# The Examiner.

**Charlottetown, May 3, 1875.**


## WORK OF THE SESSION.

THIRTY-TWO ACTS were passed during the late Session. Fifteen come under the denomination of "private" laws; seventeen under that of "public" or "general" laws.

Of the former, three are simple amendments; four regulate the temporal affairs of ecclesiastical establishments; and five incorporate companies for the prosecution of as many different commercial and other enterprises. The incorporation of so many companies is, we may remark, a good sign of the times. It shows that there is money in the Island. It shows, also, that those who have money are seeking investments which will benefit the Province. Every additional steamboat is an increase to the means of developing the resources of the country and making money circulate freely among the people; and every fine building added to the city, tends to elevate the tastes and improve the material and intellectual condition of the citizens. The companies lately incorporated will, we have no doubt, do a large amount of good. We expect soon to see a very handsome, eligibly-situated Masonic Temple, and a first-class Skating Rink in Charlottetown. We have no doubt that a fine Hall will, before long, be erected in Mount Stewart. We hope soon to see several additions to our fleet of steamers. We trust the Merchants Marine Insurance Company may do a thriving business—may make good dividends, and greatly promote the interests of our commercial men.

Of the public or general laws passed, three remedy the blunders of past legislation; and six supply amendments to Acts in which experience has proved amendments were needed. Of the remaining eight, four only are worthy of special mention. "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," is by far the most important. But its importance depends entirely upon the decision of the Governor-General. We need not here dilate upon the Bill; for all the sections in it, which differ from "The Land Purchase, Act, 1874," are published in another column. We can only express our sincere hope that the object for which it was passed may soon be obtained; and express our extreme regret that the Permissive Land Bill—the "handmaiden," as the Attorney-General termed it—was thrown out by the Legislative Council. The "Act relating to Lunatics and the Custody of Lunatics," though late, "is better late than never." Under its provisions we hope to see an Asylum erected and maintained which will be worthy of a civilized Christian people. We trust the Executive will push forward the work without delay. A good round sum should be offered for the best plan of the proposed institution; advertisements should be issued immediately, and the architects of the Dominion and the United States should be invited to compete. A little extra money and care expended in the selection of plans, may be the means of saving many thousands of dollars both before and after the completion of the building. The Hillsborough Ferry Act will, undoubtedly, if well carried out, be a great boon. It empowers the Government to purchase a second steamer, and to lower the fares so that only working expenses may be paid. The Act increasing the allowance of petit jurors will, also, be appreciated. It will enable petit jurors to pay the expenses of their enforced stay at Court. Formerly, those jurors who had no private funds to draw upon, were often reduced to great straits. We are informed, that not long since, a number of half-starved jurors applied to the Deputy Prothonotary at Georgetown, and he, in anticipation of the passage of this Act, gave them pay, at the rate of a dollar a day, to the amount of a hundred dollars. He acted a charitable, but, it appears, not a prudent part; for he has not been assured by Government that the money will be refunded to him! The Act to appoint a Stipendiary Magistrate for Charlottetown, was a measure of necessity as well as of expediency; for under the ruling of the Judges, the Corporation could not, by judgment of the Mayor and Councillors, recover sums due the city. We cannot refrain from expressing our regret, that the salary of the Stipendiary Magistrate was not provided for by the Government, or, at least, fixed by the statute. It is very desirable that such an important functionary should be placed above every consideration which would be likely, in any way, to influence his judicial conduct.

There is no denying the fact that the Legislation of the session, taken as a whole, has not been commensurate with the time, labor and money expended upon it. Forty-two men have been nearly six weeks at work; and well nigh twelve thousand dollars have been laid out. Yet an equally satisfactory result might have been obtained by half the men, in half the time, and at half the expense. It could, we believe, be shown that the people of this province pay more, per head, for legislation than the people of any other country in the world; but he would be an optimist, indeed, who would assert that they are better governed than any people in the world. Under present circumstances, our politicians are not much to blame. They do their best. But the Legislature is too large for the Province—the machinery too big for the ship. A reform is needed. If six thousand dollars of the money expended in legislation were expended in repairs to our roads and bridges, or distributed among our half-paid officials, the interests of the country, generally, would be greatly promoted.

THE RAILWAY.—Mr. McKechnie, Superintendent of the Railway, has arrived. He entered upon the duties of his office this morning. Daily trains have been running between Charlottetown and Georgetown during the past week. Judging by the experience of the week the passenger traffic will be much greater than was anticipated. The cars were well filled. The first train for Souris left Charlottetown this forenoon. The line west of the city is only open as far as Clyde River. Mr. Silas Hodgson, late teacher of Kent Street School, has accepted a position in the Railway office.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE.

WE are decidedly of opinion that for punishing McIntyre by a $25 fine, the Corporation did the best that they could do, under the circumstances. They inflicted some punishment; and, at all events, did nothing to instruct the youth in any further villiany, however much they may have encouraged him to use the knowledge he already possessed. Had they sent him to the "Castle of Indolence," he would not only have been unpunished, but he would have been instructed, at the public expense, by the older villians who are kept in jail,—apparently for no other purpose than to be at hand to give the younger members of the profession the benefit of their experience. The indignation vented upon the Corporation in this matter is quite misdirected. When there is no reformatory, and such a jail, the only thing to do with youthful criminals, is to fine them. Unless our jail discipline is improved, the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate can be productive of but little good.

## THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

IN the punishment of the criminals of Charlottetown and the administration of justice, generally, it may be safely assumed that any change is likely to be 'a change for the better.' The appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate is a good move—on two conditions. First, that it be supplemented by a proper system of prison discipline; second, that the functionary be 'the right man.' A lawyer he must be; and no good lawyer will accept the office unless a good salary be attached to it. We trust the City Council may do their duty in this matter. A thousand, or fifteen hundred dollars, at the very least, should be voted to the official. The question is not so much, what he shall receive, as, shall crime be suppressed, and justice properly administered?

## OUR RAILWAY.

THE following official statement shows the expenditure connected with the Prince Edward Island Railway; the total amount paid the contractors; all damages paid for lands taken for Railway purposes; and all other moneys paid for any purpose in connection with the building of the road to 31st of March 1875:—

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|---|---|
| Amount paid for construction, as per accompanying account | $2879,636.57 |
| Amount paid for Land Damages to 31st December 1874, as per account on table of Legislature | 241,905.20 |
| Amount paid for Land Damages from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1875, as per official account | 11,833.66 |
| Amount paid for salaries of Commissioners, Engineers, Appraisers, for Surveys and incidental expenses of Inspecting Engineers to 31st December, 1874 | 96,738.81 |
| Amount as above paid from 1st Jan. 1875 to 31st March 1875, as per official account | 1,704.58 |
| | $3,231,818.82 |

## MARITIME UNION.

"It is reassuring," says the Toronto *Nation*, "to notice that on some points the *Globe* is not averse to a change in the Constitution. It is willing to see a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces. It sees the absurdity of three Lieutenant Governors, three Executive Councils, three Legislative Councils and three Legislative Assemblies with their three official staffs, being required to govern the three Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, whose united population numbers only 768,000; while the Lieutenant Governor, one Executive Council of five members, and one Legislative Assembly, without the encumbrance of a Legislative Council, provide all the Government required for the single Province of Ontario containing a population of 1,600,000. It admits that the Maritime Provinces are too well governed. It sympathizes with them in a heartfelt way, says everything in favor of a change; nothing against it. So far so good. Our sympathies, too, are with the too well governed, and we wish them a happy release from their expensive troubles."

## PARENTS' RIGHTS.

Under this heading, the New York *Herald* has a paragraph the matter of which is instructive, while the tone of levity in which the occurrance is noticed by a great organ of American opinion (for so, whatever may be said to the contrary, the *Herald* is) is not less so:

"By the decision of a New York Court of Special Sessions a man has been sent to prison for boxing his son's ears. The youngster, who is about nine years of age, objected to having his ears slapped, and applied for a warrant for his father's arrest. The warrant was granted, and, though the dutiful son failed to appear in court, the father on his own admission that he slapped the boy's ears, was sent to jail for five days, there to meditate on the beauty of parental relations as established by statute. The decision of the Court is somewhat startling, and we hope that small boys of the community may refrain from pushing their advantage too far. But parents in future must dispense with that terror of boyhood, 'the rod in pickle,' otherwise they may find themselves in the jug."

Encouraged by a false public sentiment, compounded of psuedo-philanthropy and Bunker's Hill, the wife has been allowed to cast off the authority of the husband and the children have been allowed to cast off the authority of both parents. The net upshot in a great number of American households is complete domestic anarchy, which now, under the continuing and extending influence of some false sentiments is actually consecrated by law. If the son had beaten his father, the sentence would probably have been the other way.—*Toronto Nation.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The quarterly session of the Grand Division, held in this city, on Monday last passed off very satisfactorily. Although the very inclement state of the roads prevented the G.W.P., and many other brethern from the country, there was an unusually large representation present. The report of the Grand Scribe showed the Order to be in a very encouraging state, financially and otherwise. Among the several important measures adopted at this session was the appointment of an Agency Committee of seven, with full power to place an agent in the field, and make the necessary provisions for the same. Action was also taken for the introduction on the Island of unbiased, pure, temperance literature, from England and America. Suitable reference was made to the earnest and persevering efforts at Mount Stewart, by the Rev. Father Gillis, Rev. W. R. Frame, and Rev. J. C. Berrie, three worthy and distinguished friends of Temperance. It was unanimously agreed that all the Clergy of the Island be respectfully invited to deliver a discourse during the month of May, prox, on the great prevailing evil of the day—Intemperance.

The Public Meeting at 8 o'clock was tolerably well attended, although a Grand Public Entertainment by another worthy body was held at the same hour. The chairman, J.B. Cooper, Esq., opened the Meeting in a well-timed excellent Temperance address, followed by Messrs. Millner, Wood, Brehaut, Pollard, Scott, Barratt, Gregor and the Grand Scribe. The next Quarterly Session of Grand Division will be held at New Glasgow in July.—COM.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CIVIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—On the 22nd of March, from a sense of simple duty as a citizen, I showed forth the utter incapacity and shameless extravagence of the present Civic Government. These views were, I have reason to know, very generally endorsed by the good-thinking, the order-loving, the educated and respectable part of the people. On the 24th of April I observe in the City organ, a very tedious reply from a well paid city official. Mr. O'Reilly, who unfortunately cannot disguise his tiresome and torturous style of writing, begins in the following significant language:—

"I waited patiently for some one or other of the Councillors, whom 'A McD' has so gratuitously and grossly belied, to reply on behalf of the whole, but as no reply has been vouchsafed, I was gradually coming to the conclusion that his statements were correct, and in consequence allowed judgment to go by default."

The conclusion is a most sensible one. In reference to the burning contrast I drew of the competency of the present men, he exclaims, 'comparisons are odious!' and still at the same moment he contrasts Councillors McCarron, Currie, Allen, Smith & Co., with such men as the Hon. Mr. Brennan, and Messrs. Peake, Connolly and Hyndman! Either of these gentlemen would scorn, if their votes could help it, to foist upon an intelligent people such unfit and burlesque rulers, as the assistant City Clerk delights, and is paid, to honor. He asks, would any sane man doubt the probity of Messrs. Brennan & Co? I answer no! They are men of undoubted veracity. But the liquor business, they will themselves admit is opposed to the best interest of the people and of the state. It is only because of its great pecuniary advantages that they at all engage in it. For Mr. O'Reilly, personally, I have ever entertained a very high respect. He was not ashamed to show his colors like a man on St. Patrick's day. I was indeed proud to find him prominent in that very respectable and creditable temperance procession, and I cannot believe that he would now defend, publicly, the rum power of the Council, except in the capacity of a paid official, and through the repeated solicitations of his notoriously incompetent masters.

Councillor Quirk, we are told, who has joined hands with their avowed enemies, is the nominee of the S. P. T. A. Society and the Y. M. C. Association! If so, they have been most grossly deceived and the officers and members of those two very important and influential bodies will do well to inquire into the conduct of their representative. I think they will find that he has got into bad company.

The assistant Clerk again says:—'When Councillors had to run about * * * * * to aid in preserving the health of the City, other Councillors could not be found to act on one of them * * * * the do nothings were ever ready in the capacity of obstructionists.' This is untrue; and he will not, I think, repeat it in public. I am aware, gentlemen, that Councillor Harris got out of his bed at the midnight hour, to make suitable provisions for the unfortunate small-pox patients. Other Councillors, too, were so thoroughly disgusted with the reckless and pompous acts of the Leader of the 'Party in power,' that they were not prepared to share his responsibilities.

Now gentlemen to the point. When the 'Friends of the People' came into power in 1871, they found the City Treasury not only depleted, but on the verge of bankruptcy: Debentures would not sell; thousands of dollars of taxes remained uncollected, and the officials did not pay their own assessments; City warrants were hawked round at enormous discounts; policemen would not be trusted with a loaf of bread at a common grocery, and the Local Government were obliged to vote a sum of money to save them from bankruptcy. The 'Friends of the People,' were not long in power, however, until the finances were in a flourishing condition; old debts, some thousands of dollars, were paid off; improvements began; side-walks were laid; streets were properly macadamized; bills were promptly paid; salaries were increased; and always funds on hand. This state of things continued for three years, when, unfortunately for the honor of the city, in the absence of Councillor Dawson at the time, the present incapables became the 'Party in power.' Their first significant act was to exclude the 'Friends of the People,' from the Finance committee, and indeed every committee and position of importance in their power. The natural result is the Treasury is again depleted, and the $2,404 land damages, carefully invested by their predecessors, and all, has been recklessly squandered. Will the assistant Clerk be kind enough to publish items incurred in the small-pox cases including $20 coffins, together with stables, bell-tower, etc., which cost the citizens three prices. Come on 'MacDuff!'

I never was a Councillor, but I have watched carefully and jealously the acts of those whose duty it is to guard well the poor tax-payers' interests as well that of the rich, and whose duty it also is to elevate and not lower the moral tone of the community.

My statements in reference to the City finances I find are, in the main, correct, and the City Treasurer will not be offended because His Worship by and with the the advice of his Councillors, deposited the $2,404.00 land damages in the Merchants Bank, specially for building purposes. Mr. O'Reilly must have been certainly speaking ironically when he says that certain Councillors passed accounts without submitting them graciously to him for 'Royal allowance!' Councillors will please, in future, remember this important duty! In winding up his unnecessarily long and tedious reply, he evidently confesses that he has not, in this matter adhered strictly to the truth, but he in future, we are glad to find, to use his own language, 'promises to deal truthfully with any further matter,' etc.

Gentlemen,—I ask, is the present Civic Board competent to take the management of the proposed City Park to the satisfaction of the citizens? This is indeed a humiliating question; but it is for you to answer at the approaching contest.

I am for the present.

A. McD.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—At a regular meeting of Central Temple, No. 90, I.O.G.T., it was decided by a unanimous vote of the members present, that the night of meeting be changed from Wednesday to Tuesday evening in each week. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing quarter:—

W. C. T.—R. M. Barratt.
W. V. T.—Flora Brown.
W. R. S.—James M. McLennan.
W. Treas.—William Smallwood.
W. F. S.—Susie Smallwood.
W. M.—George Munroe.
W. Chap.—John A. Lawson.
W. I. G.—William H. Sampson.
W. O. G.—Joseph S. Brown.

The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, May 4th, at 8 o'clock.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Pope said that, as the other Provinces had not expelled dual representatives before their term was up, he thought it would not be right to do so here; and he would, therefore, support the clause as it stood. In his (Mr. Pope's) opinion, no head of a Department should hold a seat in the Legislature unless he was also a member of the Executive and held a portfolio. Heads of Departments, and the President of the Executive should, he thought, be paid for their services. At the present time the Province is fortunate in the possession of a Premier of ample means; but the people have no right—it is a false economy—to ask any man to work for them without remuneration. He (Mr. Pope) would like to see the whole thing arranged on a basis satisfactory alike to the public and to the Government. With regard to the public Lands, he thought they should be valued, a price set upon them, and not one stick of timber growing on them should be cut. If the wood already stolen had been preserved, it would have been worth thousands and thousands of pounds.

Hon. Mr Haviland agreed with Mr. Pope. The President of the Executive should be paid.

Mr. Stewart expressed a like opinion.

Mr. L. H. Davies thought the Premier should hold one of the chief departments and be paid.

The clause was agreed to.

On the section providing that members of the Board of Works, Board of Education, Militia Officers, should not be ineligible to seats in the Legislature—

Mr. L. H. Davies said he was opposed to the section. The principle on which it is based is inconsistent with the objects of the bill. Small office-holders, in the Legislature, it has been demonstrated, invariably follow their leader.

Mr. Campbell was of the same opinion. If the clause became law, there could be as many officials in the Legislature as at present. The bill should be so framed that it would secure independence pure and simple.

Hon. Mr. Haviland agreed to amend the clause by providing that members of the Board of Works—except the chairman—and members of the Board of Education, should be ineligible to hold seats in the Legislature.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 22.

TAVERN LICENSES.

House in Committee on Report of Special Committee, appointed last session, to consider the law relating to tavern licenses. The Committee report that the Act requires amendment; and they recommend that, after the 31st of December, 1875, no tavern license be granted or renewed unless upon the certificate of a Justice of the Peace—who has been appointed for the purpose at a special meeting of all the magistrates of the town or village—setting forth that a public meeting of the householders has been held, and a majority have agreed to grant such license. The committee also recommend that no more than two meetings be held in one year—one meeting to be held in January the other in July of each year—each meeting to be advertized, either in one newspaper issued in the town or village when such license is required, or in two of the newspapers published in Charlottetown—and notices of each meeting to be posted in three or four prominent places.

Hon. Mr. Lefurgy asked to have the law amended in accordance with the Report.

Mr. Conroy believed that under the present law the majority of the people could not rule. If the magistrate will only lend himself to do the will of the applicant, any tavern keeper could get a license in spite of the people. In the end of the Island, from which he came, he felt sure that of those who sold liquor, three sold without license, where one sold with license, and he believed the same thing prevailed in all parts of the Province. The meeting of householders should, he thought, be held in the schoolhouse of the district. When it is held in the tavern, only those will go to it who are favorable to drinking practices; and there they have a general field day—the tavern keeper standing treat.

Mr. McLean thought the idea of advertizing the meetings in newspapers a very good one. The law, as it now exists, is, in his opinion, one which might be worked well. Still it could be improved.

Mr. B. Davies thought the present law a good one, if properly carried out.

Mr. Pope did not think the report, if acted on, and made law, would do any good. How would it be possible, he asked, to get a special meeting of all the magistrates in the town? They could not be compelled to go.

Hon. Mr. McDonald thought that all the magistrates would willingly meet, if a proper understanding were previously arrived at. In his opinion, the Act requires a great many amendments.

Mr. L. H. Davies thought it impossible to make people moral by means of legislation. Pass as many laws as you like, and unless the people are educated up to them, they will remain a dead letter on the statute book. Any change in the law, which would likely produce improvement, would have his hearty support. He agreed with Mr. Conroy that it would be well to have the public meeting in the schoolhouse.

Mr. Campbell thought that some remedy is required to the abuses existing in Summerside. In his opinion, too many restrictions could not be placed around the liquor traffic.

Mr. McEachen said the scandal attached to the name of informer, was the unlicensed rumseller's greatest protection. The Grand Jurors are sworn to 'present' illicit dealers in liquor, and yet when they do so, no one can be found willing to give evidence against them. A large number were presented at the last term of the Supreme Court in Georgetown, but only three were convicted.

Mr. McNeill knew from experience that the present law was a very hard one to carry out. The publication of the notices of meetings in the newspapers, he thought a good idea.

Mr. L. H. Davies said that four magistrates of King's County, were recently presented for breaking the liquor law. He would like to know whether either of those magistrates had been dismissed. He believed that the mal-administration of the liquor law is in great part owing to the moral and intellectual incompetence of magistrates.

Hon. Mr. Brecken said it had never come to the notice of the Government that any magistrates had been convicted of breaking the liquor law. If it had, they should have been dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that many magistrates in the Island had never qualified; and a great many were, undoubtedly, unable to perform the duties. He believed there were more magistrates, in proportion to the population, in this Island than in any part of the world. Since he had been in office, no case, such as the Leader of the Opposition had mentioned, had come to the notice of the Government.

Mr. Conroy said it is but too true that, in many districts, the men behind the rum-keg, have power to elect or reject candidates to represent the people in the House. Some might fear to make this statement, though they knew it to be true. Reflections had been cast upon his constituents because he had dared to tell the truth about the liquor traffic in the district, but his constituents, he could tell the House, were not, morally, behind any on the Island.

Further discussion ensued, but no action was taken on the Report.

FRIDAY, April 23.

CITY PARK.

House in Committee on bill to vest a portion of Government Farm in the City of Charlottetown for a Park.

Hon. Mr. Brecken explained that the Government considered the Order in Council of the Dominion Cabinet valueless—for the Dominion never owned the property, and could not, therefore, give it to the Government and Legislature of this Province.

Hon. Mr. Owen explained that the Government, in vesting a part of the farm in the city for a Park, did not deem it advisable to follow the plan of last year, because they thought it unfair to encroach too closely upon the grounds and residence of the Lieutenant Governor. In legislating, the interests of all concerned should be considered. He did not think the citizens would ever miss the seven acres which it was proposed to take off the park as originally surveyed. Thirty-three acres would, he thought, be as much land as the city could afford to take proper care of.

Mr. Beer said that seven or ten acres should be set apart for an 'Exhibition Ground,' on which should be erected suitable sheds, etc. The city have not, he thought, funds enough to provide for the proper laying out and maintenance of a large park. Thirty-three acres would be more than they could take care of.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault hoped the city would make better use of the Park than of Hillsborough Square. If they did not, he thought it would be better for the Governor to keep the land and take care of it. The City does not appear to be able even to take proper care of its streets.

Mr. Campbell was not opposed to giving the citizens a part of Government Farm; but he thought the interests of the country should also be attended to. He would go to have grounds set apart on the Farm for our annual exhibitions. The Farm belongs to the country at large; and he, for one, would maintain the right of the country.

Mr. B. Davies said that Mr. Campbell labored under a wrong impression. The land does not, and never did, belong to the country. It belongs and always belonged, of right, to the city. If the city is now in a bad state, it is because the Corporation cannot get leave from the Legislature to tax the people of the city. He (Mr. Davies) thought it was not necessary that a Farm should be attached to Government House; nor was it necessary that there should be, as at present, almost as many buildings to it as to a Model Farm house. Good coach houses, and the ordinary out buildings, are all the Lieutenant Governor requires. The Legislature should, he contended, take as much land as possible and give it to the people of Charlottetown. Now they have no place to recreate themselves except the red and dusty streets. The Park is essential to their physical well-being.

Mr. Pope said that forty acres of Government Farm were given by the Legislature to the citizens two years ago; and how hon. members could now ask to take the forty acres away from them, he was at a loss to understand. Nothing is more desirable to have near town than pleasure grounds. The city should have a Park; and it should be made as attractive as possible. A carriage-way around the water side of the Farm would be the pleasantest and prettiest place to drive in the Provinces. People from abroad could not fail to admire it; and the whole Park would be very attractive both to visitors and residents. Governors are not such superior beings that no common person can approach within a thousand yards of their place of residence. He hoped the Government would hold to the arrangement of two years ago.

Hon. Mr. Owen knew, from personal inspection, that if the old plan were followed the grounds about Government House would be destroyed. He would, however, go for a good drive around the Farm.

Mr. Conroy said $5000 a year are spent on Government House and buildings. The Legislature had, certainly, dealt liberally with the Lieutenant Governor. He (Mr. Conroy) was of opinion that his Honor could very well dispense with the farm; and as for his privacy, there was no reason why he should be as sacred as His Celestial Majesty the Emperor of China. The citizens should, he thought, have the occupancy of all the grounds possible. The park would, directly and indirectly, benefit the country as well as the city.

Dr. Jenkins thought the Legislature should rather increase the amount of land for the use and benefit of the citizens; than take part of that which was granted them in 1873. The entrances to the park should, in his opinion, be opposite Sidmont or North River Road: and the avenue should wind gracefully—opening, at every corner, upon a beautiful view. There is no necessity to invade the privacy of the Lieutenant Governor. The citizens should, however, enjoy as much of the farm as possible without invading that privacy. The field at Battery Point should be secured for a cricket ground. A breast-work should be built around the front of the farm to preserve it from the encroachment of the sea. If a breastwork were built on the flats, and the park thereby connected with the esplanade, opposite Cut Street, the approach to it would be convenient, and the drive around the Park, he felt sure, could not be excelled in North America. It would be a great attraction to strangers, and a lasting source of pleasure to our citizens.

Mr. L. H. Davies thought that whatever more the Legislature gave the citizens, it could not give them less land than was secured to them in 1873. He would not go for taking from the Lieutenant Governor any right to which he was entitled. He would allow him a reasonable quantity of land—enough for a large garden and lawn. But he considered that the property always belonged, of right, to the citizens—it had been illegally taken out of their possession—and he contended that the right should now, partially, at least, be restored. He approved of the suggestion made by the learned Doctor. He believed that to give up Battery Point would be to surrender the key to the Park.

Mr. Campbell again maintained the right of the country to a part of the farm for Agricultural Exhibition grounds.

Mr. Callbeck said the park could benefit the people of the country as well as those of the town.

Hon. Mr. Lefurgy wanted a grant of spare land for the pleasure and recreation of the people of Summerside.

After some further discussion the section passed. To the section defining the meets and bounds of the proposed Park, Hon. J. C. Pope moved, in amendment to include Battery Point. On division, the amendment was lost—13 voting for, and 14 against it.

SATURDAY, April 24.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

House in Committee on the Bill providing for a Stipendiary Magistrate for Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. Haviland alluded to the increase of crime and the total abolition of prison discipline. The Government are not, he said, to blame for the latter. There is now on the statute book a capital law relating to the discipline of prisoners, which, if carried out, would have a good effect. The Visiting Magistrates, however, whose duty it is to provide discipline, have neglected to do so. He had directed the attention of these gentlemen to their direction.

Mr. Stewart contrasted the institutions for the punishment and suppression of crime in Halifax with those of this Province; and showed the desirability of establishing a reformatory here. He would have prisoners, of a certain grade, set to work upon the streets. If this were done, the Island would, ever after, be rid of the rascals.

Mr. McNeill did not agree that it would be well to make prisoners work on the streets. Such a public exhibition of them would have anything but a good moral effect. He thought, however, it would be well to have them at work in the jail yard.

Mr. L. H. Davies said it was all very well for people who do not live in Charlottetown to talk. But crime has quadrupled in the city during the past few years; and something must be done to stay its progress. The mass of those who fill our jails are criminals in every respect—hardened villians who make crime a profession. When prisoners were attached to a cart, and made work, crime was very much more rare. After being thus exposed, the criminals knew Prince Edward Island no more. He (Mr. L. H. Davies) did not believe in the indiscriminate application of moral suasion to hardened criminals with a view to their reformation. He believed the application of the cat's tail would be much more effective in the majority of cases. At present, inducements are actually held out to persons of a certain class to become criminals. The jails are kept in the best possible manner—clean as a new pin. Four or five criminals are kept in one room; good, wholesome food is given them, and, in the winter, they have nothing to do but to sit around warm fires, and relate their adventures.

Mr Conroy thought the punishment inflicted on those found guilty of larceny in the Island, altogether too light. If a poor, but honest, man goes to a shop and buys a piece of cloth, and is unable to pay for it at the appointed time, he is thrust into jail and forced to 'find' himself. But the thief, who steals a piece of cloth, gets off with a small fine, or is put in jail for three six, or twelve months, as the case may be—and provision is made by the Government for his support. He (Mr. Conroy) knew an unfortunate debtor, who said that he would have starved in jail had it not been for the kindness of a thief who shared his allowance with him. He agreed with Mr. L. H. Davies, that if the country had to bear the expense of feeding criminals, criminals should be made work for the good of the country. He also thought that two or three touches of the lash on the back would have a beneficial effect on criminals.

Mr. Welsh said he thought exposing criminals on the public streets is not advisable; but they should, undoubtedly, be kept at work. He agreed with the members who thought a few touches of the 'cat' would do good. In England, that kind of punishment was, some years ago, abolished, but it had to be resorted to again. The appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate would, he thought, have a beneficial effect on the town.

Hon. Mr. Brecken said that the working of prisoners in the streets had, in former times, been very expensive; and it must be so, because so many men are required to watch prisoners. He hoped, however, the discussion would do good.

Mr. McEachen was satisfied that farmers in the country would take vagrant boys of Charlottetown, and train them properly, in consideration of their labor. He believed the boys were not naturally vicious. Their bad habits are the result of bad company.

After some discussion, as to whether the Local Government or the City Council should pay the Stipendiary Magistrate, it was agreed that the latter should do so—and the Bill passed.

TUESDAY, April 27.

THE CITY PARK.

The Legislative Council having amended the City Park Act, so that Battery Point should be included in the Park, and having reported said amendment—

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved that the amendment be disagreed to—and the House divided as follows—

*For Hon. Mr. Haviland's motion*—Owen, Haviland, Brecken, Yeo, Richards, Lefurgy, Arsenault, A. J. McDonald, Sullivan J. A. McDonald, Holland, McEachen, McIsaac, Kelly,—14.

*Against*—Pope, L. H. Davies, B. Davies, Callbeck, Campbell, Beer, Welsh, Stewart, Conroy, Rowe, McNeill—11.

Hon. Mr. Brecken submitted an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants Marine Insurance Company; and the rules of the House were suspended to allow it to pass.

At half-past four o'clock, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, came down to the Council Chamber, and having summoned the Assembly, gave his assent to the following Bills, passed during the Session:—

1.—An Act to amend the act of the 35th and 36th Vic., Cap. 9, regulating the Registry of Deeds and instruments relating to the title of lands.
2.—An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Montague.
3.—An Act to increase the allowance of Petit Jurors.
4.—An Act concerning the Congregations of Churches connected with the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, in this Province.
5.—An Act to repeal an Act, passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter thirteen, entituled, an Act to Incorporate the Prince Edward Island Chamber of Commerce.
6.—An Act to repeal certain sections, parts of sections and clauses, in the Acts therein mentioned, referring to Criminal Law and procedure.
7.—An Act for the Incorporation of the Summerside Cemetery Company. (From Council.)
8.—An Act respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.
9.—An Act to Incorporate the Mount Stewart Hall Company.
10.—An Act to authorize the Surrogate and Judge of Probate, to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses out of this Province.
11.—An Act relating to amendments on appeals to the Supreme Court, and the Recognizance of appeal from the County Courts.
12.—An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Marine Insurance Company of Prince Edward Island.
13.—An Act to prevent obstructions being placed on the ice, contiguous to Charlottetown Wharves.
14.—An Act to Incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Zion Church Congregation, in the city of Charlottetown, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. (From Council.)
15.—An Act to Incorporate the Masonic Temple Company.
16.—An Act to Incorporate the Georgetown Steam Navigation Company.
17.—An Act to amend an Act, to establish County Courts of Judicature in this Island.
18.—An Act to amend an Act relating to the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Intestates, and to regulate the practice of the Surrogate Caurt, and to repeal certein Sections of certain Acts therein mentioned.
19.—An Act to authorize Isaac Prescott Knight to take the name of John.
20.—An Act to enable the Sheriff of King's County to convey prisoners over such parts of the Prince Edward Island Railway, form Souris to Gegrgetown, which runs through Queen's County, without been liable for an escape.
21.—An Act to simplify the Sale of lands under execution issued out of the Supreme Court. (From Council.)
22.—An Act to amend an Act relating to bail and other practical parts of the law, and to consolidate, amend, and reduce into one Act the laws heretofore passed on the same subjects in the Island.
23.—An Act to appoint a Stipendary Magistrate for the City of Charlottetown.
24.—An Act to amend the Act to extend the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Police Court of the city of Charlottetown.
25.—An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Merchants Marine Insurance Company, of Prince Edward Island.
26.—An Act relating to Lunatics and to the custody of Lunatics.
27.—An Act relating to Hillsborough Ferry.
28.—The Land Purchase Act, 1875.
29.—An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mention, for the service of the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five.

His Honor then prorogued the Legislature with the following—

SPEECH:

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

The attention which you have devoted to your legislative duties, thereby enabling you to perfect many beneficial public measures in a comparatively short Session, demands and has my warmest thanks.

The Land Purchase Act I have deemed it to be my duty to reserve for the signification of the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General thereon.

With the exception of that Act, I have had great satisfaction in assenting to the measures alluded to, amongst which I desire especially to particularize that relating to Lunatics and their custody, and to express my gratification at the result of your labors on this important subject, believing that by it you will have secured a future comfortable home and refuge for a most unfortunate and helpless class of persons, hitherto very inadequately provided for in the Province.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

The Liberal supplies you have voted shall be expended with every economy commensurate with the exigencies of the public service, and I thank you for them.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

Your labors for this Session having now terminated, I am enabled to relieve you from further attendance in General Assembly, trusting that the various measures which you have inaugurated and carried out to completion will, under the Divine blessing, conduce the benefit and prosperity of your constituents, the people of this Province.

**Despatches have recently been received from Washington regarding the violation of the Treaty of Washington, by the United States Government imposing duties on packages containing preserved fish. It is reported that a demand will be made through the Imperial Government, for reparation for the injury done.**

The Marquis of Tavistock (Liberal) has been elected to Parliament for Bedfordshire without opposition.

**The Welland and St. Lawrence canals are to be deepened fourteen feet.**

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


**HASZARD BROS.,**
**Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,**
**FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,**
AND
**General Agents,**
61 WATER STREET,
*Opposite Merchant's Bank,*
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.

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.

**Steamer 'Heather Belle.'**

**Summer Arrangement, 1875.**

THE above Steamer will, after the opening of the navigation, run for the Summer as follows:—

Leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Charlottetown, touching at China Point and Halliday's Wharves, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, returning the same evenings. Leave Mount Stewart, East River for Charlottetown, touching at Cranberry and Hickey's wharves, every Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, returning same evenings. Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud, weather permitting, every Saturday, and on every alternate Saturday will make a return trip, commencing Saturday, May 15th.

JOHN HUGHES.
May 3, 1875.—3m

**FLOUR.**

TO arrive per first Steamer from Boston, and per Schr. *Scud*, due here from said place first open water:—

400 bbls choice Canada Spring EXTRA
300 " Howland's CHOICE.
200 " PEACEMAKER.
200 " American EXTRA,
100 " K. D. CORNMEAL.

Will be sold very cheap on usual liberal terms.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
April 27, 1875.—2i

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**

TO arrive immediately direct from Barbadoes, Demerara & Liverpool, G. B:—

60 puns. } Choice MOLASSES,
15 tierces }
20 hhds. bright grocery SUGAR,
10 " VACCUUM PAN do.
20 casks } English REFINED do.,
35 bbls }
25 bbls CRUSHED do.,
25 Am. GRANULATED do.

Examine Samples and get Quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

**Earthenware.**

TO arrive per S. S. *Prince Edward* and ship *William Owen*,

**30 Crates well assorted,**

direct from the manufactory and in good Condition.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
May 3, 1875.—2w

**Kerosene.**

TO ARRIVE, per Schooner *Scud*,

13 Casks, } American & Canadian;
10 Cases, }
of most superior quality.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
May 3, 1875.—2w

**A 1 Congou Tea**

I HAVE a few chests of that Extra quality TEA that I am desirous of selling before the arrival of spring stock.

N. RANKIN.
May 3, 1875.—1in

**Very Valuable Building Lots!**

I WILL sell at Auction, on the premises known as the Coles' Brewery Property, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock,—

**Three Valuable Building Lots,**

fronting on Kent Street, 42 feet each, and extending back 160 feet, admirably situated for private Dwelling Houses or Business purposes.

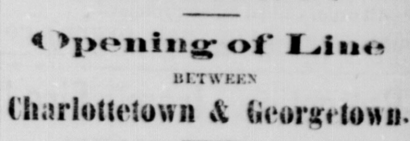
Terms easy and made known at sale.

WILLIAM DODD. Auctioneer.
May 3, 1875.

**AT REDUCED PRICES.**

**PAINTS**
AND
**PAINT OIL!**

**W. E. DAWSON.**
May 3, 1875.



**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.**

**Opening of Line**
BETWEEN
**Charlottetown & Georgetown.**

On and after TUESDAY, 22nd inst., and until further notice, Passenger Trains between the above places will run daily as under, Sundays excepted:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlottetown. | 7.00 | A. M. |
| Arrive Georgetown. | 11.00 | A. M. |
| Leave Georgetown. | 3.00 | P. M. |
| Arrive Charlottetown. | 7.00 | P. M. |

FREIGHT, in full car loads only, will for the present be taken between these places and intermediate stations. Due notice will be issued when further accommodation can be given.

By Order,
T. SWINYARD,
Special Commissioner.
Railway Office, April 26, 1875.—1i

**Merchants Marine Insurance Co'y.**

**Notice.**

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to call at the office of the Company, 40 Water Street, to transfer their signatures from the original subscription list to the Stock Book; also to exchange the *interim* Scrip Receipt for *permanent* Scrip Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Manager.
Ch'town, May 3, 1875.—2w

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors and the general transacting of Business.

By Order,
WM. MURPHY, Sec'y.
May 3, 1875.—2i