majority of the people in this country are engaged in this pursuit, yet few have realized fortunes by it. Perhaps they have not had such encouragement as should be given them.

The Bill was then read clause by clause and agreed to. The Committee then rose and reported.

Ordered that the Bill be engrossed.

ICE BUSHING BILL.

Mr. McNeill asked leave to introduce a Bill to prevent accidents on the ice, and remarked:—In bringing in this Bill, it is hardly necessary to explain its principles, as every person who travels on the ice knows that the ice on our bays and rivers is cut full of holes, making it very dangerous to travel on. When the roads are drifted up in winter, many persons travel on the ice, and it is important that something should be done to prevent parties from needlessly endangering life and property. This Bill provides that any person who cuts a hole in the ice shall bush it in such a manner that it may be seen and avoided. I expect members on both sides of the House will be in favor of this Bill, as many of them have to travel long distances on the ice when they wish to visit their constituents.

The Bill was received and read.

Ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Davies presented a petition from certain inhabitants on the Murray Harbor Road, praying that Small Debt Courts be held quarterly instead of monthly.

Ordered to be referred to a Committee to report by Bill or otherwise. Ordered that Hon. Mr. Davies, Hon. Attorney General, and Mr. P. Sinclair, do compose the said Committee.

Hon. Mr. Davies presented a petition from William Jardine, praying that he be allowed to perform his Statute Labor on a private instead of on the public road, as he lives ¼ mile from the main road.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. McLennan—In accordance with a notice in the Order Book, I rise to ask the Government a question in reference to the opening of a new road from James Darby's, Lot 17, to Joseph B. Perry's, Miscouche. A petition was presented to the House on the subject, the prayer of the petitioners was acceeded to, and Commissioners were appointed to make a survey of the locality. They made a report, but the matter has been allowed to be dormant ever since. I should like to know the intentions of the Government in reference to this matter, and if they do not intend to have the road opened, the reason why.

Hon. Attorney General—In reference to the question put by the last speaker, I cannot say what is going to be done; but the hon. member will be able to ascertain to-morrow, when the question concerning roads will be gone into.

Mr. McLennan—I see by the Public Accounts that the sum of £13 has been paid to Commissioners appointed to investigate certain charges against Malcolm M'Farlane, late keeper of the Light-house at Sea Cow Head. There was also £18 paid to the Commissioners appointed to investigate a matter concerning the extraction of money from mail bags. These are the only delegations that we had since last session, with the exception of that of the Attorney General to England, whose report we have had, and I should like to see the reports of these also.

Hon. Mr. Laird.—The Government have no objections to these reports being seen, and they will be placed on the table at an early day.

Mr. Arsenault presented a petition from certain inhabitants in the vicinity of Egmont Bay, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Calbeck presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Long Creek, Lot 65, praying for the incorporation of the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church in that place.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

SUMMERSIDE BANK BILL.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill relating to Summerside Bank, and explained that the provisions of the Bill were to extend the time for the payment of the third instalment of the capital stock.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on private bills.

Balderston, Reporter.

Friday, March 27.

On motion of Mr. Reilly, the Bill to incorporate the St. Peter's Agricultural Society, was submitted to a Committee of the whole House, Mr. McCormack in the Chair, and being read, was reported agreed to.

The Bill to amend and explain the Land Purchase Act, was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of Public Wilderness Lands, being read a third time, and a motion made that the Bill do now pass,

Hon. Mr. Davies said: Mr. Speaker, before the Bill is passed, it may be inquired whether it would not be better to give to each settler protection, by securing to him undisturbed possession. We know that men in business too frequently get men in debt to them, and allow their accounts to run on until they finally take their farms from them. To prevent this, I woould like to see the land granted in a way that would secure it to the father during his life, and that of his son after him. In this way young menwould be encouraged to remain home and assist their parents.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition—Mr. Speaker, I do not understand the hon. member, nor was I aware that we were considering a Homestead Bill. The Bill before us is one for the encouragement of the settlement and cultivation of public Wilderness Lands, and therefore with all deference to the hon. member, I must say that he is out of order.

The Bill was agreed to.

Mr. McLennan presented a petition from James Campbell and others, of Summerside, praying that an Act of Incorporation be granted for that town; also a petition from J. R. Gardner and others, praying that the said Act may not be granted.

Hon. Attorney General, wished to know which petition the hon. member intended to support.

Mr. McLennan considered it would be time enough to express his opinion, when the matter comes up for consideration.

The petitions were then referred to a Committee to report thereon.

Hon. Mr. Calbeck moved for a Committee to report upon the petition, praying for an Act of Incorporation for a Baptist Church at Long Creek.

Committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Reilly, from a Committee of supply, reported three resolutions agreed to, which were severally read by the Clerk, and passed.

House in Committee of the whole, on the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the

SAVINGS BANK.

Hon. Mr. Henderson in the Chair.

Hon Leader of the Opposition.—The Bill says that not less than one shilling and six pence shall be received as a deposit, and that no sum under twenty shillings shall be paid out at one time. Now, suppose I pay in but eighteen shillings, how then am I to get it out?

Hon Attorney General.—Mr. Chairman, to prevent anything of that kind occurring, I beg leave to move the following amendment, "Except in cases where the sum actually deposited, shall be less than twenty shillings."

This was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, progress was reported, and leave granted to sit again.

House adjourned for an hour.

R. Gordon, Reporter.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Leader of the Government delivered a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting certain papers relating to the removal of detachments, and the expenses in connection with Her Majesty's troops while stationed in this Island.

The said documents were read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

The Correspondence of the hon. Attorney General in reference to this matter, was also laid on the table.

The return of the number of pupils in the Prince of Wales College, was likewise laid on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Government laid before the House, the Supplementary estimates for the current year.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

The Estimates were then read. The special grants for Roads, Wharfs, Bridges, Breakwaters, &c., amount in all to the sum of £6,000.

Mr. Prowse.—There is one item mentioned in those Estimates, an amount appropriated for the opening of a certain road, concerning which I should like to express my sentiments, and I may say they are the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people interested in this matter. I see by the Estimates that the sum of £50 is granted for the opening of a new road in a straight line from Montague Bridge to Burnt Point Bridge. I am quite well satisfied that the route which has been recommended in the Surveyor General's Report, will not be the most advantageous to the people of that locality. Were the road which has already been opened, from the Wood Island Road to St. Mary's Road, extended to Burnt Point Bridge, it would not cost one eighth as much money as the one proposed, and would give more satisfaction to a vast majority of the inhabitants. I think an undue influence has been brought to bear upon the Government in favor of opening the Road in accordance with the Surveyor General's Report. Certain members of the Government have twired the people of that locality as persons destitute of the necessaries of life and these are the very people which this Road is to benefit. These people live on the West end of Lot 63, and are obliged to travel ten or twelve miles to a shipping place although they are within three miles of it in a direct line.

Balderston, Reporter.

Resolved, That the petitions which have just been read be received to-morrow.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the Savings' Bank Act.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the said Bill. Hon Mr. Henderson to the Chair.

The first five clauses were read and agreed to.

The sixth clause was then read.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition—Mr. Chairman, this Savings Bank is a very important institution, as there is no less a sum than £1700 of the money of the prudent and careful inhabitants of the Colony deposited therein. That sum was deposited in sums varying from from eighteen-pence up to one hundred pounds, and by seven hundred persons. I should not like to be the occupant in this institution. I am happy to see that there has been no opposition from either sides of this House to this measure. We have had no explanation from either the hon. Attorney General or the hon Leader of the Government; notwithstanding the interest taken in the subject we are kept like children blindfolded, and do not know whether it is a benefit or a disadvantage to the Colony. We ought to have some explanation as to the working of the institution. In days gone by this question was the peculiar hobby of a gentlemen who was then in the other end of the building among the *Lords*, but who has now retired from public life. The Bill used to be brought in like the Charlottetown members Bill, always at the eleventh hour, and, consequently, was frequently cast aside; but after a while it became the law of the land, and whatever the prejudices against it might have been, it has proved an advantage to the Colony and to all persons saving money. The mechanic saving his weeks earnings, the servant girl her monthly wages, and one of the rising generation his eighteen pence, to deposit in the Savings' Bank. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and we find that this Bank commenced upon small things and has become great. The use of this capital is a benefit to the Government for the time being, who get it for five cent interest. I look to the Attorney General for an explanation of this movement.

Hon Attorney General—I am happy to hear that the only object of the hon. Leader of the Opposition is to ask for explanations. I was afraid that he wanted to strike out the clause altogether. When a Bill has been in operation for some years and there is no complaint of its working, I do not think there is any occasion to give much explanation of the system. It has been descanted upon in glooming terms by my hon friend who introduced it in 1864, and I wish he was here now to give us his views on its present working. I quite agree with the remarks just made as to the utility of Savings Banks which are now extended to every civilized country. The Savings Banks affords parties an opportunity of saving their money which would perhaps have been spent foolishly and unprofitably. This Bill went into operation in 1864, and is becoming more popular every year. The aggregate sum at present deposited amounts to £1700, which proves that the institution is appreciated by the classes for which it is intended. If this Bank had not been established the money which has been thus saved might have disappeared; and, consequently its benefits would never have been enjoyed by the community. These results must be very satisfactory to this hon. House. When the Savings Bank first went into operation the total deposit was limited to £1000, but this limit was subsequently extended. As it is such a useful and popular measure the time may soon arrive when there will be no difficulty in obtaining money from it if required by the Legislature This is the third Bill which has been brought before the House on this matter, and it was thought better to consolidate these laws. When the Act was first brought in the deposits were limited to £75, but the amount has since been enlended to £100 which is the largest sum that will be allowed. I am glad my friend, the learned and hon Leader of the Opposition rose a debate on the subject, to draw the attention of parties to the matter. When a Bill is under consideration it is a great relief to hear a speech now and then, Mr. Chairman. If you have to read a long Bill, a speech is a respite, especially when sensible remarks are offered. I have great pleasure in giving the little information I have given. If any hon. member can bring forward an amendment now is the time to do so.

Hon Leader of the Opposition.—I am very much obliged to the hon. Attorney General for the information which he has given, for I was not in the House at the introduction of the first Bill. This is one of those questions which have agitated the minds of cultivated men both in the old and new world. It is an important question for the youths of the rising generation who may be saving their money from time to time, and I agree with my hon. friend the Attorney General that this debate will be productive of real good. It is not a question which relates to the affairs of Government, but it affects the social well-being of the Colony and is worthy of the minds of the great MacAulay and Stuart Mills. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the people who are saving small sums, would, if it were not for this institution, save their money in an old stocking or hoard it up in some other way; but here they can reap five per cent interest without a possibility of losing their capital. This House might take into consideration whether it would not be an advantage to increase the interest to six per cent, to foster the interprise and to increase its popularity among the people of this Colony. The only loss to the Government would be the fees of the officers of the institution. If they pay six per cent that is no more than they pay on the Government Warrants, but I do not say that it is expedient to grant this amount. This institution is of great importance particularly in a Colony where the great object of legislation is to make every man a freeholder who wishes to shake off the shackles of serfdom, as my hon friend from Cavendish says. This is one of the means by which the poor man would work out his own freedom. There are different roads terminating in the common centre, and that centre is making freeholders of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island. I hope the subject will not be so dead after this, that a new life will be given to it, and that we shall have the views of the hon. member for Bedeque, as he is a disciple of the great Stuart Mills type. This is a question in which we all meet upon common ground; and, therefore, under these circumstances, this Bill requires the views of hon members.

Mr. McNeill—I am glad that the hon. member thinks so much of this measure, as to say that it may be a cure for all the troubles we have with our Land Question.

Hon. Mr. Laird.—I think this debate has proved a benefit already, but if it had taken place a little earlier I might have introduced a clause to establish branch institutions in the different Counties. The results of the working of this affair show that the people are not dead to their best interests. The question with the people will be how much money can we save? and not how much of the public money can we get. We all know that it can be said of money easy come easy go, that is, money which comes from Government is of little account if people are not economical and saving. We know that economy stimulates both body and mind to acts of exertion, and if these principles had been properly carried out in this Colony we would not be paying a tax to the British Government to-day.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—The principle objections to the movement at first was that it would impose so much work upon the Treasurer, who now finds out that the work of keeping the accounts of this institution is no child's play. When this Bill was first sent down it was rejected, not because the Government were not alive to the interests of the people, but because they would not establish it unless in connection with the Treasury. The late Government were so economical that they were not willing to increase the salary of those on whom would devolve the management of the Savings Bank, but the institution was finally established, and has since proved to be of great benefit to the Colony. Persons of all classes deposit money in it, and there is no doubt that if the total was allowed to increase to £30,000, or £40,000, it would assist the finances of the country. It would enable the Government to pay all demands made upon the Treasurer. There is one per cent gain, which pays the expenses of the officer who manages it. This institution has a beneficial effect upon the morality of the city, for whenever a youth becomes the possessor of a small sum he deposits it there instead of spending it at the gambling house or elsewhere. I am glad to see that we are united on this measure, for it is one of those measures to which we ought to give our support. The accounts will be made up on the first day of December, instead of the first day of January, as heretofore.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—The Savings Bank is of great benefit to the community, but there is a great amount of labor in connection with it, which is every day increasing, and therefore the manager should be compensated accordingly. This hon. House should take this matter of additional labor into consideration.

Mr. Brecken—I am happy to agree with the hon member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) as my constituents derive more benefit from this institution than the inhabitants of any other part of the Colony. I agree also with the hon. member for Bedeque that branch institutions should be established in all parts of the country. This husbanding of money by the people not only improves their position in a pecuniary point of view, but has a tendency to improve their morals. When we consider the additional labor imposed upon the Treasurer, we must conclude that he is very inadequately paid for his services.

Hon Leader of the Opposition.—The hon. member for Bedeque (Mr. Laird) stated that if this debate had taken place a little earlier, he would have moved an amendment to the present Bill to establish branch institutions in the different Counties. The reason he gives is that there has been a great loss of money through the Post Office, but I think the remedy would be to establish the money order system in all the Post Offices, and to appoint gentlemen in whom confidence could be placed to be *Postmasters*. But a Government Bank can be established no where except in the Treasury Department, therefore the suggestion of my hon. friend from the westward cannot be carried out in the way he proposes. If this question be properly aired before next session, we may have the money order system developed.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

I. Oxenham, Reporter.

Saturday, March 28.

Morning Session.

On motion of Mr. McCormack, the Bill to Incorporate the St. Peter's Agricultural Society was read a time and passed.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill for the Incorporation of the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church at Long Creek, Lot 65.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on private rules.

Hon. Attorney General presented the report of the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to Incorporate the Bank of Summerside.

The said Report was then adopted.

Hon. Mr. Henderson.—In accordance with notice in the Order Book, I move for leave to ask the Government a question respecting a Wharf asked for by the people living in the vicinity of Montague Bridge, North side. I understand that the prayer of the petition has been acceeded to, and the sum of £70 granted for the erection of the said wharf. The locality is a very important one, as the amount of produce shipped there is very great, and annually increasing, and the private wharves are quite inadequate to supply the accommodation required for the rising trade; therefore a public wharf is very much required, and would be a decided improvement to the place. I should like to know what action the Government have taken on this important matter, or, if they have taken any action upon it.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—In reference to the question proposed by the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Henderson) I may say the Superintendent of Public Works visited the locality referred to, and found that it would require four or five times as much to build the said wharf as was granted for that purpose, and also that a great many persons in the place considered that the site chosen was not the most convenient one. I believe there is a much better site for a wharf, and one where it could be built at much less cost. If the wharf was built in the place proposed, I think it would interfere with navigation.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—In regard to the original site proposed, all that has been said is strictly true; but the importance of the place will, I hope, induce the Government to act in harmony with the people, and secure a more suitable one. There is a gentleman in that place who has extended a wharf out beyond his own proper limits on public property, and the people there think he is entitled to provide a suitable wharf, or make some compromise with the public, and permit his wharf to be so extended as to afford sufficient accommodation to meet the requirements of the community. I trust the Government will co-operate with the people, and have a wharf built at this place, for, besides being an advantage to the community, it will be a benefit to the revenue, on account of the increased facilities for trade which it will afford.

Hon. Leader of the Government—If the wharf is on private property it cannot be interfered with. I think it would be better for the members from the district to try and make some arrangement concerning this matter.

Hon. Attorney General presented the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate the minister and trustees of the Baptist Church at Long Creek. Report adopted.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General it was resolved that this House do, on Wednesday next, go into Committee of the whole on the consideration of Ways and Means.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lots Thirty-three and Thirty-four, in reference to a petition that was presented to this House regarding the lifting of Sea Weed.

Ordered to be referred to the special Committee to whom was referred the former petition.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition—I think, Mr. Speaker, that this petition, now to be referred to the special Committee, will not lessen the labors of that Committee by any means. It seems that these petitioners have made out a strong case against this House legislating on the question. I am very anxious to see the Report of this Committee, and I think the sooner they begin their labors the better, for it will require all their spare time to consider the matter and turn up references on the subject, before they come to any definite conclusion.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—As this is a question in which private rights are involved, this House will have to be very careful in dealing with it. There have been several cases in Court arising out of disputes on this question, and it would be well to know how far the law interferes with this matter before we take any action upon it. People who buy shore farms have to pay a high price for them, and they are entitled to some privileges.

Mr. Brecken asked leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An Act further to amend the Incorporation Act of the City of Charlottetown," and explained some of the provisions of said Bill, which are as follows: To give the authorities power to assess the inhabitants for a larger amount than they can at present—to have power over the issuing of licenses for the keeping of Hotels—to levy a tax upon goods brought into the country and sold by other than resident merchants or auctioneers—to compel transient auctioneers to pay license—to enlarge the criminal jurisdiction of the Police Court.

Received and read. Ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Reilly—I merely wish to say that, while I approve of some of the provisions of the Bill, some of them are so extraordinary that I cannot think of voting for them. I think it was the duty of the hon. member to have called a *public meeting* of the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and ask their opinion on the Bill, and if it did so, I do not think many of them would vote for it. I should not like to see persons who came here to sell goods obliged to pay license.

Dr Jenkins.—In regard to the bill before the House, I may say I never saw it until this moment. I will not support any Bill to increase the taxation of the citizens, until I know the opinions of my constituents on the subject. I think a public meeting of the inhabitants should be held before we take any action on this matter.

Mr Brecken—I myself threw out the suggestion that it would be as well to have a meeting of the inhabitants. I have not made up my mind whether or not I would vote for that clause, to increase the taxation of the city. I am not particularly wedded to any of the provisions of the Bill. The restrictions to trade are very unusual and hardly fair.

Ordered that the bill be read a second time on Monday.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted several papers relating to Breakwaters, &c. Received and laid on the table.

House adjourned thirteen o'clock on Monday.

Balderson, Reporter.

Monday, March 30th.

Afternoon Session

Hon. Leader of the Government presented various petitions, which were laid on the table.

Hon. Leader of the Government laid before the House the Minute of the Executive Council, relative to the land question, and the Despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject. Ordered that 150 copies of the said documents be printed.

Mr McNeill presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Wheatly River, praying for an Act to regulate the lifting of Seaweed. Ordered to be referred to the Committee appointed to report on former petitions of a similar nature.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, it was resolved that no petition of a local or private nature, be received after Tuesday the seventh day of April next. Ordered that said resolutions be inserted in all the Charlottetown newspapers.

Hon Attorney General moved for leave to present a petition from Charles Taylor, of St. John, New Brunswick, praying to be allowed to take out letters patent for an improvement in a spinning machine. The petition was forwarded to the Hon. Dr. Young, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and he had taken the liberty of changing the heading, and addressing it to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

It was moved that a Committee be appointed to report thereon.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, objected to the appointment of the said Committee, on the ground that no person had any right to alter a petition, unless he attached to it his power of Attorney showing that he had full power to act as he did, and argued that by appointing the said Committee, the House would be establishing a dangerous precedent.

Hon. Attorney General, concurred in the opinions of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and withdrew his motion.

On motion of the Hon. Attorny General, the House resolved itself *into* a Committee of the whole on the further consideration of supply.

Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

ROAD SERVICE.

Hon. Attorney General.—I beg leave to move the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that the sum of £1000 be placed at the disposal of the Government, for the following service:—For macadamizing roads leading to

Charlottetown	£500	0	0
" " Summerside	300	0	0
" " Georgetown	200	0	0

As a member for King's County I regret that a greater amount has been granted for Summerside than Georgetown, but the consideration which induced the Government to make a distinction in favor of Summerside, was that it is a place where there is a great deal more business carried on than at Georgetown, and consequently a larger amount of traffic on the roads leading to it. We must expect that the hon. members for Georgetown will stand up vigorously for the rights of their town, especially one learned member who has taken a great interest in the making of roads. I may say, that if a larger amount of the grant is taken for King's County, I will put in my claim for Souris, where there is a great deal of traffic; but I think that when we take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and the requirements of Summerside, we will come to the conclusion that the grant has been judiciously appropriated.

Hon. Mr. McAulay.—I am astonished, Mr. Chairman, at the sentiments expressed by the hon. Attorney General. He said he regretted to do that which he knew to be wrong. I should like to know what pressure has been brought to bear upon him to make him do it. But, Sir, I would appeal to you concerning the injustice of this matter. What the Attorney General has said concerning the small amount of traffic on the roads leading to Georgetown, may be true for a part of the year, but we know that certain seasons of the year, persons from all parts of the Island travel the Georgetown Road, even persons in Summerside have had their goods landed there after their own port has been closed up by frost. Summerside has my best wishes, but I should prove recreant to my duty did I not raise my voice against such injustice—robbing a place which requires the greatest amount of money, to benefit one which requires the least. This matter can be easily settled by granting an additional £100 for Georgetown, and if this be done, I shall have no objection to the grant for Summerside. I hope the hon. Attorney General will cure his own regret by amending his own motion, and he shall have my hearty concurrence and support in so doing.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition.—I fancy, Mr. Chairman, that it is very little use to kick against the pricks. This question has been settled in Caucus, it has been before the Executive, it now comes down in the estimates for the year, and the hon. Attorney General is bound by the principles of constitutional Government to support it, but I should prove recreant to my duty, if I should let it pass without expressing my disapprobation of it. It has always been a rule that the capitals of the two Counties should have an equal amount in appropriations of this nature, and I cannot see the principle on which that rule has been departed from in the present instance. My hon. friend has said that if any more is demanded for King's County, part of it must go to Souris, that great city which he represents; but great as that city may be, and enterprising as its inhabitants may be, it has not yet attained to the dignity of the capital of a County. The hon. Attorney General has said that there is a greater amount of business carried on at Summerside than at Georgetown, if so, the place must be richer, and I have always heard that the poorer a place is the greater necessity and need there is for money from the public purse to aid in local improvements. I will take the hon. Attorney General on his own argument, he has said that where there is most traffic the greatest amount of money is required to repair the roads, and we know that in autumn the balance of trade is largely in favor of Georgetown, for as its harbour is open for some time after all others are closed, persons from all parts, even from that country beyond ken—represented by my hon. friend Mr. Bell—are glad to avail themselves of it in getting their goods; and were it not for the sums which have been expended there for the last few years, they would be in danger of losing their merchandize and themselves in the quagmires of Georgetown Royalty. It seems to me a very invidious distinction to appropriate the smallest amount to the capital fo King's County.

Mr. Owen.—I am astonished at the way in which this money has been appropriated. I fully expected that a considerable portion of it would have been expended near Montague Bridge, where there is a vast amount of traffic. I think it is very unfair that Summerside should get a greater amount than Georgetown and would, therefore, move that the resolution be altered and £250 be given to each county.

Mr. Prowse.—Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with the remarks of the hon. member who has just sat down, respecting the necessity of a grant for the road leading to Montague Bridge. It seemed to be an argument with the Attorney General that Souris should get a large appropriation from the public chest, on account of the great traffic there; but I believe there is more shipping at Montague Bridge than at Souris, and how much has been expended there? Last year we were given the *enormous* sum of £70 for building a wharf in that place, but we find that that amount instead of being expended, has been locked up in the public treasury; and we were told a few days ago that the members for the district should make arrangements concerning this matter. I would recommend the members of the Government to take a trip to that locality next November, and when they would find the road blocked up by loads of produce awaiting shipment, they would have some idea of the difficulties under which the people labor.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—It appears to me that the Hon. Attorney General is any thing but satisfied with the motion which he has made, and the division of this grant which he has sanctioned, and he even appears to invite opposition to it. I am quite sure that he generally feels inclined not to express anything in this House contrary to the conviction which are nearest his heart, and I don't think he is very well pleased with the log rolling system which has prevailed in this instance. Sir, I was prepared to take up the ground which has been taken up by other hon. members, and discuss the justice or injustice of this matter and it was not in order to make a speech on the subject that I wished to do so, but to state that way in the fall of the year, he will be convinced of the fact also. Why, Sir, the facilities for shipping there are excellent as far as noble, bold water is concerned but if we look at the accommodation supplied by wharves, &c, it is very poor indeed, and we would almost think that the Hon. Attorney General, who has such control in these matters, never represented a constituency in King's County. If it is thought that Georgetown is growing smaller, and beautifully less in the way of commerce, I am sure that whatever it has lost, Montague Bridge has gained. I have no objection to Souris getting its full share; but the depth of water there is by no means so inviting, large ships cannot be accommodated in it as they can be at Montague Bridge, and, therefore, if anything is to be subtracted from what has usually been granted to Georgetown, Montague Bridge has a right to a full share of it. I do not wish to withdraw from Summerside anything to which it is justly entitled, but when we have to divide between contending claims, I think it is only fair that the place which contributes the most to the revenue should be encouraged the most.

Hon. Leader of the Government.—The hon. members from King's County seem to think that there was some design in this matter, but it was considered that the division of this grant was a fair one for the purpose for which it was intended. This money is for the purpose of procuring stone to macadamise roads, and it was thought that as Georgetown has greater facilities for obtaining stone than Summerside, as much could be done there for £200 as could be done in Summerside for £300 It may be true that the roads about Montague Bridge are worse than those about Georgetown, but it must be remembered that this grant is for the purpose of obtaining stone for this great Crusher about which we have heard so much, and if it were divided into small grants it would be more expense to move the Crusher about than it would be worth. Hon. members may say that each district should have equal amounts, but this principle cannot be carried out even with regard to the general appropriations, for some districts have more bridges than others, and we must give them amounts proportioned to the necessities of the case. A large portion of the produce of Queen's County is shipped at Summerside, and there is a great deal more traffic there that at Georgetown. It is all very well for hon. members to talk about the wharf at Montague Bridge not being built; but when persons petition for £50 or £60 to build a wharf, and it is found that it will require £300 or £400 to do it, what is the Government to do in a case of that kind? There is no intention of doing any unjustice to the people of Georgetown in this matter.

Balderston, Reporter.

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