

humbled, ungrammatical speech in his hands, and ask him to read it to an assembly of educated men and women? He supposed that they would send a copy of the speech to Ottawa, to the Marquis of Lorne and copies to all the Lieut-Governors of the Provinces! But he wished to know why the Government had not come out honestly in the speech, and insert in it a paragraph thanking the Great Giver of all good for the blessing which the Province had enjoyed during the past year. This had always been done in such speeches, and he (Mr. S.) hoped, always would be done. But since those so

SO-CALLED LIBERALS

had come into power, it had been neglected. The speech contained a promise that a Bill to amalgamate the two branches of the Legislature would be introduced. Last session his honor the Leader of the Government declared that it would be absurd for this House to introduce a Bill for the purpose of abolishing the Legislative Council. The hon. member for Strathalbyn also stated, at that time, that "it was impossible for this House to bring in a Bill that would abolish the Legislative Council."

Hon. Mr. DAVIES—Was it not necessary that a Bill to abolish the Legislative Council should be passed by both branches of the Legislature before it could become law? The impression, at one time, prevailed among the people that the House of Assembly, without the Legislative Council, could pass a measure which would abolish the latter.

Mr. SULLIVAN had understood the hon. gentleman to say, last session, that such a measure should have originated with the Legislative Council itself; but

THE SPEECH

with which the session had been opened now contained a promise that "a bill will be submitted to you altering the constitution of the Legislature, and providing one Legislative Chamber for the Province in lieu of the existing Legislative Council and House of Assembly." This showed how much reliance could be placed in the statements of some hon. gentlemen. Last session the hon. Leader of the Government seemed to be in earnest in informing the House that "the only way in which the Legislative Council could be abolished was by a joint address of both Houses to the Imperial Parliament"; but the Government had now declared in the speech that their former statements respecting this matter were entirely wrong. By referring to pages 236 and 237 of the Parliamentary Reporter for 1878, it would be seen that the Commissioner of Public Works spoke very strongly against the abolition of the Legislative Council; but he (Mr. Stewart) had now admitted that he was entirely astray. As regards the intention of the Government to introduce a bill abolishing

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT,

he could assure the House that this had been the policy of the Opposition for a long time past. The Leader of the Government, when leading the Opposition in 1878, complained very loudly that the speech with which that Session had been opened, contained no provision for the abolition of imprisonment for debt; but the session of 1877 and 1878 had passed away without any legislation on that matter. It was only now when his honor found the voice of the country against him, and when he had to face the people that he thought it desirable to introduce a measure to abolish imprisonment for debt. If the hon. gentleman had a long

LEASE OF POWER

he would not have troubled himself about the matter. The Leader of the Government had never been noted for his modesty, and in the speech he had taken all the credit to himself of wiping out the leasehold system of this Province! During the course of his (Mr. Davies') remarks, on a former occasion, he stated that all the amendments which had been made to the "Land Purchase Act of 1875" had been submitted by him when leading the then Opposition.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES said that he had moved an amendment to that Bill respecting the appointment of the Arbitrators, which was voted down; and the measure, as was well known, was rejected, because it did not contain the provision contained in his amendment. That amendment was adopted at the very next session, and the Bill became law.

Mr. SULLIVAN—The contrary is the fact. The Bill was not lost on that ground. The Land Purchase Act was introduced and passed by the late Conservative Government, and the hon. Leader of the Government had no right to take to himself

ANY CREDIT

in connection with it. It appeared that the Government, in their dying moments, had planned some great reforms. The Queen's Printing, which had lately cost \$7,000, had been let by tender so low that, according to the statements of the members of the Government, it would be done for nothing! Let it be known throughout the land that the gentleman had been found so patriotic as to serve the Government for nothing! When the accounts for printing done at the Patriot office and other newspaper offices which support the present Government came in, the House would know how much the

PUBLIC PRINTING

was now costing the country. So far as he could judge, he did not think that the Government had effected any saving whatever to the country under that head. When it was seen how much it had cost to print this, that and the other Report, he believed that it would be found that little, if anything at all, was saved by the system of letting the Queen's Printing which had been adopted by the Government. He would not be at all surprised that, in the end, it would be found that the country had sustained a loss in connection with the new system. The facts would come out by and by. The public had not received such notice of the letting of public contracts of late as it had a right to expect; and the chances were that some of those contracts would be let at a much higher rate than if proper notice had been given. At the same time, he did not object to the letting of the Queen's Printing by tender. The system should have a fair trial before being condemned. He hoped that it would turn out to be an advantage to the country. The Leader of the Government pointed out the saving which had been effected by him in the management of the

HILLSBORO FERRY.

The late Government had not had time to carry out all their good intentions into law respecting the ferries although they made the fullest provision for the public traffic. The time was coming when a new Administration would introduce a Civil Service Bill containing all the provisions necessary to the present

requirements of the country. When introducing the resolution upon which the present CIVIL SERVICE BILL was founded, he said, "There are many offices and departments throughout the country which require a check. There is the Hillsboro ferry, for instance, with that ferry might be taken in connection with that amount received by him. I would not insinuate for a moment that this has been done, for I believe that the persons employed on the ferry are very honest persons, but large amounts might thus have been lost to the revenue." Instead of having improved the public service the Leader of the Government had

PERPETRATED MANY WRONGS

upon the country. Although the hon. gentleman had been in power over two years, he had not, until the present session—when he saw a dissolution of the House staring him in the face—ever once thought of amending the Civil Service Bill. It was rumored that he now proposed to reduce the salaries of the heads of the Public Departments from \$1,600 to \$1,500. He (Mr. Sullivan) felt sure that the hon. Commissioner of Public Works would not be satisfied with the latter sum, for the hon. member distinctly stated at the time the Civil Service Bill was introduced that the salaries then fixed by the Liberal Conservatives were too low.

[A Voice.]—Did the hon. Leader of the Opposition agree with the present Commissioner of Public Works, at the time he made that statement?

Mr. Sullivan did not agree with him but believed that the Leader of the present Government agreed with him. He [Mr. Sullivan] thought the salaries fixed by the Bill were a fair remuneration for the public officials, and if business had remained as it was at that time, no change in the amounts would have been required. The present Government had, since then had charge of the public affairs, and the result was a

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION,

and several other kinds of depressions prevailing throughout the Province, it had now become necessary to reduce the salaries of the public officials provided for by that Bill. If the Prince of Wales College was to be amalgamated with the Normal School, the Institution thus formed should be made suitable to be the head of our Educational system. If those two Institutions were to be amalgamated, he hoped that the new School would prove to be such as would reflect credit upon the country.

OTHER GREAT REFORMS

had been promised by the Government. Thousands of dollars were to be saved to the country by reducing the salaries of the public officials! During last session, the hon. member for New London moved a resolution having for its object the reduction of the salaries, but he was voted down by the Government. A motion was made by (Mr. Sullivan) to strike off the salaries of certain

UNNECESSARY OFFICIALS,

but this was also voted down. During the recess, the Government had struck off portions of the salaries of the clerks in the public offices, but had not reduced their own! That was their mode of doing business. The Commissioner of Public Works stated, the other day, that the construction of the new Asylum Building had been approved of by the House.

(Concluded in our next.)

Ottawa Notes.

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.

At a meeting of the Printing Committee, this a. m., it was decided to advertise for tenders for the Parliamentary Printing. Advertisements will be inserted immediately in a number of the leading papers of the Dominion. The work will be divided into three parts—printing, supplying paper and binding. Contractors will be called on to furnish security in a Guarantee Society, the contractor for the printing, \$5,000; for the paper, \$2,000; for the binding, \$1,000.

A RETURN

laid on the table of the House to-day gives the correspondence in connexion with the superannuation of Mr. Leslie, late Postmaster in Toronto. In brief, the correspondence shows a letter from Leslie, asking that after a service of 30 years, he should be superannuated, and a reply acceding to the request and naming T. C. Pattison as his successor. It is to be hoped the carrying ones on the Opposition side of the House will be satisfied.

It is thought possible that the Queen may come to Canada. Possible it no doubt is, but it is highly improbable. The Prince of Wales is said to have strongly advised her to take the trip. Whether Her Majesty will come to Canada or not is a question that must be left to time to solve; but this about her leaving England for a time shows that change of scene is deemed advisable by those who know Her Majesty best. Physically the Queen is a strong and robust woman, and does credit to the healthy stock she comes from. But mentally she is by no means so strong or robust, and a trip to Canada would do her good. On the other hand, it would be more than likely drive Canada flunkeyism into hysterics, and from hysterics into insanity. —Toronto Telegram.

READ George Davies & Co.'s new advertisement. Also the "Card" of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan.

Special Notices.

GREAT clearing out sale of Boots, Shoes and Crackeryware at Gass'. The whole stock to be sold in three weeks. Come and buy at your own prices.

SMOKED SALMON at Beer & Goff's.

SCOTCH JAM in bulk, 25 cents per lb., different kinds, choice. Golden Syrups 10 cents per pint, 18 cents per bottle, at Beer & Goff's.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS—A GREAT BARGAIN!—Read the following: Weeks & Co. have received part of a manufacturer's stock of GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, which they will offer on Monday, March 17th, at a little over half the regular price. Every one should see them, as the low price must close them off rapidly.—at a tri

CANDIDATES
On Behalf of the People's Government,
CHARLOTTETOWN:
GEO. WASTIE DeBLOIS, Esq.,
Hon. NEIL McLEOD,
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.
LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE
COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Terlizzick's Building, Queen Street,
OPEN EVERY DAY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 17, 1879.

The New Tariff.

THE great desire of the Grits is, at last, gratified. They have caught a glimpse of the "National Policy;" and they are now noisily pelting the shadow which precedes it. But, "as the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the new tariff should be judged only by the results which it produces after a fair trial. Such a trial the Government ask the people to give it. To us it seems one well calculated to stimulate the home industries and the internal trade of the country; and we have no doubt that it will restore the West India Trade to all its pristine prosperity. It will be seen that the duties have been taken off all articles used in manufactures; and off all materials entering into ships built for export. It will be seen that salt for the fisheries, and all salt from Great Britain, is to be admitted duty free. It will be seen that the tea duties are lowered and placed upon a basis fair to rich and poor alike; while the growth and manufacture of Canadian tobacco is to be encouraged by a reduction of the excise duty. In these particulars the Government have kept, to the letter, their pre-election pledges.

On the other hand, duties have been raised considerably. Fifty cents a ton has been placed upon coal; and though this is not as high as the United States coal duties, we have little doubt that the Americans will soon be applying for reciprocity of trade, and that the great markets of Portland, Boston and New York will be thrown open to our coal dealers. If, however, this result does not follow, we shall, at least, be enabled to compete with our cousins in the coal markets of Ontario and Quebec. The duties placed upon flour, grain, etc., are, of course, merely nominal. Their effect will be to shut out American grain—which we do not want—and to save the home market to our own farmers. The duties placed upon silks, tweeds, etc., are high; but the burden of them will fall upon the wealthier classes who will hardly feel them. We regret that the *ad valorem* duties upon unenumerated articles have been raised to 20 per cent. We had hoped that the large reductions made in the public expenditure by the present Government would have prevented this. But the depleted condition in which the Grits left the Treasury rendered the addition absolutely necessary.

St. Patrick's Day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated in this city by Irishmen and Roman Catholics generally. At 9.30 in the forenoon the members of the Temperance and the Benevolent Societies, in regalia, formed a procession at St. Patrick's Hall and marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral in the following order:—

St. Patrick's T. A. Society Brass Band,
St. Stephen's Cadets T. A. Society,
St. Patrick's T. A. Society,
St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society,
Benevolent Irish Society.

Nearly five hundred persons took part in the procession. Arriving at St. Dunstan's, a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Chiasson, assisted by Rev. Dr. Walker, and the Rev. Father McDonald, of Fort Augustus. At the first Gospel Rev. Dr. O'Brien preached a most eloquent and patriotic sermon on Ireland and the fruitful labors of St. Patrick therein. A handsome collection was taken for the poor. After Mass the procession was re-formed, and headed by St. Patrick's Brass Band, marched through the principal streets, presenting a fine appearance. To-night an entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society, in Market Hall, in aid of the poor.

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN."—On the night of the 10th ult., at St. Pierre, Miq., a discipline named Dubet, who had taken a small piece of room paper for the purpose of lining a box, from a house which he had been plying, was by the Lieutenant in charge ironed and placed in a cell without a fire, although the night was bitterly cold. As a consequence, his legs were frozen as hard as rocks, and the poor fellow died next day in frightful agony. It is universally hoped that the lieutenant will be called to account for his inhuman treatment, but so far as is known no steps have been taken in the matter either by the Governor or Procureur de la Republique.

AN article on "Mr. DeBlois and the Patriot," and a number of local items, etc., crowded out of this issue, will appear to-morrow.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Practical Mechanic" and "Enquirer" will appear to-morrow.

SPRING

1879!

We were fortunate enough to receive by the

"NORTHERN LIGHT,"

before she was disabled,

OUR SPRING STOCK

—OF—

I'veeds!

which we have now opened.

This is one of

THE FINEST

—AND—

The Cheapest

lots of Goods we have ever

shown, and is marked at

HARD TIMES' PRICES.

TERMS CASH.

Geo. Davies & Co.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1879.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MT. STEWART.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Mount Stewart Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the hour of six o'clock p.m., for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the representation of the northern section of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County. JAMES McWADE, J. P. JAMES ROSS, J. P. J. R. BOURKE, Jr., J. P. WM. E. CLARK, J. P. WM. J. LOGAN, J. P.

Mount Stewart, March 14, 1879.

To the Electors of the Second District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN.—In again soliciting your suffrages, it becomes my duty to state the circumstances under which I appeal to you for re-election.

During the Session recently terminated, a vote of want of confidence in the then Government was carried in the House of Assembly, which resulted in the resignation of the Ministry. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to entrust me with the formation of a new Government, which I successfully accomplished.

Believing that the Electors desired an opportunity to pronounce upon the conduct of the late Ministry, and wishing to obtain the sense of the country on the present position of affairs, a dissolution of the House of Assembly has been advised, and an appeal to the Constituencies will be made without delay.

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

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

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

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

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

The barbarous system of imprisonment for debt will be abolished, and a more humane law for the protection of creditors will be substituted for it. A measure to secure liens for labor and advances will also be introduced.

The law relating to roads and bridges requires amendment. It and the Registration and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of the Government.

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

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

As I have already exceeded the usual limits of an address, I will not now refer to other subjects that will attract the attention of the Ministry. I wish, however, to assure you that the utmost endeavours of the Government will be directed to promote such efficiency, as well as economy, in the administration of our public affairs, as may redound to the prosperity of the Province and the contentment of its people.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SULLIVAN.

Ch'town, March 17, 1879.

To the Electors of the Third Electoral District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN.—The action of the late Government in retaining office for many months after they had lost the confidence of the House of Assembly, and their contention on the floor of the House that they still possess the confidence of a majority of the Electors, having necessitated an appeal to the constituencies at this inconvenient season of the year, I beg respectfully to solicit a renewal of the confidence you so generously reposed in me in June last. In doing so I have also to ask for your endorsement of my appointment as Commissioner of Public Works for this Province.

Notwithstanding the heavy taxes imposed on the people by the late Government, their extravagance has been such as to place the finances of the Province in a highly unsatisfactory condition, which demands economy in the public expenditure. To effect this, measures for the abolition of the Legislative Council, the reduction of salaries, and other controllable expenditure, and the re-organization of the Civil Service, will receive early attention from the present Government.

Should you, by your votes, sustain the present Administration by electing me as one of your representatives, I shall, while filling the responsible position I now occupy—endeavor to give proper attention to the local interests of your District, as well as those of every section of Prince Edward Island.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD FERGUSON.

East River, March 17, 1879.—adv her pres 2i.