THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 19, 1893.

Mounting Up Quickly.

SPEAKING on the 10th day of March last, Mr. Premier Peters was able to say that the Government did not owe the banks a single dollar. By a statement withheld until this morning, it appears that the amounts due by the Government to each of the banks on the 11th of April—just a month later—were as follows :—

Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island	$11,587 30
" " Halifax	3,099 96
	$14,686 26

So it appears that the public debt is mounting up quickly.

Deserved Promotion.

WE heartily congratulate Lieut.-Colonel Irving upon his promotion to the office of Deputy Adjutant-General at Halifax. It is gratifying to note that appreciation of personal merit is not wanting in the Militia Department, and that a man may gain recognition from General Herbert without pressing his claims upon the attention of the Government. The only cause for regret in connection with the matter is that Colonel Irving must needs reside in Halifax. This regret will, we are sure, be shared by the militiamen of the Province without exception, by the Caledonian Club and by a host of personal friends.

Our Seed Store.

MESSRS. GEORGE CARTER & Co. have made their new store on Queen Street a credit to the town and Province as well as to themselves. It is not now necessary to send abroad for seeds of any description. The main store behind is used for farm seeds, such as wheat clover, timothy, vetches, etc.; also, general groceries. That in the second flat (formerly Patton Bros. Carpet Department) is the sales room for garden seeds. Here every kind of flower and vegetable seeds and root seeds are kept. This room is full size of the building. It has been fitted up especially for a seed store, and provided with shelves, cabinets, counters and tables to hold and show to advantage the hundreds of kinds of seeds. All kinds of garden seeds are imported in bulk and put up on the premises in packets, ounces, quarter pounds or pounds ready for the customer. All the packets for flower and vegetable seeds are lithographed, showing the natural colors, making selection easy. Quite a novelty is some hundreds of pounds of onion sets, about the size of small marbles. These, when planted, will grow to large onions very quickly. Nearly one hundred leading merchants sell Carter & Co's. seeds and find them as represented. The brick warehouse on Sidney Street contains heavy stocks of Northwest Red and White Fife Wheat, Clover, Timothy, Vetches, etc. Messrs. Carter impute their success to first procuring the best seeds, keeping a full supply of everything, selling at moderate prices, fair dealing, and a liberal use of printer's ink.

Our Waterworks.

SIR,—In the last issue of THE WEEKLY EXAMINER there appeared a statement from Mr. Alexander McKinnon, Water Commissioner. He has directed attention to the importance of an additional large pipe extending from the pumping station to the city. He goes on to say that our waterworks are self-sustaining, and that there is a good prospect that the proposed extension will pay for itself, besides affording an additional guarantee for safety from fire. Now, Sir, in the first place, with regard to the safety from fire,—do not go to tax the people to make them safer from fires than they are at present. You *will* have fires. For instance take a look at the surrounding cities and see the fires they have had ; see Halifax ; see Boston ; see St. John's, Nfld, and Chicago and New York and our own city and other places. Those cities all had their water works complete and still they had fires, and so will we as long as we have so many wicked men in the city. Is there any more need for the second pipe than for a second pump? Is there no danger of the pump getting out of order? Why need the pipe more than the pump? He says that the waterworks are so prosperous as to be self-sustaining. I was told that there are in this city forty houses that have the water in them that do not use it! If that is the case it looks bad.

I think Mr. McKinnon cannot know the real state of our city. In fact, he cannot know the poverty that a great number of our people is surrounded with. Just cast your eye and behold how many of our people are leaving their homes—gone off to seek new homes for themselves—yes, many of them freeholders, and many more are going to follow them. They cannot live here. This is a pitiful picture, but true. Men like Mr. McKinnon, that have a good business and an extra salary from the Waterworks, cannot see or feel these drawbacks. After carefully looking over those things, who could say we could stand more taxing? Sir, there may be something of another nature in the way Now, Sir, Mr. McKinnon is as fine a man as you can find in the city; but there is a disposition in the human mind to get wealth. It belongs to man more or less; and if this second pipe was laid down would not those Commissioners receive additional pay? You may think this is too hard of me. I will remind you of a verse from the great Scotch poet :

"But, och, mankind are unco' weak,
And little to be trusted;
If self the wavering balance shake
'Tis rarely right adjusted."

I think the poet has hit it well. But Mr. McKinnon says that it will pay for itself in a few years. I would like to know how? If the pipe in use supplies the city with more water than they can use, I want to know what use he can turn the other to, so as to make it pay? I am glad that the City Councillors stand in his way, and I trust they are men of good judgment and not tempted to do any thing by receiving pay for it in any way. I am quite satisfied that they will do the best that they can for the city in general, and not allow any additional tax to be laid on us.

CHARLES HEARTS.

Provincial Legislature

House of Assembly.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, April 18.

At the afternoon session, committee on the road scales was resumed.

Mr. Arsenault said he thought everything was not as it ought to be with the Commissioner of Public Works' Department. If everything was correct and above board, he would be glad to give us the information we have been asking for. Charge after charge has been made against that department, and the Commissioner finds it more convenient to remain silent or absent himself from the House than to make reply. He had not asked the Commissioner many questions this session, and would now like him to give us some information about the Darnley Bridge, which is in a part of the district he (Mr. Arsenault) had the honor to represent. He saw by the report of the Commissioner of Public Works, that the repuilding or repairs of that bridge cost $1,429. Now by referring to the return of the Supervisor for that district, he found the following amounts as being paid to no less than sixteen persons, viz :

Heading and painting bolts, Fred Hall	$ 3 60
Covering, Schurman & Clark	9 00
Shoeing stringer, John Champion	1 75
Putting two new frames, Ben. Champion	27 00
First cost of timber for contract, John Sinclair, jr.	130 00
Repairing deadwood and timber work, John Sinclair, jr.	390 00
Repairing crib work and putting on new rail, Jacob Duggan	270 00
Rip-rap work on north side, Ben Champion	111 00
Straightening frames and bracing, John McKay	13 00
New span beam, John McKay	3 00
Stoning end of abutment, Wm. J. Evans	3 75
New timber work on east end, John Sinclair, jr.	290 00
Timber, Wm. Sinclair	2 50
Rip-rap work on south side, James Crozier	100 00
Railing on west end, Wm. Champion	21 50
Repairs to covering, James Champion	2 50
	$1367 60

Now, we see by the return of the Supervisor that the bridge cost $1,367 60, and by the return of the Commissioner of Public Works that it cost $1,429 00, a difference of $62 00, which does not appear in the Supervisor's return, but which he supposed was for commission. Tenders were received for this bridge from the following persons :

Wm Sinclair	$1,497 00
Benj Woodside	1 275 00
R Crafer and J Woodside	1,375 00
Allan D McLellan	850 00
M Lamont	975 00
Alex Henry	2,250 00
George Riley	1,650.00

We see that tenders were offered very low for the performance of that work. Why did they not accept these tenders? Was it that they were afraid all their friends would not get a fair share? It looks very much like boodling. The Commissioner of Public Works says that Mr. McLellan, who had the lowest tender, did not come to time and would not sign the contract. If so, what about the tender of Mr. Lamont, who was very low. He (Mr Arsenault) was sure Mr. Lamont was a good man. Did they notify him? No. They passed over him and all the other tenders, and instructed their supervisor to get it done somehow, either by public or private contract or by days' work. They gave him *carte blanche* to spend what he had a mind to. He did not think that this was the best way of conducting the Public Works of this Province.

Mr. Shaw censured the Commissioner of Public Works for withholding the information asked for by the Opposition early in the session—most of which it would not take long to make ready, and might have been tabled long ago. The Government appear to be either ashamed or afraid to furnish the information asked for. The Morell Bridge scandal of itself was enough to condemn the Commissioner of Public Works in the eyes of all right-thinking people. There was over $600 expended upon that bridge which had not been accounted for. Let the Commissioner of Public Works tell us where that snug sum has gone—whether it is in his own pocket or not. There was also a discrepancy of $80 in connection with the work on Victoria Bridge, which the Commissioner had not explained away. We could go along from bridge to bridge — could traverse the Province from end to end — and show that wherever the Commissioner of Public Works had touched a public work that public work was unclean from the fact that there were many expenditures and discrepancies which could not be accounted for. The statement asked for concerning the operation of the road-making machine should have been tabled long ago. We were told that there was to be no favoritism in connection with this machine. But what do the supervisor returns show? They show that the most glaring favoritism has been shown. In his district alone three-fourths of the men employed in connection with this machine were grits—either first or second cousins of the supervisor. Men who were political favorites of the Government were paid as high as $3 per day for man and team. Could such conduct be justified? Was it in the best interests of the country? The road machine had not had a beneficial effect upon the roads. It left the roads in a much worse condition than they were in before it was used. He would respectfully suggest to the Commissioner of Public Works that he see that lighthouses are erected at certain sctions along the road for the benefit of persons travelling after night in order that they might not get lost in the muck and mire which invariably follows in the wake of this famous mud-making machine. Produce could not be carried over the road in some sections without harnessing three horses to an ordinary load—and even then it was with the greatest difficulty that they could drag the load along.

Hon. Mr. McLean said Mr. Shaw had no grounds whatever for the charges he had made. He did not believe one half the statements he made about the road machine. He (Mr. McLean) had never misappropriated any of the public money. The hon. member (Mr. Shaw) was speaking from pure prejudice, and he could not prove a single one of the statements he made. The extra sum expended on Morell bridge was mainly for new contracts—changes for the better from the original—and there was also an expenditure for repairs to the old bridge. He also defended the Government's action in not accepting the lowest tender offered for the Darnley bridge, and said he thought money was saved by the course that had been pursued in connection with this work.

Mr. Sullivan said he had not charged the Commissioner of Public Works with dishonesty—with putting the public money in his own pocket. But why did he not give the House the information asked for in connection with the public works of the Province. The Morell Bridge transaction was decidedly fishy. The tender of Thomas Mellish was the lowest. But instead of accepting his tender—instead of notifying him that his tender was the lowest and asking him to come forward and make the necessary arrangements—one of the other tenderers (R. N. Cox) in some mysterious way learned that Mellish's tender was the lowest, and an emissary of his, a man named Rice, approached Mellish and bought him off for $30. He was prepared to prove this. Mellish came to town with this man Rice, the latter bearing a letter to the Commissioner of Public Works. The $30 was paid to Mr. Mellish in a certain store in the city, and the contract was given to Cox for $1600. Now, the question is how did it leak out that Mellish's tender was the lowest? The information must have been given by some one in the Public Works Department.

Hon. Mr. McLean said that no information had been given concerning Mellish's tender from the Public Works Department, and so far as he himself was concerned he did not even know that Mellish was in the city to give up the contract.

Mr. Sullivan said that not only was there peculiar work in connection with the Morell Bridge matter, but there was also strange work in connection with certain other bridges—that at Peakes for instance. He did not think the Public Works Department was being conducted in the best interests of the country.

Hon. Mr. McLean said he did not know that there was any wire-pulling going on outside in connection with the Morell Bridge affair, and stated that Cox had carried out his contract in a most satisfactory manner. He thought that Mellish's tender was much too low for the work.

Mr. Shaw said the Commissioner had practically told the House that he would not accept Mellish's tender because it was too low. But what difference did this make if he gave good and sufficient security? Young Kenny had contracted for the Pisquid Road bridge for $26. His tender was the lowest. But instead of accepting it the work was given to a friend of the Government for $50, and $10 was expended for extras. Kenny was told that he could not build the bridge for $26, and $30 more than the amount of his contract was taken out of the public treasury and given to a political favorite. There were twenty six tenders for the Morell Bridge as follows :

Cox	$2475
Cox	1600
Rafael Cox	1465
Lloyd Cox	1200
R. N. Cox	1750
William Hogan	1100
L. Davidson	2694
F. Clarke	1628
Joseph McDonald	2475
Wm. McDonald	2500
Thomas Mullally	2475
Michael DeCoursey	1749
Wallace Clarke	2275
S. C. Clarke	1993
H. D. McEwen	2594
Peter D. Sinnot	1768
John D. Sinnot	1897
Charles McCarthy	2878
Jas. Price	2885
M. O'Brien	2465
Jonathan Jay	1894
Thomas Mellish	1395
Pius Mcdonald	2700
Bernard Connolly	2540
George A. Hooper	2613
George Douglass	2100

Of these tenders six were were in the interest of R. N. Cox. He was bound to get the job. One of the tenderers, Lloyd Cox, was an infant, and another, William Hogan, was a clerk in Cox's employ. There were two tenders that were lower than that of Thos. Mellish, viz, those of the infant Cox and Cox's clerk. These two, for reasons not yet explained, dropped out and Mellish's tender was therefore the lowest. Instead of notifying Mellish that his tender was the lowest and was accepted, Cox was given a pointer. Mellish was bought off for $30 and the tender of R. N. Cox for $1600 was accepted. This was a nice state of affairs. This was how the people's money was saved. The Morell bridge matter was certainly unsavory in the extreme.

Hon. Mr. McLean said he cared as much for the statements of the hon. member as he did for the idle winds, and denied that Rice ever put a foot in his office in his presence or that he knew Mellish was in town to withdraw his contract.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. A. J. Macdonald, A. McLeod and Underhay, all of whom asked for information from the Commissioner concerning certain public works.

The Speaker then took the chair and certain resolutions were reported agreed to

Mr. Bentley asked the Leader of the Government if it was the intention of the Government to pass an Act repealing the act respecting the election of members of the Legislature, in compliance with the resolutions passed at the public meeting of citizens held in the Market Hall on the evening of the 7th inst.

Hon. Mr. Peters, in reply, said that in the course of his short parliamentary experience he had never heard of repealing a measure before it had been passed by the Legislature. It was not the intention of the Government to pass a measure to prevent the bill respecting the election of members of the Legislature from becoming law. The Government believed the bill was right and proper.

The Act amending and regulating practice in the Court of Chancery was read a third time and passed.

Mr. A. C. Macdonald submitted an address to His Honor the Administrator of the Government thanking him for his various communications and messages. Adopted.

Mr. Bentley reminded the Leader of the Government that the statements asked for some weeks ago concerning the overdraft at the banks, and the amounts owing and paid in the several departments of the public service since the 1st of January last, had not yet been tabled. These statements were very important, and he would like to know when they could get them.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the information would be tabled as soon as it was ready.

Recess.

At the evening session all matters relating to paupers were taken up and disposed of, Mr. Cummiskey occupying the chair in committee.

Mr. Montgomery asked the Commissioner of Public Works if he had received a petition from Lot 16, asking for a new wharf at that place; also if he had received petitions from Malpeque and Lot 14 concerning new bridges, and if so, what action was taken.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the petitions had been received and would receive the consideration of the Government immediately after recess.

Mr. Rogers then resumed the debate on the trade resolution introduced by Hon. Mr. Farquharson, speaking for about three hours, and supporting his arguments with facts and figures that could not be controverted. He pointed out that the Liberal-Conservative party were always in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and referred to the offers made to that country by Canada with that end in view. How different is the conduct of the present Liberal party from the conduct of the Liberal party in the days of George Brown and Alexander MacKenzie. Last night they actually blamed the Liberal-Conservatives for not having a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He quoted from speeches by the late George Brown and the late Hon. Alexander MacKenzie to show the manner in which they went about getting a treaty, and contrasted their manly conduct with the cringing attitude of the so-called Liberal leaders of the present day. He also quoted from speeches made by the Hon. Edward Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright on the same subject. He then took up the reciprocity scheme propounded by the Liberal party of to day, and showed how it would discriminate shamefully against Great Britain and in favor of the United States. The Democrats rode into power on the strength of a proposed readjustment of the tariff, but owing to the cumbersome legislative machinery of the neighboring Republic they would not be able to to touch the tariff until next year—about a year and a half after they were elected. This was truly a strange state of affairs to exist in a country so much lauded by the Grits. He then quoted the prices of beef and pork to show that these articles were sold cheaper in the Northwestern States than in Canada, thus explaining how it was possible to bring these articles into Canada and compete with home products. He thought that Mr. McQueen, the farmers' delegate to whose report reference was made last evening, was more of a free trader than a farmers' delegate. He (McQueen) said that this Province had gone back a great deal, and the farm-houses were inferior and the farmers poor. But was this the case? He thought not. Contrast the condition of the country and the people of the present day with the condition of the country and of the people twenty or twenty-five years ago, and the marvellous change for the better that has taken place is at once apparent. But what had the farmers' delegate himself done in the face of his talk? He had actually bought a farm of upwards of a thousand acres in the north-west! He quoted from recent American papers to show how certain places in the United States were fast going to the dogs and how the people were leaving the country in hordes because of the exhausted condition of the soil and the poverty-stricken character of things generally. Do they blame all this on the National Policy? Here they blame everything on that policy. All the ills that flesh is heir to are saddled upon it. There is not to-day a paper or a statesmen in the United States that will say we will get a treaty with the United States without adopting their tariff. They want us to go in with them—to do away with our tariff and adopt that of the United States—to let the tariff be regulated from Washington. He then dealt with the social condition of some of the larger cities of the United States, and pointed out the great numbers of tramps, paupers and old soldiers there were in these places as compared with Canada. He also referred to the small number of people in that country who own houses of their own, and said there was one mortgage for every seven inhabitants. The number of working women who were so poorly paid that they had to accept charity was immense. The average pay of unskilled labor was less than $400, and there were hundreds of people who were very often without a square meal. And all this existed in the great market of 65,000,000—the country which the Liberal party worshipped to such an extent. Much has been said about the failure to negotiate a treaty with the United States, and the Liberal Conservative party are blamed because the treaty was not established. But the Americans practically told our delegates that unless we joined the Union—unless we came under the Stars and Stripes—we could not have Reciprocity. Of course the Canadian delegates could not accept this ultimatum, and the negotiations fell through. No self-respecting nation could accept such a proposition. He then took up the exodus statements of the Hon. Mr. Farquharson, and pointed to the large numbers who left before the National Policy was inaugurated. There was always a certain exodus and there would always be an exodus—no matter what party was in power—the trend of travel is westward. He also took up the statements of some of the previous speakers that the consumer was heavily burdened by reason of the high duties on certain articles of general utility, and pointed out that such was not the case. He showed plainly that clothing, hats, braces, etc., were now made in this country and that tea and other articles of diet in general use were imported free of duty He thought the National Policy had not increased the burdens of the people, but had readjusted them; the duty on certain luxuries had been put up and the duty on articles in general use had been lowered. So much for the statements that the farmer and the poor man were overburdened with taxation in the shape of high duties. When the poor man only got 75 cents a day for his labor he had to pay $9 a barrel for his flour; but now when he gets at least $1 per day he gets his flour for $4 per barrel. So much for the way in which the poor man is oppressed,—and for the National Policy.

Dr. Jenkins moved the adjournment of the debate. Carried.

The Act amending the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act and the amendments thereto was read a third time and passed.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald submitted the report of the Public Accounts committee, which was read and committeed, Mr. Robertson in the chair.

Progress reported and House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

House met at 11 30.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson submitted a statement showing the amount owing the banks up to the 11th March, 1893.

The Bill amending the act respecting pleadings, etc., in the Supreme Court (from Council) was read a second time in committee, Mr. McWilliams in the chair. Progress reported.

House went into committee to consider the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Bentley reviewed the report, pointing out some important inaccuracies and submitted an amendment.

SHOW DAYS,
Tuesday & Wednesday.

On Show Days we will keep our Store open till 9 o'clock, p. m. This will give those who are employed during the day an opportunity of seeing our grand display of New Goods. Inspection invited.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
168 Victoria Row.

Charlottetown, April 15, 1893.

I. O. O. F.

Natal Day Celebration.

1819 — 1893.

PROGRAMME

—OF—

MR. VINNICOMBE'S

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,

IN THE LYCEUM,

On Wednesday Evening, April 26th,

Under the Auspices of the Oddfellows of Charlottetown.

1. Overture—Medley ..... Recker
Orchestra.
2. Vocal Solo—"The Death of Nelson" (by request) .....
Mr. Charles Hermans.
3. Spanish Dance—"Santiago" ..... Corbin
Orchestra.
4. Violin Solo—Selected .....
Miss May Macdonald.
5. "Ruby"—Selections from the Opera .....
..... Schleppegrell
Orchestra.
6. Vocal Solo—"When the Tide Comes In" .....
..... Millard
Miss Minnie Moore.
7. Violin Trio—"Barcarole" ..... Herman
Misses McDonald, Large and Hill.
8. Comic Song .....
Mr. J. Rogers (Montreal).
9. Waltz—"Life in Berlin" ..... Holman
Orchestra.
10. Dramatic Recital—"The Chariot Race" from Ben Hur (by request) .....
Miss Enid McLean.
11. Vocal Solo—"The Return" ..... Millard
Mrs. J. M. McLeod.
12. "To-night We Say Farewell" .. Schleppegrell
Orchestra.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8. Good ushers in attendance

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores and Book Stores and from the Committee.

F. H. SELLER, Chairman. GEO. J. ROGERS, Secy. Com.

ap19

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Burdock Blood Bitters,
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
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Paine's Celery Compound,
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Beef, Iron and Wine,
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JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

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NEW GOODS
—AT—
W. A. WEEKS & CO'S.

We are now opening our first shipment of Ladies' Jackets and Capes, in Black and Colored. The Latest Novelties. They are being rapidly picked up.

SILKS.

New Black and Colored Silks, Shots, Plaids, Fancies, at the old price.

New Ribbons, New Millinery.

Other goods to follow shortly.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail.

Charlottetown, April 19, 1893.

Something New.

—(x)—

SHOW DAYS IN THE SEED BUSINESS.

—(x)—

Grand Display of Seeds. "Everything for the Farm and Garden."

—(x)—

A SURPRISE IN STORE FOR EVERYBODY.

—(x)—

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH AND 20TH, we will hold a Grand Exhibition of Seeds in the Second Flat of our Store (formerly Messrs. Patton Bros'. Carpet Department). We will show the most complete Seed Store and the largest and best assortment of Seeds ever shown in this Province.

FREE! FREE!—No charge for admission. All are invited. No one will be importuned to buy. We only want you to come and see whether the claims we have made in our Seed Catalogue are correct. Come one and all and bring your friends with you. From 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Lit up at night by electricity.

GEORGE CARTER & CO., Seedsmen,

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