

# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### Debate on Want of Confidence Motion Continued.

MARCH 6.

Hon. Mr. Yeo criticised the speech of the Leader of the Opposition. He thought much misapprehension existed in the country with reference to the necessity of taxation. He had a high respect for the gentleman who succeeded from the Government, and he was sorry to differ from them; but still they did not, in his opinion, take the proper course. At the formation of the Government the two parties met together to form the Government. He regretted that circumstances compelled the formation of a Government from which Catholics were excluded. However, the Government was formed; and it worked together very harmoniously until August last. He thought the "reasons" given by those gentlemen "childish." The same reasons existed at the formation of the Government and also at the partial election of the previous year, in which both parties took place. For himself, he had the misfortune to be read out of the party by the Hon. ex-Provincial Secretary. He had always made it a rule never to blindly follow any party. He felt that he was bound to render an account to his constituents—not to the hon. gentleman or anyone else. Some hon. gentleman had stated that when the School Act was passed, their work was done. He did not think so. The Acts they passed required that they should stick together until those Acts were vindicated. The Leader of the Government might, in his opinion, be unpopular for a time; but only for a short time. He regretted that he had to differ with hon. gentlemen of the Conservative party, to which he had always belonged. He thought they should—as they might—have made their reasons known before; and then the Government would not have been open to the suspicions to which their withdrawal from it gave rise. He never knew of an "understanding" that members of the Government should refrain from taking part in Local politics; and he thought the country suffered through the action of the hon. gentlemen. The Government have been twitted with holding on to power against the well understood wishes of the people; but they had no constitutional way of knowing that such was the case.

Mr. MONTGOMERY addressed the House at length. As his speech was one of great merit we reserve it—together with that of the Leader of the Opposition—for insertion when our columns will admit of a fuller report than they will at present.

Mr. McLEAN rose to give certain of the reasons which induced him to support the Government of 1877 and 1878; and also to give an expression of his opinion upon the present critical situation of affairs. He agreed with and supported some of the measures they introduced. But when the Government was being formed, he advised the Leader of the Government not to form it on the basis proposed. He told the hon. gentleman that, in his opinion, the Government would be of short duration; and, that he felt himself in an awkward position, with respect to it. His advice was not taken, and, consequently, he was obliged to maintain an independent position in the House. He supported the Assessment Act because he thought it right in principle. We found, in 1876, that the expenditure was \$99,000 over the revenue; and something had to be done to prevent the Province from going into bankruptcy. The question then presented itself, What would be the most equitable manner of raising the amount necessary to keep the expenditure within the revenue. There were, to his mind, three courses—all of which he carefully considered: 1st, whether to increase the said tax; 2nd, to put a tax upon real estate and personal property, or (3rd) to take real estate only. After mature consideration, he considered the course adopted by the Government the most equitable. He thought there should be no connection between Dominion and Local politics, and said that Sir John McDonald, McKenzie and Dr. Tupper all bore out the position he took. For his part he supported the Liberal-Conservative candidates in the recent general election, and he was proud of having done so. But, at the same time, he would also be proud to see the Hon. Leader of the Government in the Dominion House of Commons; for he thought the fine talents of that gentleman would be exerted there to the advantage of the Province. He knew that the Attorney-General is entitled to the praise of the people of the Island and of the whole Dominion, for his able advocacy of our rights before the Halifax Fishery Commission. He hoped we should secure a fair share of the Fishery Award; and he felt sure that our present representatives at Ottawa would use every possible exertion to that end. He had every confidence that the talents and force of character of the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries and our other representatives, would be exerted in our behalf. If we obtain a million and a half of dollars—the amount to which he thought the Island fully entitled—the interest at 5 per cent. would be \$75,000 per annum. We have had an expression of opinion that retrenchment may be made in the public service—consequently the amount to be raised by direct taxation, will not exceed \$20,000. Now, if we get the amount we are entitled to of the Fishery Award, we can keep out of direct taxation altogether. We will also set apart \$20,000 for the encouragement of our Fisheries in the shape of bounties on fishing vessels, which will be the most successful means to encourage our people to engage in the Fisheries, and will be a great advantage to our merchants, agriculturists and fishermen. The balance remaining could be applied to Public Works. In his opinion, each Province must get its share of this amount. For, if left with the Central Government to be

used for general purposes, it will give dissatisfaction to the people of the Provinces of P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

[Mr. McLean wishes us to say that he intended to make favorable reference to the paragraph in the Speech relating to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, besides other matters; but, in deference to Mr. Speaker, he did not occupy further time.]

Hon. Mr. McMILLAN, amid much uproar, gave an account of how he came to join the Government. The "gas" burned so dimly while he spoke that it was impossible to take notes in the reporter's gallery; and, therefore, we are unable to give a summary of the hon. gentleman's remarks.

When the hon. gentleman resumed his seat, the vote was taken on the Leader of the Opposition's resolution of want of confidence in the Government, as follows:—

#### FOR THE RESOLUTION:

Messrs. Gordon, LeFurgey, DeBlois, Prowse, Nicholson, Campbell, Montgomery, Arseneaux, Sullivan, Conroy, Gavin, Kelly, Ferguson, J. E. McDonald, Lauchlin McDonald, McLean, J. A. McDonald, McIsaac, McKay—19.

#### AGAINST THE RESOLUTION:

Messrs. Davies, Yeo, Stewart, Robertson, Farquharson, McMillan, Calhoun, Richards, Westaway, Lea—10.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES said that, on account of the result of the vote, it would be his duty, at the earliest moment possible, to signify to the House the course the Government would pursue. He would have to consult with the Lieutenant Governor and with his colleagues; and he would, therefore, ask the House to adjourn until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. PROWSE said he would have to take advantage of this opportunity to make a few observations. He regretted very much that he had been made the subject of unwarranted attacks on the part of gentlemen from whom he had a right to expect better things. On Saturday evening—after the resolution of the Leader of the Opposition was tabled—the Leader of the Government came to him as he sat at his desk. The hon. gentleman was as sweet in his manner as ever he was in his life; and he asked that I should make a statement of my reasons at an early stage of the debate. He assured me that he would not take advantage of my doing so to make any uncalculated remarks, or to speak harshly respecting his late colleagues. The hon. gentleman also said that he would move an amendment to the resolution, so that I might have an opportunity of replying to anything he might say, should I desire to do so. The request was most unusual; but, relying upon his handsome promises, I was induced to comply with it, and also to withhold many things which I might have stated. It is with very deep regret that I have learned the true character of the hon. gentleman. Instead of respecting his promise not to speak harshly, his speech was couched in the harshest terms he could use towards myself and those who withdrew from the Government with me; and he used his best exertions to prevent us from correcting the misrepresentations of our course which were made by himself and his supporters. We have worked at the Council Board with that hon. gentleman for years; but I cannot say, Mr. Speaker, that we ever knew him until the last few days. Despite of his promises, I was brow-beaten and abused by the hon. gentleman, after I made a very moderate statement, and when I was precluded from making a reply. But—having the leave of the Lieutenant Governor—I shall take this opportunity of putting myself right before the House and before the country. Mr. Prowse then proceeded to say that he had some complaints to make in reference to the treatment he had received at the hands of the Hon. Leader of the Government. In the month of April a committee of the House submitted a report respecting the lunatic asylum—and such a report! Respecting it he addressed to the hon. gentleman the following letter:—

MURRAY HARBOR, April 27th, 1878.

Hon. L. H. Davies.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 24th inst. is to hand, with enclosure. The programme suggested appears a very fair and reasonable one, if we had only ourselves to satisfy. I fear nothing will satisfy the public except Messrs. Sterling & Harris' dismissal. I am fully convinced they have not done their duty to the country so far, and there is too much room for suspicion that they have some interest in the matter other than their commission. If your programme is adhered to, it will look very fishy. We employ an architect to superintend the construction, and then, when fault is found and the work condemned by a Parliamentary investigation, we employ two Civil Engineers to do what we are paying Sterling for. If the Government have still entire confidence in Sterling & Harris, we ought to say so boldly and stand or fall by them. If not, why employ them when we have no confidence in them? For my part, I must give my voice against retaining them—more from a sense of right than of policy. There does not appear to be much excitement on the subject here yet, but I am sure the utmost will be made of it in time; and, to meet the trouble, the Government, in my opinion, should act firmly and show the country that a good building we will have, let who may suffer.

In reference to publishing the report of the Committee of Evidence, I think it had better be done, as, in my opinion, much more mischief will be done by suppressing it than can be done by its publicity. I would say, let it be accompanied by a report from a Committee of Council on the matter, and also the agreement with contractors and the specifications.

I am, yours truly, in haste,  
SAMUEL PROWSE.

N. B.—You can give my views to the Council, and whatever a majority decides on must and will be supported by yours,  
S. P.

He would ask the Hon. Leader if that was the letter of a "hypocrite." On the 7th day of May he had occasion to write the

following letter to the Leader of the Government:—

MURRAY HARBOR, May 7th, 1878.

Hon. L. H. Davies,

DEAR SIR,—I received the enclosed notice to-day, at 10 o'clock, so it is impossible to be in the city in time. The notice could not have reached me earlier, as it was mailed on Saturday, and only reached Montague that night, where it had to remain till to-day—had I received notice on Saturday I would have been with you to-day—although very busy. I hope, however, you will be able to come to some arrangement—or, rather, agreement—about that unfortunate Asylum Job. Were I present I should have pressed my views (as intimated to you the other day) strongly, and hope that some other country member looked at the matter in the same way, and that Messrs. Sterling and Harris are relieved from further service in connection with it. If you decide on this course, all may yet be well; but, if not, I fear the Government will have more trouble than was caused by the "Presbyterian" and the Assessment Act, and it is, in my opinion, likely to prove the "last straw, &c." Don't forget the opinions of Messrs. Calhoun, Richards and the Doctor. In the face of their report, how can we retain the services of the Architects and expect their confidence and support? There appears to be very little complaints now among the people, except the Asylum affair, which causes some uneasiness as to the result. I presume you have all, ere this, joined the Reform Club, fearing the same exposure as I have had by the holy man of the "Presbyterian."

I am, yours truly,  
SAMUEL PROWSE.

Was that, he would ask, the letter of a "hypocrite"? On the 10th of June he addressed to the Leader of the Government a long letter, as follows:—

MURRAY HARBOR, June 10, 1878.

Hon. L. H. Davies:

DEAR SIR—It is very annoying no doubt to country M. E. C.'s (at least I speak for myself) to have so little time to devote to public business when we meet. It is nearly as bad as to get notice when too late. Our meetings during the summer ought to be few and far between in busy times, but when we do meet we ought to have sufficient time to dispose of all the business on hand and an hour or two to talk over party politics in general. I suppose you will come to the conclusion shortly that I am hard to satisfy, but I consider it my duty when I have a complaint to make to make it known to you at once rather than fret over it in secret.

In my opinion our meetings should be held early in the week, not later than Wednesday, and we should, if possible, have a week's notice. I intend writing the Doctor to-day and give him an idea of our asylum plans and intimate that his suggestions had great weight with me when considering the matter, and will ask him to visit the work when he comes to town, etc.

I hope you will attend promptly to McLeure's case, Duncan McDonald's case and the High Bank swamps. The latter is a very important one, and should be attended to at once. There will be, I am sure, no money lost by deducting the swamps, as I am certain many of them will never try to purchase on present terms and conditions, for it is utterly impossible for them to do so. By relieving them of the swamps it will stimulate them to make an effort. Will you kindly remind Mr. Stewart of the required repairs to Murray River wharf. It should be attended to at once, so as it may be ready for the fall shipping. When the engineer comes down he had better go to the beach (McFadyen's) and survey the site for a new wharf which the people have been asking for now so long. Also to Machon's Point wharf to make a plan and estimate of the cost of an additional block thereto to form an L. When the surveyor goes to High Bank he ought at the same time to go to Guernsey Cove and survey John McKay, Jr.'s farm, so as he may be in a position to cultivate the land. At present, although having paid the Government nearly one-half the purchase money the farm is useless to him, as he does not know his boundaries. There is a squatter on the place who disputes or rather resists McKay's right by throwing down his fences and using them for firewood, and McKay is powerless to prevent it. Surely this ought not to be allowed by Government. For my part I am thoroughly and completely ashamed of the way in which he has been treated by the Government. I am yours, etc.,

S. PROWSE.

He would explain that the people of High Bank are very poor and that an extended swamp runs along the back of their farms. He interested himself in their behalf, and the Leader of the Government promised that if they paid for their good land they should have the swamp from the Government free. This promise he communicated to the people. Some of them accordingly came into town with the money in their hands. But the Hon. Leader said, "Oh, we cannot trust these men. We must send a surveyor down to survey the farms." Accordingly, and very properly, the people were sent home with the money in their hands. The Leader of the Government then told him that he would send the Surveyor down to High Bank as soon as the snow was off the ground. On the 10th of June, when the letter was written, the Surveyor had not been sent,—he has not been sent to this day. Is that not an additional reason for withdrawing his support from the Leader of the Government? This may be said to be a small reason, but a great many such reasons went to make up a strong case against the Leader of the Government. A man named McKay—living in his district—had been kept out of a deed of his farm to this day, and given a great deal of trouble, through the failure of the Hon. Leader to fulfil his promises—though he (Mr. Prowse) had repeatedly brought the case to the notice of honorable gentleman. He contended that such repeated failures—combined with other greater reasons—were quite sufficient to justify his withdrawal from the Government. He was really surprised to see the hon. gentleman prostitute his fine talents in pathetic appeals to the galleries. The hon. gentleman was particularly eloquent upon the statement that he was "sold" by those who withdrew from the Government. He repudiated the statement. The hon. gentleman had been raised to the position he occupied by those who withdrew from him when they believed their work to be done. The honorable gentleman

says he did not know that the majority of the Legislature was against him. Could he not have sent a "circular"—as he did to Mr. Conroy—and ascertain? And what does the vote of to-day show? Does it not show that the hon. gentleman would have been in a minority even though his late colleagues had voted with him? It would be impossible for any one long to carry on a Government in company with such a man as the Commissioner of Public Works. The Government have carried him long enough. He ought to have been set adrift long ago with all his sins upon his head. Mr. Prowse devoted a little attention to the hon. member for West River, and others who had misrepresented himself and those who withdrew from the Government with him.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES made a savage reply. In the midst of the storm of frantic vituperation which the Hon. Leader raised the junior member for Belfast (Mr. Nicholson) left the House in utter disgust.

House adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

A TERRIBLE calamity befell a family at Sandwick, West, Ont., at a late hour on Saturday night, by which a girl of 15 or 16 years of age, and brother of seven, lost their lives. About 11 o'clock Saturday night, Simon Dureyeau was awakened by smell of smoke and unusual heat in his house. On pushing open his chamber door, he discovered the whole rear portion of his dwelling in flames, as well as the staircase leading to the second story, where his son and daughter were sleeping. They fell a prey to the flames. Dureyeau had barely time to arouse his wife and get her out of the building when the roof fell in, and his son and daughter were buried in the ruins.

#### Birth.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 23rd ult., the wife of James D. McDonald (formerly of this city) of a daughter.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

##### RANKIN HOUSE.

March 4—William Robertson, Montreal; T. James Dawson, do. March 5—R. B. Reid, Alberton; A. McLeod, R. N., Orwell; Capt. Finlayson, "Northern Light." March 6—John M. Hockin, Pictou, N. S.; Edward N. Foster, New York; W. Yerxa, St. John; W. Allworth, Montreal; Forsey Breon, Pictou, N. S.; A. L. Anderson, Summerside.

#### Brush. Brush. Brush.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, MAYOR'S OFFICE, 7th March, 1879.

WANTED—BRUSH for Pownal Wharf. Apply to this Office, or to WILLIAM KOUGHAN, Esq.

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

[mar. 7—21]

## LECTURE!

### FOND REMINISCENCES.

THE VERY REV. DR. McDONALD will deliver a Lecture on Fond Reminiscences, before the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, in St. Patrick's Hall, on

Wednesday Evening, 12th March. Music by St. Patrick's Brass Band. Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

RICHARD WALSH, Sec'y.  
Ch'town, March 7, 1879—3i

### Spruce Boards.

#### No. 2 Clapboards,

#### No. 3 Clapboards,

#### SELLING VERY CHEAP.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.

Water street. Ch'town, March 5, 1879.—3i wft

## 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

## FLOUR, Cornmeal & Tea, CHEAP FOR CASH,

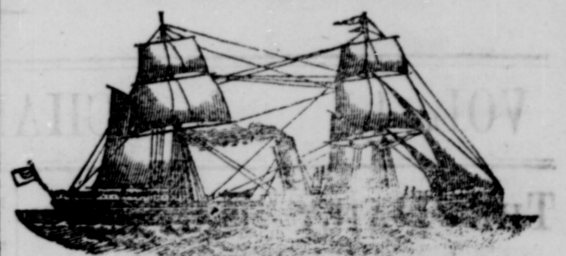
—AT THE—

## LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

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 Lloyds,

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.

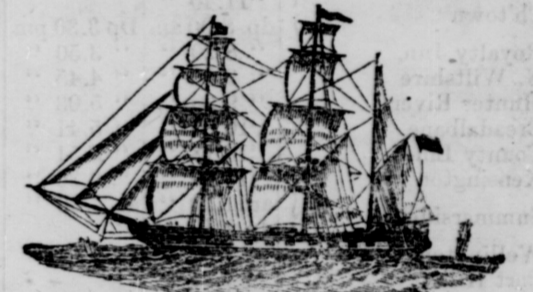
For freight, apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Glasgow to JAMES KELSO, 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROS., Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here to

## PEAKE BROS. & Co., MANAGERS.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1879.—6w 2aw

## 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),

428 Tons Register, Coppered and Classed 9 years A1 at Lloyds,

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

## 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.

## Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in spaces 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'S OFFICE. Feb. 24, 1879.

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

BOARDERS WANTED—Wanted, a few permanent BOARDERS at MRS. McEVEN'S, Great George Street. Ch'town, Feb. 13—10i eod