

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879.

NO. 538.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL, Manager, Office Sup't.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dep 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stewart Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	Dep 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
Hunter River	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
Kensington	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Summerside	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Wellington	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Port Hill	dp 2.40 pm	
O'Leary	" 3.32 "	
Alberton	" 4.16 "	
Tignish	ar 5.33 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dep 7.00 am	
Alberton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	Dep 8.45 am
County Line	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
Breadalbane	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Hunter River	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.23 "	" 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Ch'town	" 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Mt. Stewart	dp 2.55 "	
Cardigan	ar 3.15 "	
Georgetown	ar 4.30 "	
	dp 4.40 "	
	ar 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dep 7.00 A.M.	Dep 4.40 P.M.
Harmony	" 7.23 "	" 5.22 "
St. Peters	" 8.42 "	" 5.54 "
Morell	" 9.13 "	" 7.12 "
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55 "	ar 7.35 "

C. J. BRYDGES, W.M. McKECHNIE, Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R. Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878. p n e ar h pres kea sp sj ap 6i

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this office daily—Sundays excepted—at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 8 o'clock, p. m. Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 8 p. m. A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown, 20th Feb., 1879.

DR. CREAMER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Kent Street, Charlottetown, (Three doors from Dr. Johnson's).

ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR. Oct. 15—3m

H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator,

HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning—six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair.

A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftener if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament.

Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street. Jan. 6, 1879—

COMMERCIAL

Union Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.

Low rates and prompt settlement of losses.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island. Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877—

BROADWAY HOUSE, BY MACKENZIE.

THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.

The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and fares reasonable.

A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board, &c., can be had in the Broadway House.

Nov. 23, 1878—

E. G. HUNTER, Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,

MANTELS, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWLS, SLABS, &c., &c.

Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Designs furnished on application. Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.

November 6, 1878.

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as

THE RANKIN HOUSE,

in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to

Permanent and Transient Boarders.

Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.

WM. WAGSTAFF.

May 25, 1878

RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES, Proprietor

(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management, and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.

Oct. 15, 1878—3m

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLE, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

CARPETS cut and laid.

PAINTING and Repairing neatly done.

PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand, or made up to order.

All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, cheap and good.

New Pattern School Desks made at short notice. A first-class article.

Don't forget the place: PRINCE STREET (near the new Baptist Church in course of erection).

Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1878—



Examiner Office!

1879.

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY DONE IN

GOOD STYLE

AND AT

LOW PRICES!

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Local News,

Foreign News,

Political News,

Social News,

Commercial News,

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WEEKLY EXAMINER

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One Dollar a Year!

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Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received.

J. W. MITCHELL, W. L. COTTON, Office Sup't. Manager.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S SPEECH

on the motion of

WANT OF CONFIDENCE

IN THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

MARCH 6.

MR. MONTGOMERY said that he rose to address the House under great difficulties, nearly every member in the House having spoken; so that the whole subject was gone over and very little left to be said on it. There were, however, certain points to which hon. gentlemen did not refer, and he would briefly discuss some of those.

TWO YEARS AGO

a general election was held, and at that time party lines were, to a certain extent, obliterated—it having been found that the great question then agitating the public mind could not be settled unless party differences should be forgotten, for a time at least. Men who all their lifetime had been Conservatives found it necessary to unite with their Liberal friends, in order to settle the School Question; but, after two years—having finished the work which they were sent to perform—the Conservatives thought fit to withdraw from the Government. He (Mr. Montgomery) had never witnessed such a display of

PETTY REVENGE

as members of the Government had shown towards those four hon. members. He would not object to hon. members using any amount of argument, but the venom displayed was altogether uncalled for, and did not add to the dignity of the House. The Hon. Commissioner of Public Works made the remark that great measures had generally been carried by men who had sunk party differences. That remark is true; but it is also true that Coalition Governments never existed for any great length of time. The only one which remained in existence as long as our present Government did, was the one which had been formed by Earl Aberdeen, if he (Mr. M.) remembered. A Coalition Government never existed for any length of time, except when some great national question was before the country which could not be carried without entirely obliterating Party lines. In 1867 when the

GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION

of Confederation of those Provinces was discussed, it was considered that the coalition of Liberals and Conservatives, formed to carry it, would continue to exist. The Leader of the Government could not have desired that the coalition of Liberals and Conservatives—such as the present Government had been—should continue for any great length of time; and if so, since the business for which they were called together was accomplished, was it not the proper time for the separation to take place. As soon as those men withdrew from the Government, an attempt was made to get the hon. member from Tignish to take one of the vacant seats, and other gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House were asked to support them. Now, if it was a crime for the four hon. members to leave the Government and join the Opposition, surely it was as

GREAT A CRIME

to get hon. members of the Opposition to take seats in the Government. The hon. Leader of the Government looked upon himself as politically ruined, and blamed the four hon. gentlemen who left the Government for ruining him; but if those four hon. members were the means of elevating him to the position of Leader, as they undoubtedly were, it was very ungrateful of him to abuse them because they did not keep him in that position as long as he desired. These four gentlemen were the means of politically making the hon. member (Hon. Mr. Davies) and when they withdrew from him he had to go down. Charlottetown had always been a Conservative constituency, and it was only by uniting with a Conservative that the Leader of the Government could be returned by the city. It was by the

SUFFERANCE OF THE CONSERVATIVES

that the Leader of the Government occupied the position he did, and it ill became him to turn round on the men who elevated him. The Government at the present time was of a very different complexion from what it was before those four hon. members left it. The hon. member from Murray Harbor (Mr. Prowse) was asked to support the hon. member from Montague (Dr. Robertson), who, for the last two years, gave the Government a very indifferent support. The hon. member from Montague had once before been a member of a Government, and his connection with Governments seemed to be very unfortunate—he was never called to take a seat until the Government was struggling for existence. He appeared to be called in as medical adviser to examine into the state of

THE BODY POLITIC.

The hon. doctor stated that Murray Harbor would return two members to support the present Government,—an extravagant statement which very much surprised him (Mr. Montgomery). The learned doctor knew that he had to come down on the acts of the Government, and it was by attacking the Government and appearing to be indignant

against them that the people were prevented from asking him to resign.

Hon. Dr. Robertson said the statement was false.

Mr. Montgomery would not make any statement which was false. He did not desire to misrepresent any hon. member. He would give the Leader of the Government credit for great ability, but he had one fault to find with him, and that was that whenever a statement which he had formerly made was brought to his notice, if it suited his purpose, he would deny having made such a statement, or twist it in such a manner as to destroy its meaning. It was possible the hon. gentleman might forget what he had previously stated, but his (Mr. Montgomery's) opinion was, that the reason he so acted was because

WHAT HE SAID IN ONE LOCALITY

would not suit in another. When the hon. member from Montague was called in as medical adviser of the Government, he found the patient in a very low condition, and recommended that much food should not be given; so the Government, acting on that advice, admitted the hon. member from West River. After a time the medical adviser reported that the Government were somewhat convalescent, and could take more substantial food, so the hon. member from Summerside was admitted. There were two of those hon. members who were very

UNCERTAIN SUPPORTERS

of the Party, and it was only by giving them seats in the Executive that they were secured—the member from West River and the member from Montague. The hon. member from Strathalbyn made a very good speech; he attacked no person except the editor of the *Presbyterian*. As the editor of that paper wielded a large scimitar, or some other weapon, there was no need to defend him. When the hon. member had entered into a contest with the editor of the *Presbyterian* in the public press, there was no need to attack him in this House. That hon. member stated that they had a

NEW GOVERNMENT.

a new policy, and new men, and whenever they adopted a new policy and formed a new Government, those four Conservative members were free. He (Mr. Montgomery) would support the policy of retrenchment proposed by the Government, but he would never support men who adopted a policy merely because it was popular. Mention had been made of the Civil Service Bill and the part taken by the Leader of the Opposition in introducing it. At the time that Bill was passed, the hon. member from Strathalbyn (Commissioner of Public Works) spoke of it as follows:—"In their dying moments, the Government had caught at the ideas advanced all along by the Opposition, because they felt that the position taken by their opponents was the correct one, and had introduced this measure in order that they might have some show in going to the polls." The hon. member from Strathalbyn did not want at that time to give the hon. member from St. Peter's credit for passing that Bill, but he supported the Bill and wanted to get credit for it himself. The Government after having been in

EXISTENCE FOR TWO YEARS,

find out that the policy of the Opposition is a popular one—and they adopt it in their dying moments. On what grounds did they expect to be supported? He did not consider the Government sincere. They never would have brought down those measures except for the sake of holding on to power. If the Government had been in a position to carry on the business of the country in the way they had been doing, they would never have adopted a different policy. The Leader of the Government spoke of the Opposition—if they came into power—making

"DUCKS AND DRAKES"

of the public accounts, which implied that a Government could manipulate the public accounts in any shape they thought proper; and, if that was the case, what confidence could be placed in the accounts as brought down by the Leader of the Government? He (Mr. Montgomery) and his colleague were the only Opposition members in the House who represented a district that had, a short time ago, been represented by supporters of the present Government. There was not an elector in the district who did not know that he was determined to oppose the present Government, and it was ridiculous for hon. members to imagine that that district would now send men to support the present Administration. When the election was held there,

NO FALSE ISSUE

was raised, except it was raised by members of the Government. The present Government had been two years in power, and when they found their lease of power drawing to a close, they adopted a policy entirely different from what they had been carrying on. The people would not judge them by the speech they had put in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, but by their record for the last two years. It was very easy to make promises when they were going out of power; but if they were in power, it was very doubtful if they would carry out those reforms. The following paragraph I find in the Governor's speech:—

"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