Pope, J. E. McDonald, Melsaen, Kelly, McNeill—16.

Mr. Sullivan submitted a bill to enable the Government to purchase lands of proprietors.

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