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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 5, 1879.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on Want of Confidence Motion Continued.

MARCH 4.

Hon. Mr. STEWART held that the Conservatives had obtained fair play at the hands of the Government, and ridiculed the reasons given by the four members for their withdrawal. The patronage of the Government had been dispensed on the principle of fair play without respect to whether the District were represented by a Government supporter or a Government opponent. He denied that the Public Accounts were "cooked," as charged by the hon. member for Cardigan. The unpaid balance carried over at the end of the year was smaller than ever it was before; and the public contractors are paid more promptly than ever they were before. The schools are greatly improved. And relying on the sure justice of history, he cared not whether the Government were defeated or upheld on the present occasion.

Hon. Mr. FARQUHARSON gave his reasons for joining the Government. On the whole he agreed in politics with the Hon. Leader of the Government. He was always a liberal, and he followed the Hon. Mr. Davies on account of the principles he laid down on the floor of the House. He thought Queen's County should be better represented in the Executive, and therefore he entered the administration. But no circumstances could arise which would induce him to take an office. He advised the Leader of the Government to fill the vacancies with Catholics. He considered they had a right to a seat at the Executive Board. The Leader of the Government he considered an honest and straightforward politician; he did a great deal for the tenants; therefore he joined his government. He was confident a whip had been used to drive the four Conservatives out of the Government. He said the party to which he (Mr. Farquharson) is opposed are bloodsuckers and were so for many years. The four Conservatives who left the Government are like "drowning men catching at straws." The Island is going down. Its on the down grade now. Times are getting worse and worse. All the money we can get hold of will not meet our liabilities, and we ought to make a "big push" for our share of the fishery award. We are likely to have a general election. He would accept the verdict of the people.

Mr. McKAY said there was but one question before the country when the present Government attained to power. That question brought out men who, otherwise, would never, probably, have obtained seats in the Legislature and Government. There had been a great deal of hasty legislation. He believed that, when the School question was settled, the business of the Government was done; and that as soon as it was settled, the element excited by reason of it should again be invested with their rights. Four hon. gentlemen have resigned their seats in the Government; and he believed that the Government has lost the confidence of the people. He thought the people—and not a fraction of the people—should rule in this Province. In the course of a fruitless four hours' speech the Commissioner of Public Works had endeavored to show that the reasons given by the four Conservatives were weak and worthless; and he thought the able speech of the Leader of the Government contained a good deal of special pleading. With regard to the withdrawal of the four members, he held that that was a question solely between them and the Government. The Assessment portions of the School Act did not give satisfaction. He believed that the Education Act should stand on its own basis. The Trustees should have the power to tax according to the circumstances of the people making up the District. He opposed the Assessment Act. The principle was good, but the principle is not carried out. All do not contribute in fair proportion. There are exceptions of income which should be in the Bill. Every man should pay tax according to his income. The farmers should not be the only tax payers. The cities and towns should bear their fair proportion of the general tax. The expense is increasing in Charlottetown; and still citizens are not taxed. This, he considered, unfair to the country. He would not, however, impose the poll tax in towns, because it is levied for the purpose of keeping up the roads of the country—and the citizens maintain their own streets. He believed the Assessment Act and the Road Act were both mistakes. The Ballot and Registration Act might also have been postponed for a time. The old Asylum should, in his opinion, have been improved; and an expensive new one should not have been built. He was not yet convinced that the Asylum was a

good building. He feared that the faulty parts had been merely patched up. To come down to the Public Works, he questioned the statement of the Commissioner, that all accounts against the Government were promptly paid. He knew, himself, that persons could not obtain payment from the Government till after the end of the year. He also questioned the statement that the Commissioner made no distinction between the country Districts which supported and opposed the Government. He knew that some Districts were favored. The Commissioner has committed the Province to the erection of a bridge over Trout River, New London, without the sanction of Parliament. The Commissioner had no right thus to disregard the Legislature. He challenged the Commissioner to show that the erection of the bridge was authorized by the House. There are now in New London district four bridges within four miles; and the bridge over Trout River is not at all required. Last year Mr. Campbell showed that \$33,300 could be saved annually without effecting the Civil Service. Another Hon. member showed how \$64,000 could be saved every year. And the very reforms then proposed are the reforms now proposed by the Government. He ridiculed the idea that the Leader of the Government had a prescriptive right to lead the Government because, forsooth, he did a professional duty before the Fishery Commission. The Leader of the Government last year asked for \$326,000 with which to defray the public service of the year. But he believed that \$40,000 or \$50,000 more had been expended; and therefore there is a large deficit. Last year the Government said the officials would steal if their salaries were lowered. Now they themselves proposed to lower the salaries. He believed in the abolition of the Legislative Council. He thought that in this regard the Government had also gone back on their policy of last year. The country has stated it has no confidence in the administration. The Conservative wing of the Government have said they have no confidence in the administration of Mr. Davies. It is the duty of a representative to represent the wishes of the people; and therefore, as a representative, he would support the motion of want of confidence in the Administration.

Mr. CONROY said he always thought the sooner a divorce took place between the Liberal and Conservative wing of the Government the better. These "mixed marriages" are never productive of good. The offspring is generally mongrel. It was so in the case of the Government; and he gave the Conservative members credit for coming out from among them. He (Mr. Conroy) had fought the battle on the School Question bravely and as well as he could. He was beaten. He gave in. He accepted the situation. And now he is a School Trustee, and sends six children to school every morning. Could he prove his sincerity in a more practical way? He believed the Road System had not been improved by the present Government, and he knew his District was neglected and ill-used in respect to Roads. The Assessment Act is, in his opinion, a cruel Act. Under it, executions are now being freely issued by the Government; and he would support no Government which would perpetuate it. He did not, for his own part, think he was offered a seat in the Government because he is a "Liberal." He is not what is known as a "Liberal." But, at all events, in September last, he got a letter from the Leader of the Government asking him to come to town for the purpose of holding a conference on the matter in hand. To this letter he wrote the following reply:—

TIGNISH, Sept. 2, 1878.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your circular stating that certain members of the Government had resigned, and you were about to fill the vacancies—previous to so doing you desired to have an interview with myself and other Catholic members—at the Council Chamber, on Thursday evening next.

I beg, in reply, to state that the Legislature of the two last sessions has been so obnoxious and unpopular with the electors of this District, that they will not readily forgive the gentlemen under whose guidance those obnoxious laws have been enacted; and, as I could not support any Government without their sanction, I think it quite unnecessary that I should attend at the Council Chamber on Thursday evening next, as requested.

Your Obedient Servant,
NICHOLAS CONROY.

Subsequently he received the following telegram from the Hon. Minister of Public Works:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 14, 1878.

Nicholas Conroy, Esq.:—
Would thank you to come to town to-night or morning's train.

W. D. STEWART.

To this he replied that he would not come as requested; and referred the Hon. Commissioner to the letter he had previously sent to the Leader of the Government.

Afterwards he came to town, at the suggestion of a friend, to hear what the hon. Leader of the Government had to say for himself. He was treated very kindly by the hon. gentleman; and he was offered the office of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer and a seat in the Government. The Leader said at the time that he thought it was "wrong to have a Government in which there was no Catholics." The hon. gentleman made some very pretty offers, indeed. He said, amongst other things, that he would "make the reforms required by the Opposition." Before he (Mr. Conroy) left the town at 7 o'clock the following morning he wrote the following letter to the Leader of the Government:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 6, 1878.

Hon. L. H. DAVIES, M. P. P.
DEAR SIR,—With regard to the proposal that "I would call a meeting of my constituents on my return home, to ascertain their opinions on the situation," I do not at all consider my doing so necessary. And I now dis-

tingly say that I adhere to my refusal of last night to accept office from the present Government.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
NICHOLAS CONROY.

He had nothing to say against the treatment of the Hon. gentleman. The Hon. gentleman treated him very kindly. But he felt that he could not accept of his kind offer. If he had done so, he felt that he need never again have set foot in Tignish as a candidate for the suffrages of the people. He believed the party to which the Hon. gentleman belonged claimed to be "Liberal;" and is it "Liberalism" to hold on to the Government against the well understood wishes of the people? Why should the Hon. gentleman want to serve the country against its will? He (Mr. Conroy) had no ill-feeling towards the Hon. gentleman—though the legislation he had enacted was most obnoxious to himself and the country, and diametrically opposed to the well understood wishes of the people. He believed the motion before the House represented the desire of the great majority of the people at large; and, therefore, he would support it. He advised the hon. gentleman to throw up the Government at once.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES explained that at the time alluded to he gave the hon. gentleman to understand that the principles of the Government should be maintained. Mr. CONROY said that the hon. gentleman knew that he had accepted the decision of the majority on the school question, because he had so previously declared himself on the floor of the House. The hon. gentleman at that time expressed his gratification that burning questions had been settled; but he didn't say anything distinctly referring to the school question. Mr. DAVIES said the hon. gentleman, before the conference was over, expressed satisfaction with the reforms proposed on the part of the Government.

Mr. CONROY replied that he gave the hon. gentleman distinctly to understand that he would not accept the hon. gentleman's offer without the consent of his constituents. The reforms proposed were good enough in their way, but they were not proposed by one who enjoyed the confidence of the people. The hon. gentleman wished to have him gazetted on the following morning in the *Patriot* and *New Era*, but he peremptorily refused the honor.

Mr. CAMPBELL followed with a vigorous speech, a summary report of which will appear to-morrow, and Mr. Gavin moved the adjournment of the debate about midnight.

Summerside Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SUMMERSIDE, March 4, 1879.

Diphtheria is prevalent among the people of the Linkletter Road. It is in a mild form—so far those who have been attacked by it have recovered.

On Saturday evening last a temperance meeting was held in the Wilmot Valley Schoolhouse. Quite a number of people were present. Mr. Thomas Schurman occupied the chair. Several short addresses were delivered by those present, and at the close of the meeting a Division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted by the G. W. Patriarch—D. McLean. The name of the new Division is "Excelsior," No. 114; night of meeting, Tuesday. This division starts with three charter members, and bids fair to do good work.

The ice in our harbor is in a good condition for skating. During the day and night a great many of our young men and women enjoy themselves in that healthy exercise. It is seldom the opportunity is afforded the lovers of skating to indulge themselves in this way, on account of having to depend on the weather and the condition of the ice in the harbor. Ought not Summerside to have a Skating Rink? Some two years ago an effort was made to provide one. A subscription list was started, a bazaar held, the money put in the bank, and we believe it is there yet. It is to be hoped that another effort will be made and a skating rink provided for next winter.

Mr. F. McInnis has laid the keel of a barque in Lefurgey's shipyard. She will register about 700 tons, and is being built for the Hon. John Lefurgey.

A disgraceful scene took place on Water Street on Monday evening. Two young men having indulged in considerable "tangle-foot," amused a number of spectators by pummeling each other. The police laid one of them away carefully, and he was brought before the Stipendiary this morning.

Belleveau Mining Company.

By telegram from Mr. Patrick (Maccan, 4th March, 1879), to F. W. Hales, Esq., we learn that "four feet albertaine, second hole, one hundred and eighty feet."

This important seam—on same level as the seventeen inch seam pierced in former bore hole—leaves very little doubt that albertaine in paying quantities has been discovered. The task of sinking the shaft to the seam will doubtless be pushed forward as speedily as possible.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Caibarien, Feb. 17—In port brig Speed, Larkin, North of Hatteras.

Wilmington, Feb. 26—Cleared brig Zinga, Burns, Barbadoes.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 26—Arrived, the barque Ashantee, Johnston, Antwerp, seeking.

Liverpool, Feb. 20—In port, brigs Alphaeta, Cameron, for Charlottetown; Leonie, Finlayson, do.; Zetland, Banks, do.; Livonia, Byrne, for Bahia.

London, Feb. 18—Arrived brig. Ethel Blanche, McMahon, Rouen.

London, Feb. 26—In port, brig. Ethel Blanche, McMahon, for Charlottetown.

Plymouth, Feb. 17—Arrived, barque William, Nicholson, do. Charlottetown.

Cardiff, Feb. 12—Arrived, the barque G. W. Wakeford, Murchinson, Cienfuegos, put into Portland-Rounds.

Spruce Boards.

No. 2 Clapboards,

No. 3 Clapboards,

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.

Water street.

Ch'town, March 5, 1879.—3i wft

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on **Thursday, the 6th day of March next**, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least on day previous to the meeting.

WILLIAM McLEAN, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1879. [mar5]

Marine Insurance Company

OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in their Office, corner Great George and Lower Water Street, on

Thursday, the 20th March,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

By order of the Board,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

March 4, 1879.

IRON.

10 TONS IRON (assorted).

Lot second-hand Iron Work and second hand Ships' Materials, cheap.

H. COOMBS.

March 3, 1879.—3i

Old Iron Scraps.

WANTED, 50 TONS, for which Cash will be paid at my store.

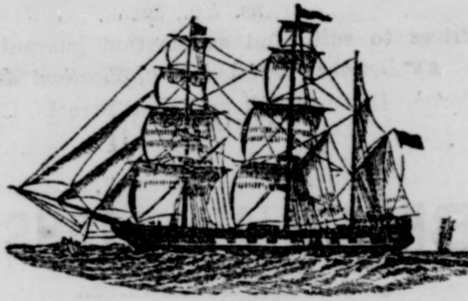
TO THE PUBLIC—When you give your man or boy old metal, please give them written notice to the buyer that it is theirs.

H. COOMBS.

March 3, 1879.—3in

REGULAR TRADER.

From London to Charlottetown



P. E. ISLAND, DIRECT.

1879. SPRING TRIP. 1879.

The Well-known Clipper Barkentine

"Ethel Blanche,"

(NOW ON THE BERTH),

128 Tons Register, Coppered and Classed 9 years A1 at Lloyd's,

CHARLES GOULD, COMMANDER,

Will Sail from London on or about the 5th April.

CARRYING FREIGHT AT THROUGH RATES TO

Pictou, Summerside and Georgetown.

This vessel was built expressly for the London trade being thoroughly fitted out in every respect, with splendid accommodation for Passengers, and offers every inducement to Shippers.

Parties wishing to have their Goods delivered here early in the season will oblige by forwarding their orders in time, so as not to detain the Vessel.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROS., Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; or here to the owners,—

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1879—4w 2aw

NIGHT SOIL.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL, from 8 o'clock, p. m., to 6 o'clock, a. m., at a cheaper rate than any man in the city. Citizens, take notice that Gordon has no more right in removing night soil than we have.

WILLIAM BYERS,
THOMAS ROBERTSON.
Ch'town, March 3, 1879.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL to do general housework. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE.
March 4, 1879.

TO LET—A Dwelling House, with six Rooms, on Great George Street. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS.
Feb. 24, 1879.

TRADE SALE!

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

We will offer at Auction, on

Thursday next, the 6th inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK:

Pans, Mollases, Bbls. Flour, Bbls. No. Labrador Herring, Quintals Hake, Casks Kerosene, Cases do., Casks Vinegar, Half-chests Tea, Boxes Pearl Blue, Boxes T. D. Pipes, Boxes Crackers, Boxes Pepper, Boxes Baking Powder, Boxes Clothes Pins, Doz. Brooms, Nests Tubs, Boxes Blacking, Pails, Washboards, Wrapping Paper, Candles, Nails, Stove Brushes, Coffee, Washing Soda, Starch, &c., &c., &c.

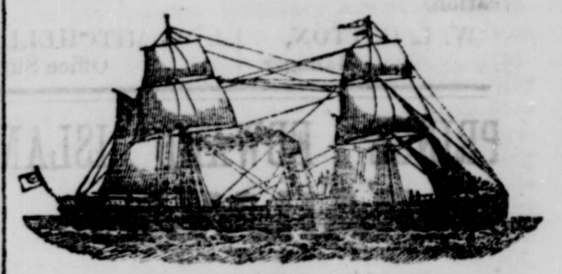
TERMS AT SALE.

HASZARD BROS.

March 3, 1879.—3in

1879. 1879.

Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"PRINCE EDWARD,"

1,364 Tons Register, Classed 100 A1, which is the highest Class at Lloyd's,

ROBERT FRASER, COMMANDER,

Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo About the 15th March.

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown

ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH APRIL,

Carrying freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris and Shediac.

For freight, apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Glasgow to JAMES KELSO, 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROS., Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here to

PEAKE BROS. & Co.,

MANAGERS.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1879.—6w 2aw



TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Department, at Ottawa, up to the 11th of MARCH next, for the construction of a PIER AND LIGHTHOUSE off Indian Point, near Summerside, and of Small Lighthouses at Orwell Harbor and at Crapaud, all in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of tender procured by intending Contractors, at this Department here, and at the Agency of this Department, Charlottetown. Those for Indian Point can also be seen at the office of the Collector of Customs, Summerside; for Orwell at the Post Office, Orwell; and for Crapaud at the office of the Sub-Collector of Customs, Crapaud.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Point," "Crapaud," or "Orwell Harbor Lighthouse," as the case may be.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.
Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1879.
March 1, 1879.

TENDERS.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, 1st MARCH, 1879.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 10th MARCH next, from persons willing to contract for

Blacksmith's Work

for the city for one year. Specification to be seen at this office.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
WM. B. MORRISON,
City Clerk.

to 10th

UNDERTAKING, &c.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &c., of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."
Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.