

(Continued from first page.) payments that Mr. Davies received from the Treasury. Mr. Davies was entitled to the amount which he was paid. Under the Land Purchase Act the Commissioner of Public Lands was empowered to appoint a solicitor; and Mr. Davies was appointed. The Leader of the Opposition was a party to that appointment, and he knows well how it was that Mr. Davies was appointed. But one hon. member says that the late Government were forced to appoint Mr. Davies a solicitor under the Land Purchase Act, but the Attorney General of that day was incapable of performing the duties of such Solicitor. The Leader of the Opposition has not made the charge. He knows perfectly well that the duty of managing cases before the Land Commission did not belong to the offices of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. They were not paid for it; they could not be expected to do it for the small salaries they received. Mr. Davies was appointed; he did the work; and he has been paid for it. He was not ashamed to receive the money; and he should not be ashamed to have the fact referred to in the newspapers or in this House. We are told that the Government have broken their pledges to the people. This is a charge which has been repeatedly made by some hon. members of the Opposition. Now, we shall see what truth there is in this charge. I declare that we have performed every promise made by us previous to the last General Election; and I here challenge hon. members to show me one single pledge to the people which this Government have broken. The pledges of the Government are contained in a card over my signature, which was issued previous to the election. The first pledge was with respect to public education; and is set forth in this way:—

"At the last general election, public sentiment was expressed in favor of secular education, and the present Ministry will give effect to the voice of the people by maintaining the unsectarian system."

That promise has been strictly kept in every particular. Then it is declared that—

"The Government are determined to resort to every legitimate means to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers. In order to accomplish this end, it will be necessary to curtail the expenses of legislation, and believing that one Legislative Chamber is sufficient for this Province, a Bill be submitted next session, having for its object the abolition of the Legislative Council. The measure will be so framed as to amply protect the interests of property holders. Provision will likewise be made for a reduction of the remuneration to members."

I need hardly say that we have kept that pledge. The very first session of this General Assembly we submitted a measure having for its object the abolition of the Legislative Council. The Government unfortunately have not control of the Upper House, and the measure was defeated there. The very first session we reduced the pay of the members to \$160, and took \$100 each from the salaries of the Speaker of this House and the President of the Legislative Council. Then it is stated in the card that—

"Our civil service is in a very unsatisfactory condition and the expenditure in regard to it is greatly in excess of the present means of the Province. The Government will adopt measures for the re-organization of the entire service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of the departments, a decrease in the number of officials and a general reduction of salaries."

Have we not, I ask, kept that pledge? We have reduced the salaries of the Departments from \$1600 to \$1300. We have amalgamated some of the offices. We have amalgamated the Prince of Wales College and the Normal School—and by so doing we have saved the country a large sum annually. Official members of the late Government told the people during the last election contest that they would accept their salaries from the first of the year at the rate of \$1300 a year. But what is the fact? The fact is that there was not a word of truth in these statements. They drew their salaries at the rate of \$1600 a year up to the day on which they were turned out of office. It is true that one of them exhibited a little more cunning than the rest. When the cheque for the amount was taken to him he said, "now I will not take it; and am going to take my salary at the rate of only \$1300 a year." But after a time he came to the Treasury and said, you must pay me my salary at the rate of \$1600 a year. According to law we were entitled to the same amount up to the 1st July, 1879. We might have claimed payment at that rate. But we did not do it. We took our pay at the rate of \$1300 a year from the first day on which we took office. In this respect, we have more than kept our promises. The next paragraph relates to the important subject of Agriculture. It says:—

"Agriculture has not of late years received such encouragement as the staple industry of the Province demands. In order to stimulate the exertions of our farmers and stock raisers, the Agricultural and Stock Farm will be placed under improved management, and means will be adopted to render it more generally beneficial than it has hitherto been."

Have we not accomplished this? We have done more for the encouragement of Agriculture than any of our predecessors—except perhaps the Government by whom the Stock Farm was originally purchased. We have made the farmers of this Island known and respected abroad. We have placed the Stock Farm in a better position than it has ever been. We have erected buildings which are a credit, not only to the farm, but to the Province; and we have erected them at a reasonable cost; and we have expended \$5000 in the importation of stock of the first breeds. This is what we have done; this is the way in which we have fulfilled the promise to encourage Agriculture. Then we promised to do our best to procure for the Island a share of the Fishery Award. We said:—

"This Province is entitled to a proportional share of the Fishery Award, and the present Ministry will leave nothing undone that they can accomplish to obtain the same."

The Government have done all they could to obtain a share of the Award, and the proof is upon the table of the House. Again, we promised to abolish imprisonment for debt. We said:—

secure liens for labor and advances will also be introduced."

Did we not abolish imprisonment for debt? What are the facts? There is not a day throughout the whole Island a single prisoner in jail for debt. We have abolished effectually this barbarous system. No poor man can now be incarcerated simply because he cannot pay his debts. Then we said:—

"The law relating to roads and bridges requires amendment."

We did this also. We abolished the Poll Tax, and erected an improved system of Statute Labor. The hon. member for West River said he was in favor of Statute Labor; and the hon. member voted against the Bill which we introduced for the purpose of establishing it on fair and good principles. Another promise we made and which we performed, had reference to the registration of votes and the ballot. We said:—

"The Registration and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of the Government."

We have performed this promise. We repealed the law which the Davies Administration enacted, and we saved to the people of the Island about \$2500 a year, besides the loss of time and the unnecessary trouble to which they were put. Then, in conclusion, we promised that:—

"A system of the strictest retrenchment and most rigid economy in the public service will be inaugurated, so as to reduce all the controllable outlay, and keep the expenditure of the Province within its revenue."

If, after the closest husbanding of the public resources, the Government find it necessary to continue direct taxation, that system will be adopted which shall be least obnoxious to the people, and will entail the smallest expenditure in the imposition and collection of the amount required."

Have we not done that? Mr. Chairman, I declare that every single one of these promises made by the Government have been performed. We have not, it is true, succeeded in abolishing the Legislative Council, but every one knows that the Government are not to be blamed in that matter. Last year we gave way in deference to the Council, and proposed a compromise. For my own part I may say that I did so with very great reluctance. I have always been in favor of having at least thirty members in the Legislature, in order that no one man may obtain too great an influence in it. I yielded that Government solely because I thought the Council might be induced to meet our views on other points in the dispute, and come to an agreement by which the taxpayers were to be relieved of a portion of their burdens. But the Council proposed amendments, such as hon. members of this house were forced to vote against, and so the amalgamation scheme—as it was called—was rejected. We have done all we could—more than we were called upon to do—to carry out the wishes of the people and to redeem our pledges. Still we are told by the hon. member for West River that we are a Government of unredempted pledges, and that we are afraid to face the country. Sir, there is no good reason whatever why we should be afraid to face the people. But our opponents are afraid to act according to their words. I dare the hon. members for English to vote against the repeal of the Assessment Act. I dare the hon. member for West River to vote against the repeal of the Assessment Act. They are themselves compelled to support our measures and our policy, bitter as it is for them. They dare not politically oppose the Government and face their constituents. They know that the Government have acted well towards the country, and that the people have confidence in the Administration.

Civil Service Bill. The St. James men of this nation have assembled on this day. In the spacious Council Chamber, in Ottawa they say. To debate the provisions of the Civil Service Law. (Framed, with deliberation, and now without a flaw.) To re-adjust the Service,—give each officer his due, And raise some scanty salaries, is just what they will do; Now, brother Grits be quiet, and cease your dismal hum. As you could not frame this Bill in one hundred years to come. You tried, 'tis true, this Bill to pass,—the Railroad Bill also, But how you failed in this attempt the Statute Book will show, Being devoid of Statesmanship, and made grave mistakes, Like Mackenzie utilizing the water of the Lakes.

Special Notices. BALLOON FLY TRAPS, at the Family Grocery. —R. K. BRACE. [July 17] NEW MAPLE SUGAR at BEER & GOFF'S. A LARGE quantity of Flower Pots at W. P. Colwells. n21 tf A LARGE supply of Tea Sets and Dinner Sets to be sold cheap at Colwells. These goods are bought for cash and will be sold cheap. 4w wly dy 3w 2aw CANADIAN Cheese just received at Beer & Goff's. [May 20] JUST ARRIVED, another large supply of Crockery and China Ware. Will be sold cheap, at Colwells. 4i wly dy 3w 2aw EGGS—Highest cash price paid for Eggs at Beer & Goff's. [Ju 22] BAKING BEANS at Beer & Goff's. [May 20] A LARGE number of Milk Pans and Crockets at Colwells. 4w wly dy 3w 2aw ONE hundred dozen Cups and Saucers, one hundred and fifty dozen plates, and seventy-five Toilet Sets, to be sold cheap at Colwells. 4i wly dy 3w 2aw To save the heels of your boots from wearing get a pair of heel protectors, only 10 cents, at DORSEY, GOFF & CO. [ap28 tf] GRAHAM FLOWER at Beer & Goff's. [May 20] JAMES MAUNWHITE, North-West, says he was almost fatally injured by the fall of a tree. After doctors gave him up, Minard's Liniment, used externally and internally, cured him. j2 eod wly.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Children's Carriages, Iron Bedsteads. CHEAP. JOHN NEWSON, April 8, 1882—2m

THE SHOP at present occupied by the New York Singer Manufacturing Company, Queen Street. Application to be made to M. STEVENSON, June 9, 1882—3od tf

TO LET. THE SHOP at present occupied by the New York Singer Manufacturing Company, Queen Street. Application to be made to M. STEVENSON, June 9, 1882—3od tf

TURNIP SEED! BEER & GOFF'S. Carter's Imperial, Skirving's Improved, King of the Swede, Champion, Green Top, Laing's Purple Top. We have for the past seven years sold most of the above varieties, and can confidently recommend them. Highest Cash Price Paid for Eggs. Beer & Goff. June 22, 1882. TEA PARTY Picnic Supplies, Beer & Goff's. Raspberry, Lemon and Pine Apple Syrups. Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale. (IN BARRELS AND BOTTLES). BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, DATES, FIGS, NUTS, &c. Favorable arrangements made with Tea Party Committees. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR EGGS. BEER & GOFF. Charlottetown, June 22, 1882. SELLING OFF Greatly Reduced Prices, MEN'S AND BOYS' Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c. 2000 Straw Hats, 1600 felt Hats, 50 Caps in Cloth, Silk and Linen. Boys' Suits, Youth's Suits, Men's Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts, Ties and Drawers, Collars, Ties, Braces, &c. Also, 3 00 Rolls Paper Hangings, Blinds, Borderings, &c. As the subscribers are desirous of clearing out the above Goods during the present month, great bargains may be expected for ready cash. F. LePAGE & CO. July 5, 1882—wky St. Lawrence Hotel. THE above Hotel is now RE-OPENED, having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished in the best style. Being centrally situated and within three minutes walk of the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers inducements to the travelling public. Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated unsurpassed by any other Hotel in the city. WM. E. HICKEY, Proprietor, Oct. 21, '81. REMOVAL! THE undersigned has removed to the old CLOTH DEPOT, on Great George Street, next door to Stumbles' Harness Shop, and having purchased a large assortment of Factory Cloth from the Mill Valley Woolen Mills Company, at greatly reduced prices for cash, is prepared to sell cheaper than ever during the summer. Highest cash price paid for wool, or exchanged for cloth. C. H. SCHURMAN. June 7, 1882—2m 2w, wky 11 NOTICE. THE business heretofore carried on by Mr. Robert Bridges will, from date, be carried on by the undersigned, under the name and style of A. L. BRIDGES, & Co. March 1, 1882—1f TO LET. THE SHOP at present occupied by the New York Singer Manufacturing Company, Queen Street. Application to be made to M. STEVENSON, June 9, 1882—3od tf

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY. TIME TABLE NO. 18. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. To take effect on the 5th June, 1882. TRAINS OUTWARD. STATIONS, EXPRESS, MIXED, MIXED. Ch'town.. Dp 6.45am Dp 9.20am Dp 4.20pm Royalty Jc Ar 9.40 " " 4.40 " N Wiltsh'e " 7.00 " " 10.53 " " 5.28 " Hunter R'r " 7.45 " " 11.10 " " 5.42 " Bradaiba'e " 8.09 " " 11.50 " " 6.17 " Co'ty Line " 8.16 " " 12.00 " " 6.25 " Freetown " 8.26 " " 12.15pm " 6.45 " Kensington " 8.40 " " 12.40 " " 7.05 " Summ'side Ar 9.05 " Ar 1.15 " " 7.40 " Wellingt'n Dp 9.5 " Dp 2.60 " " 8.10 " Port Hill " 10.00 " " 2.49 " " 8.30 " O'Leary " 10.27 " " 3.30 " " 8.58 " Bloomfield " 11.3 " " 5.25 " " 9.10 " Alberton " 12.05pm Ar 6.05 " " 9.40 " Fignish " Ar 12.40 " Ar 7.20 " " 10.10 " Ch'town.. Dp 4.00pm Dp 7.00am Royalty Jc Ar 4.15 " " 7.23 " York " 4.27 " " 7.49 " Bedford " 4.40 " " 8.01 " Mt. Stew't Ar 5.05 " Ar 8.40 " Morell " 5.15 " Dp 9.00 " St. Peter's " 5.43 " " 9.45 " Bear River " 6.04 " " 10.18 " Souris " 6.38 " " 11.10 " Mt. Stew't Dp 5.15pm Dp 9.10am Cardigan " 6.10 " " 10.35 " Georget'n " 6.30 " " 11.00 "

TRAIN INWARD. STATIONS, EXPRESS, MIXED, MIXED. Ch'town.. Ar 8.00pm Ar 3.50pm Ar 10.20am Royalty Jc Dp 7.45 " Dp 3.25 " Dp 10.02 " N Wiltsh'e " 7.11 " " 2.29 " " 9.15 " Hunter R'r " 7.00 " " 2.11 " " 9.00 " Bradaiba'e " 6.36 " " 1.30 " " 8.25 " Co'ty Line " 6.30 " " 1.20 " " 8.16 " Freetown " 6.19 " " 1.05 " Dp 7.55 " Kensington " 6.04 " " 12.40 " " 7.35 " Summ'side Ar 5.20 " Ar 11.30am Dp 9.00 " Wellingt'n Dp 4.45 " Dp 10.35 " Port Hill " 4.17 " " 9.43 " O'Leary " 3.23 " " 8.18 " Bloomfield " 3.06 " " 7.50 " Alberton " 2.40 " " 7.10 " Fignish " 2.00 " " 6.00 " Ch'town.. Ar 10.00am Ar 7.00pm Royalty Jc Dp 9.45 " Dp 6.37 " York " 9.34 " " 6.20 " Bedford " 9.20 " " 6.00 " Mt. Stew't Ar 8.45 " Ar 5.60 " Morell " Dp 5.17 " Dp 4.15 " St. Peter's " 7.55 " " 3.42 " Bear River " 7.23 " " 2.50 " Souris " 6.50 " " 2.00 " Mt. Stew't Dp 8.45am Dp 4.50pm Cardigan " 7.50 " " 3.25 " Georget'n " 7.30 " " 3.00 "

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 31, 1882 wky, pres ne sj pio kca 5i

LOLITE Highland Whisky. THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY UNRIVALLED FOR TODDY. SOLE PROPRIETORS GREENLEES & BROTHERS, BISHOP'S STREET, LONDON. DISTILLERS, ARGYL STREET, GLASGOW.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE! THE EXAMINER is in favor of giving a fair trial to the Union which ensures to us the Institutions, the Laws and Protection of the Mother Country

DAVIDS' COMBINED WRITING & COPYING FLUID, CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID, Are the Best kinds manufactured. TRY THEM. FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS. WHOLESALE, BUCKLEY & ALLEN, HALIFAX, N. S. FOR SALE, JOB PRINTING, —SUCH AS— Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Notes of Hand Receipts, Posters, Handbills, Dodgers etc., etc., done in first-class style, and at short notice. JOHN NEWSON, April 8, 1882—2m

THE Weekly Examiner AND ISLAND ARGUS CONTAINS More Reading Matter than any other Paper Published in P. E. Island. ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR. Guided by the principles of Truth, Honor, Moderation, and Fairness, THE EXAMINER is devoted to the promotion of the interests of this Province and this Dominion!

The Weekly Examiner AND ISLAND ARGUS IS A LIVE NEWSPAPER Made up of the Locals, Telegrams, Editorials, etc., which from day to day appear in the daily edition. It is Always full of News AND Always up to the Times.

Is in favor of cutting down the Local Legislature, consolidating the Local Civil Service on a sound business basis, instituting a system of rigid economy in the administration of local affairs, and applying the money thus saved to

THE EXAMINER is issued every FRIDAY MORNING, from the office of The Examiner Publishing Company, corner Great George and Water Streets

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ON THE ISLAND, At Greatly Reduced Prices. CALL AND GET BARGAINS. Parlor and Drawing Room Suits! TO SUIT ALL. CHAMBER SUITS, —IN— Walnut, Ash & Walnut & Painted, very cheap. A Splendid Assortment, cheap. Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c. LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS. Picture Moulding & Frames. IRON BEDSTEADS. Window Blinds, Rollers, Poles, Cornices, Venetian Blinds, &c., &c. all of which will be sold below cost for cash. All kinds of orders promptly attended to at moderate charges. JOHN NEWSON, April 8, 1882—2m

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE To Boston. STEAMERS Carroll and Worcester. BOTH STEAMERS are fitted with superior PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION, arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style. FARES carried at moderate rates, and as low as by any other route. EGGS, in boxes and barrels, handled with the greatest care. LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN Every Thursday, punctually at 5 p.m. LEAVE BOSTON Every Saturday, punctually at noon. CARVELL BROS. June 5, 1882—pat 2aw, sj kca AGENTS.

STEAMER HEATHER BELLE WILL leave Orwell Bush Wharf for Charlottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; returning from Charlottetown to Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock; remaining at Bush Wharf Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and Thursday night returning to Charlottetown, arriving about 8.30 o'clock, p.m., and when time permits on one of these days the steamer will run to Vernon River Bridge. Will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every Friday and Saturday, according to tide, till first November, and not after; every alternate Friday the steamer will remain at Crapaud Wharf over night. Fares to Orwell and other wharves—Upper Deck and Cabin, 30 cts.; Lower Deck, 20 cts. Fares to Crapaud—Upper Deck and Cabin, 40 cts., Lower Deck, 30 cts. JOHN HUGHES, May 11, 1882—pat de pte 3i law AGENT

P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Co'y. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE The Steamers ST. LAWRENCE and PRINCESS OF WALES will, commencing the 29th May, 1882, sail as under: FOR NOVA SCOTIA. Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock connecting there with the Train for Halifax. Returning to Charlottetown Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 2 p.m., on arrival of Train from Halifax. Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown every Thursday at 2 p.m., and return to Pictou leaving Georgetown at five o'clock on Friday morning. NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Leave Summerside every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning Train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shenouic with Trains for each of the above named places; and at St. John, with steamers of the L. S. Co. and the All Rail Line to Portland and Boston. Returning, leave Point du Chene every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with Express Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, and leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening about five o'clock. By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary. Charlottetown, May 25, 1882.

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