

DURING the week the Legislature discussed, adopted and presented their address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. Besides this, three Government measures—a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, a Bill respecting the Civil Service and a Bill entitled "The Public Roads' Act, 1879"—have been introduced and advanced a stage.

Much time has been spent in caucus. On principle, we object to the caucus. It is, we believe, a Grit invention; and it may certainly be made a centre of corruption. Obstructive members of the Government party may, under the cover it affords, be manipulated in a way it would be impossible to adopt were the deliberations open and above board. Again, it does away altogether with the deliberative principle in the Assembly and we think it important that that principle should be maintained. Still, in this instance, the Government have not had a long recess in which to mature their measures. Those measures ought, undoubtedly, to be very carefully matured. We have very good authority for the statement that "in a multitude of Councilors there is wisdom." And, the representatives of the people being in town, the Government, perhaps, have acted wisely in taking them into their confidence. Besides, the Government have such a very large majority, that there is no necessity or motive for corruption, even had they the baseness to practice it. Fair progress has been made during the week, and the preliminaries being over, we may look for even greater dispatch in the future.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The work of the session is drawing to a close. It is announced that Parliament will be prorogued about the 10th inst. The most notable news emanating from it during the week, is the passage of Mr. Bechard's resolution to repeal the Bankruptcy Act. A Bill to carry out the resolution has passed a second reading; and, if the Conscript Fathers of the Senate do not stop its passage, insolvents will have no further protection from the law. Every debtor will, in future, either have to pay a hundred cents to the dollar, or trust to the clemency of his creditors to continue in business, or run away. The old law was an incentive to recklessness, extravagance, and commercial immorality. It was, in many cases, grossly abused. Perhaps it is just as well that instead of being tinkered with, it is to be repealed at once. Its repeal will cause some friction at first; but the result will in the end, we believe, be good.

THE CAPE'S RAILWAY.

We are glad to see that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is agitating for the construction of the Cape Traverse Branch Railway. The expenditure of a large amount of public money in a public work of that kind will, besides benefiting the Province for all time to come, be an immediate mitigation of the loss which will result to the Island from the large reductions recently made in its Railway staff.

THE P. E. I. RAILWAY.

Mr. MacNab has taken charge of the railway with a largely reduced staff; and we look with confidence for greater satisfaction to the travelling and mercantile public. We have always felt and held that the Railway was extravagantly and inefficiently managed; and we are not surprised at the economical changes which have been made. On the other hand, we have sharply censured the Grits for discriminating unfairly against Island officials. We see no reason why they should not be just as well paid as officials of the same class in the mainland. Yet it has not been so. It is to be hoped that the Liberal-Conservative Government will not err in the same way. We take the liberty of suggesting to the Government the advisability of re-adjusting the salaries of officials throughout the whole Dominion on the basis of the salaries heretofore and now paid to officials in this Island. The proposed re-adjustment would, of course, be greeted with an universal howl from the officials outside of this Province; but it would result in the saving of millions to the country at large. If the Government do not see fit to adopt this suggestion, they should raise the salaries of our officials to the scale paid in the older and larger Provinces. Fairplay is a jewel.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon, Hiram Hobbs appeared on charge of keeping a vicious dog, and was ordered to either chain or destroy the same; James Cameron, drunk and incapable, was fined \$2 and costs or 8 days; Wm. Hickey, for the same offence, was fined \$1 and costs or 4 days.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE EXAMINER'S SUMMARY REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 2.

House met at 3.30 p. m. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, in accordance with a notice placed on the Order Book, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on a resolution to consider the expediency of introducing a Bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. The law, as it now stood, authorized a creditor to imprison a debtor for any amount, however small. A capias could be issued from the County Court for any sum between \$8 and \$150, and an execution could be issued against a person for any sum. The Act worked injuriously to poor people who were unable to meet their demands. It was a shocking and humiliating spectacle to visit the County Jails and find them filled with poor but unfortunate debtors, who have been dragged away from their homes and families to satisfy the demands of creditors. These poor unfortunate individuals were deprived of their liberty, and their families left in misery and want. From time immemorial this system has obtained in this Province. Some years ago a law was passed authorizing the abolition of imprisonment for debt, but it never had a fair trial. Petitions were sent in from the country asking for its repeal, and it was repealed. And since that time a system of general imprisonment for debt has been in force. The Bill now proposed to be submitted would abolish this system, but permit imprisonment in certain cases. In a case in which wilful fraud could be proven against a debtor, the Act would provide for his imprisonment. This provision was necessary for the protection of creditors. When the measure would be brought formally before the House, he would go into an explanation of its details. It was now the general desire, both in town and country, that the system which at present obtained, should be abolished. The proposed measure will have the effect of curtailing the credit system. It may operate somewhat injuriously for a little time, but it will prove immensely beneficial in the end.

House went into Committee on the resolution, Mr. J. E. McDonald in the Chair.

After a little time spent therein, the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported the resolution agreed to.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved for the appointment of a Committee to bring in a bill in accordance with said resolution. Committee:—Messrs. Sullivan, McLeod and Prowse.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, from the said Committee, submitted a Bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. The Bill was received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the rule requiring twenty-four hours' notice being given before the introduction of new matter in the House be suspended, in order to enable him to introduce a bill to be entitled "The Public Inquiries Act." Motion carried.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN explained that the proposed measure was intended to give the Governor in Council power to issue a Commission to inquire into the working of any or every department of the Public Service; to see that the funds were being properly accounted for; to see that the amount of work required by law was being performed, and to see whether it was desirable or not to make any alteration in regard to the management of any departments.

The Bill was received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday. House adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 3.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON introduced a Bill entitled "The Public Roads Act, 1879," which was read a first time. House adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 29.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN said the present Government had done their duty in urging our claims to a fair share of the Fishery Award. The Dominion Government did not seem inclined to accede to their demand on this subject, they argued that it belonged to the whole Dominion, and we would get our share of the benefit. We were just as much entitled to a million of that money as Newfoundland; it was from our waters the Americans took so much wealth. The Government had sent correspondence, but received no answer. When the Bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council came before them they would have to try and make it suitable to the requirements of the country. It was necessary to reduce salaries; but before that could be done the Civil Service Bill would have to be repealed. The cost of the Civil Service was about one-third of the revenue. We had a very heavy burden for education, which he did not object to; but thought the amount had been swelled up very large, greater than our finances would bear. It was time some improvement was made in our public roads. A Bill on this subject was being prepared, and would be submitted. Several changes had been made in our road service; but complaints were made on every change, and now the roads were in a worse state than ever. He was not much in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt. Many men would sooner try to pay a debt than go to jail. This law would give the advantage to the rogue who wished to escape payment of his debts. Regarding the Assessment Act, it was denounced in every place, even among the classic hills of Strathalbyn. That Act was the cause of the defeat of the late Government. If the present Government failed to carry out their policy, they would fall as Governments before them had fallen. Regarding the finances of the country, he would be prepared to show that they had gone back considerably, and a great deal was paid the past quarter which should have been paid the last year.

Mr. MCKENZIE considered that the measures foreshadowed in the Speech came very far short of the promises made to the country by members of the present Administration. He heard that the Government now regretted very much that they had foreshadowed so many sweeping measures. There was nothing here about abolishing the Assessment Act, nor any change in the School Act, and yet these were promised, and the people led to believe that very important changes would be made. The Government were wise not to carry out all

the promises they made so rashly. They also said the Ballot Act caused heartburnings; but now they did not promise to repeal that.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN said it was the intention to repeal both the Ballot Act and the Assessment Act.

Mr. MCKENZIE said the Government were going to carry out retrenchment to great lengths. Their motto appeared to be *multum in parvo*. The late Government met the Legislature some three weeks earlier than usual, and as soon as it was possible to have the public accounts ready. If those accounts were in such a terrible state, why not allow them to be placed before the House at that time, instead of rushing to the country and making false statements? It was unnecessary to go to the country when the Government had nineteen supporters, so that the blame of the inconvenience lay at the door of the present Government. They were no patriots, or they would not cry down the credit of the Colony. Members of the Government were going through the country, carrying documents which they had no right to make public. They would challenge the Government to show that the finances were in a bad state. They talked of extinguishing the debt. We would be led to believe there was a conflagration, and the waters of Heaven would have to be called down to extinguish it. For several years before the advent of the Davies Government to power, we were going along smoothly, as there was a pile of money to our credit at Ottawa. That was the time economy should have been practised, and had they done so, instead of spending from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year of that capital, there would not now be a necessity for direct taxation. When the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries was running his election, he stated that, if elected to the House of Commons, he would get a seat in the Cabinet, and would use every legitimate effort to get us our fair share of the Fishery Award; but, during the late campaign, men went through the country denouncing the Leader of the late Government for daring to send a minute of Council to Ottawa because he happened to be a Liberal. From the words in the speech we would infer that the present Government had done nothing in the matter yet. The bird would be flown before the present Government took any action. The Dominion Government did not seem disposed to give us this money. The greater part of the Award was obtained on account of our fisheries. If the Local Government did their duty, and did it promptly, with the co-operation of the Maritime members we would get our share of that Award, and then and not till then would our finances be in a proper condition. The Registration and Ballot Act was expensive, and he (Mr. McK.) was the only person in this House who opposed it in 1877. He had been charged with belonging to the dark ages for opposing that Act, but now it was found to be unsatisfactory. (To be Continued.)

Commercial.

THE S. S. *Prince Edward* arrived at this port at noon to-day, since which time the following goods have been entered at the Custom House, viz:—

- W. & A. BROWN—17 cases and 1 bale dry goods, 3 casks sugar.
BEER & SONS—21 cases and 1 truss dry goods, 13 casks and 6 bds. hardware, 8 kegs groceries, 18 bds. steel, 1 bbl. salt.
COL. MCGILL—23 sacks oats and potatoes.
CARVELL BROS.—25 boxes pipes.
MATTHEW, McLEAN & HEARTZ—7 cases and 1 bale dry goods.
WEEKS & Co.—33 cases and 8 bales dry goods.
PERKINS & STERNS—23 cases and 9 bales dry goods.
O. CONNOLLY & Co.—30 boxes, 250 cases, 10 hds. and 20 casks whiskey.
G. DAVES & Co.—28 cases and 1 bale dry goods.

Hanlan and Hawdon.

THE DELEVAL SCULLER SAID TO BE INDISPOSED.—BETTING 2 TO 1 ON HANLAN.

The following special cable appears in the Toronto "Mail" of the 30th:—*Newcastle, April 29.*—Hawdon has been a sufferer as well as Hanlan, having been troubled the last four or five days with a nasty cough. To-day he was better, but James Percy did not think it advisable to let him go out on the water. The Canadian is about all right again, and each day witnesses an improvement in his condition. Unless something very unexpectedly should occur, there is no reason to doubt that he will be perfectly fit on Monday, the 5th. This morning, unattended, he had a sharp row upon the staying ebb from Scottswood down to Redhugh Bridge, in which he scarcely ever got above thirty-two strokes to the minute, and on the return journey he struck a much slower pace than that. This afternoon Hanlan put off again in the "Lord Dufferin." He rowed steadily down against the tide to the foot of the meadows and came back at a smart rate. When he reached the head of the islet he was striking 32. That stroke he maintained until after passing the Derwent Gut, when, for a couple of hundred yards, he quickened up to 36 and finished at that rate. The spin was a very satisfactory one and made a decidedly favorable impression upon a lot of old and good judges.

Several bets were made during the day at 7 to 4 on Hanlan, but takers finally asked 2 to 1.

COMING TO CANADA.—Says the Boston "Commercial Bulletin":—"Esty & Co., the organ builders, of Brattleboro, are considering the plan of erecting a factory in Canada, as the new Canadian tariff prevents them from making any profit on organs shipped to that country."

Special Notices.

WINDOW BLINDS.—Handsome Opaque Linen Window Blinds, with fancy gilt borders and centres. Also, Imitation Lace Blinds do., very durable, with either common or patent rollers complete. Housekeepers putting up new blinds should see these before buying other goods. W. A. WEEKS & Co. April 28, 1879—thurs sat mon

ORANGES by the box at BEER & Goff's. FRESH ORANGES and MAPLE SUGAR at BEER & Goff's. VERY Choice Smoked Hams, at BEER & Goff's.

Prince Edward Island Railway

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, the 5th inst., and until further notice, a Special Train will run between Charlottetown and Summerside in connection with the Steamer to and from Point du Chene:—

Table with columns LEAVE and ARRIVE. Ch'town 6.00 a.m., Summerside 9.00 a.m., Summerside 6.00 p.m., Ch'town 9.00 p.m.

ALEX. MACNAB, Supt. and Engineer. Railway Office, Ch'town, May 3, '79. (pat pres her ar ne pr jr kca 4in)

A BARGAIN.

A "HALLET & DAVIES" Grand Square Pianoforte will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Enquire at MRS. HENDERSON'S, near the Drill Shed. Ch'town, May 3, 1879—1w

Eggs Wanted.

STILL BUYING. H. COOMBS. Ch'town, May 3—pat ar ne

18 Children's Carriages.

LANDED under old tariff, expected on first steamer. Bargains in Tinware, out of job lots bought at auction—effects late W. B. Allin. H. COOMBS.

ONE SODA FOUNTAIN. Apply to H. COOMBS. May 3—ar pat ne 3i

FOR SALE.

FOUR-FOUR-OARED GIG BOAT, owned by the "Rough & Ready" crew, in good condition, with oars and outriggers complete, will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

WALTER PATTERSON, FREDK MCKAY, C. BOURKE. Ch'town, May 3, 1879—1w

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Summerside, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of August next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, under and pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the first day of September, A. D. 1871, made between James Ludlow Holman, late of Summerside, in Prince County Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and Ada L. Holman, his wife, of the one part, and Edward Jarvis Hodgson, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, Esquire, of the other part, which said mortgage was assigned to Jessie Cambridge and Charlotte Cambridge by indenture dated the second day of September, A. D. 1871, made between the said Edward Jarvis Hodgson, of the one part, and Jessie Cambridge and Charlotte Cambridge, of the other part,—

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in Summerside, in Prince County, in said Island, bounded and described as follows: On the South by a street being the first street north of Water Street; on the East by a street; on the North by a street, and on the West by a piece of land used as a street, being that portion of the estate of the late George Green, deceased, willed to his daughter, Sarah Green, wife of Wm. Theodore Darby, containing one acre of land, a little more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to the same belonging.

For further particulars apply to the office of Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this Third day of May, A. D. 1879.

JESSY ISABEL CAMBRIDGE, MELMOTH CAULFIELD GAHAN, CHARLOTTE EMILY GAHAN, By JESSY ISABEL CAMBRIDGE, their attorney.

For Sale or to Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE

fronting on Pleasant Street, now in possession of James Gass. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, P. C. KELLY. Queen street, Ch'town, May 1st, 1879. 6i

Citizen's Skating Rink.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Citizens' Skating Rink Company will be held in the Rink on Wednesday, 14th May, at eight o'clock, p. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. W. C. HOBKIRK, Secretary. Ch'town, April 29, 1879.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 13th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the general transacting of business.

By order, WILLIAM MURPHY, Secretary April 28, 1879—city p 2in

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Room

"WESTBOURNE."

Desirable West End Residence.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday, the 5th of May, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That Handsome New Dwelling House, situated on West Street, commanding a lovely and extensive view of the harbor and surrounding river scenery, and at present occupied by J. S. CARVELL, Esq. The house contains Fifteen Rooms, besides Kitchen, Scullery, Pantries, Bath Rooms, Closets, and all modern conveniences. It is heated by hot air through out, and has hot and cold water in the principal bedrooms. There are Verandahs on the south and west sides. A stable fitted for two horses and two cows, Harness Room, Coach House, Ice House and Wood Shed, Water fit for all purposes is to be had from a Well sunk in the cellar and connected with a brick tank.

The land measures 125 feet on West Street, and extends back 290 feet to the River (with water privileges) and is tastefully laid out with Walks, Lawn, and Ornamental Trees. This Property is most eligibly situated in a good neighborhood, is in close proximity to Government House and Victoria Park, and is unrivalled in its appointments as a Gentleman's Private Residence.

Terms—Twenty-five percent. cash down, and the balance to be secured on the premises, payable in 4 years with Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly.

Immediate possession given. For further information apply to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Cedars! Cedars!

HEarken, FRIENDS! If we cannot have Cedars from Lebanon, of sacred fame, let us have the Cedars from our own Nursery in the West. The subscriber expects to offer for sale in Charlottetown, about the 10th inst., a quantity of young CEDARS, of all sizes, to suit customers, for hedges or home ornamentation. They have been raised on dry upland, and therefore are well suited for transplanting. It is a beautiful aromatic evergreen, and will tend to make all who look upon it happy all the year round. We shall sell in large or small lots, and at low prices. As we only purpose remaining one day in town, those who leave their names at the Examiner Office will be called on first. D. ARCHIBALD. May 2, 1879—6i

Latest Styles.

UPHOLSTERING of every description done in latest styles, of best materials. Hair, Flock, Fibre and Straw Mattresses, single and double, and on cheapest scales. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Looking Glasses.

CHEVAL with Marble Top Pedestals. Swinging Glasses of all sizes and prices. Mantle Glasses. Cheap. MARK BUTCHER. May 1st, '79—pres&pat 1m

Furniture in Every Variety.

DRAWING ROOM and Dining Room Sets in latest styles; Bed Room Sets in Walnut, Ash, Walnut Trimmed and Painted Sets from \$20 to \$150 per sett. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

CHILDREN'S GOODS.

BUGGIES, Chairs, Cradles, Swinging Cots, Go carts, Cots and Bedsteads, of every class, cheap for cash. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, 1879—

CORNICES.

AN excellent assortment of Window Cornices and Poles. Blind Rollers and Venetian Blinds made to order, with new style of woven tapes, cheaper than in any other establishment in the city. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, 1879—

Job Work

DONE in Straight and Jig Sawing, Fretwork Sawing, every description of Turning, Plain, Ornamental, Twist and Elizabethian, and every description of Screw Cutting in Wood, Ivory, Metal and Grinding Circular Saws with Emery Wheels. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

ODD PIECES OF FURNITURE.

DEVONPORTS, Cheffoniers, Escritoires, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Side Tables, Biddets with pans, Candelabras with marble tops, Cylindrical Desks, Side Boards, Screens, Umbrella Stands, Butlers' Trays, Whatnots, Earth Closets, Commodes and Patent Wire Woven Mattresses. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Painting

OF every description of Household Furniture, and Varnishing and Polishing done with three year old Varnishes, very cheap and promptly, for cash. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, '79.—pres pat 1m

Undertaking

IN all its branches; Keeping? Caskets, in Walnut and Rosewood, and Covered Coffins constantly on hand, and with the facilities of machinery he can furnish everything for funerals, better and cheaper than any other person in the city.

Hearses and Mourning Coaches of best class on shortest notice to any part of the country, and at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. MARK BUTCHER. May 1, '79—pres pat 1m