with the mother country of Spain as well as with her colonies on this side of the Atlantic. (Cheers.) Whether these negotiations will eventually be successful or not we cannot say. England has been negotiating with Spain for a commercial treaty during nearly two years, and the negotiations were broken off, but I am pleased to learn that, principally in consequence of the Canadian commissioner going to Madrid and opening up the question of trade with Canada, it has been the means of reopening the discussion between England and Spain on the question of trade between three countries. (Renewed cheers.) The hon. member for Lambton in alluding to the speech of the mover of the Address, said he was glad to learn that that hon. member had made a complete right-about face; that he had adopted the principle of "country first and party afterwards," as if he had taken it up for the first time. Now, we always understood that that was the banner of the Liberal-Conservative party—"by a party, with a party, but for the people." We always understood that hon. gentlemen opposite were governed by the principle, "by the party, with the party, and for the party,"—(laughter)—but it may be the hon. gentleman thinks that his party and the people are synonymous. The late election proved that, and more than proved that. We all remember the great meeting which has been so humorously described, where three tailors met in a bath shop in the east part of London and commenced an address with the words: "We, the people of Kingston"—(laughter)—"No, England."

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—We, the people of Victoria. (Laughter.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The hon. gentleman said his Government had been denounced in former days by some members of the Opposition for not proceeding sufficiently rapid with the Pacific Railway, while others had denounced them for going too fast. We may have denounced hon. gentlemen in regard to the Pacific Railway. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps it may be found that the policy of the present Government and that of the late Government are not identical. But we must all agree that after the country had been committed so far as to complete two ends of a railway, we must finish the middle, and that is the extent to which the speech has committed the present Government to the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite. I forget how many miles are built from Red River, and how many from Thunder Bay, but there are 185 miles in the middle altogether untouched. The two ends are not of the slightest value whatever. The money has been expended and the interest is going on. One part of the road runs into a swamp, the other into a wilderness, and until the swamp and the wilderness are connected by a middle piece we shall not have a line connecting our lakes with the North-West. By completing that portion of the route, we shall have that means of communication, and I have no doubt the hon. member for Lambton will assist, as he promised to assist, the Government in every possible way in building that link, and thus giving us a route through Canada to our great country in the North-West. The hon. gentleman says there is something diplomatic in the phrase, "reasonable expectations of British Columbia." One thing is clear. The hon. gentleman did not satisfy the expectations of British Columbia, whether reasonable or unreasonable. (Cheers.) We are going to try to meet their expectations. (Applause.) When we were previously in power we did not find they were very unreasonable, and now that we have come back I do not think they will be unreasonable. They have shown their rationality—a portion of them at least—by electing myself. (Laughter.) It is charged by a high authority of the Reform press that I was elected simply by making certain pledges to build the Pacific Railway to suit my constituents and British Columbia generally. Well, my communication with British Columbia consisted of simply telegraphing to three friends "I have been defeated in Kingston please elect me in Victoria." The answer came over the wires "It shall be done," and it was done. That was all my communication directly or indirectly with the people of British Columbia on that point. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Lambton asks if we are serious in introducing a bill two years before it was wanted for the taking of the census. It is true that in the session of 1870 we introduced a bill for taking the census in 1871, and we found the time so limited that the work cost a great deal more than it ought to have done. Then it will be remembered that we were obliged in the spring of 1871 to pass a bill amending the Act of 1870 in very important particulars. It is for the purpose of saving that expense the present bill is to be introduced. I believe the last census cost a half million, and by getting the power to do so, the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with that special duty, will have plenty of opportunity with its own ordinary machinery and with very slight assistance, by going on carefully and carefully and without hurry, during the present summer, to make the necessary preparations for taking the census. It is simply taking time by the forelock and giving the department every opportunity within its own ordinary means of working out the census without involving an enormous expense similar to that caused by the extreme hurry in taking the census in 1871. (Hear, hear.) Of course the remarks of the hon. member for Lambton respecting the expense of collecting vital statistics deserve every consideration. It is very true that vital statistics have received a certain degree of attention, and those statistics under the present law will no doubt be of very considerable value. But when you are taking criminal statistics, statistics of one class, it is well to combine all objects of statistical information and with the same machinery we can get all branches of such information without which the actual condition, morally, socially, or otherwise, of a country cannot be be satisfactorily known. We hope that with the assistance of this House the Government will be able to submit certain clauses on this subject by which this most important object can be gained. The hon. member for Lambton alluded to the subject of immigration, though it is not mentioned in the speech, and referred also to the fact that his Government had warned the people of England that immigrants were not wanted in this country, and that it was overstocked already. That perhaps was well intended, but I think the manner in which that intentian was carried out in England was exceedingly unfortunate, because it was so strongly expressed by the renowned and redoubted agent-general of Canada at that time, that Australia and New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope published our agent's announcement as a means of getting emigrants to their country. Australia and New Zealand showed that Canada had admitted that this country was full to repletion and did not want any more immigrants from England, and that their only course, if they wanted to leave the latter country, was to go east instead of west. And yet, strange to say, while the announcement was made and emigration to Canada discouraged, the expenses of the London establishment were very considerably increased. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Lambton says that he quite agrees with the statement that prosperity cannot be caused by a Ministry. Well, I believe the people have pronounced that prosperity can be caused by a change of Ministry, and they have changed the Ministry accordingly. (Applause.) Whether they have been good judges in the matter, it is not for me to say. I am bound to believe that they exercised a wise discretion in that regard, but the hon. gentleman says I announced there would be an immediate rise in everything the moment there was a change. What I did say was this: that I believed the late Government had lost the confidence of the country—that they had lost so completely the confidence that the very fact of a change of administration would restore confidence, and the first effect would be seen in the rise of bank and other stocks on the market—and they did rise. (Cheers.) They rose from two to four per cent. within the first week after the 17th of September. But, Mr. Speaker, at present our policy is in the future. Our policy rests in intentions. Now, intentions are very good, but performance is better. We hope to perform our intentions. We intend to fulfil our pledge, and there is no one who more fully agrees with the hon. member for Lambton than I do in the statement he made on a certain occasion, that a man who in opposition makes a statement and propounds a policy which he does not carry out when in the Government, is little better than a demagogue. I will accept the name if we do not carry out in office the pledges and promises we held out to the country when in Opposition. (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentleman says that it is a very meagre bill of fare. I think it is a very fair bill (laughter), when we deal with the Pacific Railway, the depression in the country, the tariff, the readjustment of the whole fiscal system; when we propose a policy which, as we believe, is to relieve the depression, to establish an equlilibrium between revenue and expenditure, to encourage our manufactures and all our industries—that is not a very meagre bill of fare And perhaps the hon. gentleman will find that it is too strong for his digestion. (Laughter.) But if we were liable to the charge of presenting a too meagre bill of fare perhaps it may be that it was prepared with a due regard to the weakness of the hon. gentleman's digestion. Perhaps we thought it was necessary to give milk to babes and strong meat to men on this side of the House. (Hear, hear.) Again I will say that I cannot in any way object to the manner in which the speech has been received by the hon. gentlemen opposite. I am glad the Opposition have adopted the modern system of passing the address without amendment, leaving the various subjects which have been alluded to in it to be discussed when the measures and details are laid before the House, and when they can really be debated with a knowledge of the subject and of the intentions of the Government. (Loud cheers.)

The Late Gale.

THE gale on Friday last (21st Feb'y) was the heaviest of late years, excepting, perhaps, that of August 24th, 1873, when so many trees were blasted.

About midnight of the 20th, the wind which had been blowing fresh from the north, became gusty, with a velocity of 20 miles an hour. Increased steadily until 5. a. m. of the 21st, when 36 miles an hour were reached. At 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. the respective velocities of 38 and 48 miles an an hour were reached, wind still from the north. At 10 p. m. and midnight it still blew violently, but from the northwest, varying from 38 to 42 miles an hour. After 2 of the next morning, the wind gradually moderated. The No. of miles travelled by the wind from midnight to midnight, as recorded by the Electrical Anemograph was 859, and from 2 a. m. of the 21st to 2 a. m. of the 22d, 880,—numbers largely in excess of any hitherto recorded at Charlottetown. The Barometer—reduced to sea-level—at 8 a. m of the 20th stood 30.386, and at 10 p. m. on the 21st, it had fallen to 28.819 or over an inch and a half—a large fall, considering the direction of the wind. The extremes of temperature during the storm were eleven and twenty-one degrees. Owing to the violence of the wind, which threw the snow into large and closely packed drifts, it was difficult to estimate correctly the amount of the snow-fall. It is set down at seventeen inches.

H. J. CUNDALL,
Supt. Meteorological Office.

DRUNKENESS is surely on the decrease in this city. By the records of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, we see that there has not been a single conviction for drunkness during the present month. Probably want of money is the cause of this unwonted temperance.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 25, 1879.

The Local Legislature.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

THE *Patriot* lauds the Government; and the Government has substantial reasons for admiring the *Patriot*. But (unfortunately for both) THE PEOPLE do not sympathise with them. The emphatic verdict of Belfast, the opposing attitude of New London, Murray Harbor and Bedeque—once strongholds of the Government—the indignation meetings—most indignant where the Government obtained its greatest strength—held throughout the length and breadth of the land, the petitions, signed by thousands, and not presented only because it was deemed useless to petition men determined to cling to power at all haszards,—all these things prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Local Government has *lost the confidence of the people.*

The *Patriot* does not attempt to deny our second proposition, viz: that the question the Government was called into existence to settle, has been settled by the vote of a majority of the people at the polls. In the face of the Parliamentary utterances of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Conroy, and other leaders of the Opposition, in the face of Mr. Sullivan's letter to the *Presbyterian*, in the face of the letting of St. Patrick's School to the Public School Board, in the face of the repeated declarations of the Opposition press, and in the face of the whole attitude of the Catholic people since ever they found that what they wanted could not be constitutionally obtained—the *Patriot* dares not deny the truth of our proposition.

Then, on the principle that the PEOPLE GOVERN and that Parliament acts responsive to the people's will, how can the representatives of the people sustain the Local Administration? They cannot—as true men—they *cannot* do it!

"Ignorant P. E. Island."

ALLUDING to one of the most intelligent and best-informed farmers in P. E. Island, the Hon. Alexander McKenzie said he was "ama-azed at the mon's ignorance." And in Parliament, the other day, he is reported to have said that he did not wonder at Mr. Brecken's "ignorance," for he came from P. E. Island! We are at a loss to understand why the leader of all the Grits never loses an opportunity to decry and insult the people of this Province. It is most true that this Province, by its false representatives, was the means of giving him the Government in 1873—and thus of inflicting heavy injuries upon the country at large. For this the people of this Province might, perhaps, be blamed by those who are not Grits. But that the man who, above all, profited by the treachery of its whilom representatives, should be the very man to heap insult upon the Island is exceedingly, unaccountably strange.

It is said that "ignorance is the mother of devotion"; and if Islanders were as "ignorant" as the Hon. Alexander McKenzie says they are, they would probably still be devoted worshippers at the Grit shrine. That they are really, as a class, as intelligent, as well informed and as independent in thought as the people of any other Province in the Dominion is shown by the fact that they have renounced forever the insulting Mr. McKenzie and his treacherous satellites.

On Delicate Ground.

THE *Argus* has the assurance to say that we endorse the contents of a letter over which we placed the words: "We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents"; and we are quite sure that it misrepresents "Spectator's" meaning in the astounding declaration that what he says "is tantamount to this: that Protestants in general have no regard for their oath." The *Argus*, with words, repudiates the imputation that the jury on the Kelly murder case "paid no regard to their oaths." But does not the *Argus* see that, by its denunciation of their verdict, it *practically* condemns, as a perjurer, every man of those jurymen? For if, after a trial of over a week, the jurymen found the prisoners "Not Guilty" on evidence which the *Argus* claims was *convincing* that they were guilty—then they are perjurers before God and the country; or else they are fools, and the *Argus* has never insinuated that they were not intelligent men. This consideration should make the *Argus* feel that he is treading on very delicate ground.

As to the motive for excluding Roman Catholics from the jury, the *Argus* may fume and prate about "unblushing effrontery" till doomsday; but the only conclusion which reasonable men can come to is that if the *Argus* and its fellows had not for political purposes fomented religious discord—and if the father of one of the prisoners were not prominent in the ranks of those led by the *Argus*—the jury would have been selected—as it should have been selected—without regard to their religious beliefs.

A Few Free Advertisements.

THE following notices—interesting to the public at large—appear in the *Royal Gazette*. But, as scarcely any one reads it,—and as it is against the Government's contract with the Queen's Printer to pay to have them put in any other newspaper,—we give them an insertion free:—

Sealed tenders will be received at the Public Works Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next, from any person or persons willing to contract to build a Wharf at DeSable, Township No. 29. Plan and specification can be seen at the office of the Government Engineer and at the residence of James Palmer, Esq., DeSable, on and after Thursday, the 18th instant.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Public Works Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next, from any person or persons willing to contract for the erection and completion of a Court House at Port Hill, in Prince County. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of the Government Engineer, Charlottetown, also a copy at the Office of the Hon. John Yeo, Port Hill.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Public Works Office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next, from any person or persons willing to contract for certain repairs to the Brush Wharf, Orwell. Plans and specification can be seen at the residence of Hugh Finlay, Esq., Orwell, and at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Charlottetown.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Public Works Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next, from any person or persons will to contract to make certain repairs to Beech Point Wharf. Plan and specification can be seen at the office of the Government Engineer, and at the office of the Hon. Angus McMillan, Summerside.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Public Works Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next, from any person or persons willing to contract for the erection and completion of a Court House at Centreville, in Prince County. Plans and Specification can be seen at the residence of Major Wright, Esq., Centreville, and at the office of the Provincial Engineer.

In each case good security will be required for the due performance of the Contract, and the Department will not necessarily accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Militia Report.

SUGGESTIONS BY SIR SELBY SMYTH FOR MILITIA REFORM.

In the exceedingly elaborate report of General Sir Selby Smyth, which comes to us with the report of the Minister of Militia the following propositions are laid down for the improvement of the militia forces:—

(1.) The entire militia force should be drilled annually for the full period allowed by law.

(2.) Three model schools for cavalry and infantry embodying three companies of 80 to 100 men each at an approximate annual cost of $114,000

(3.) A permanent and paid Adjutant and Sergeant-Major to each battalion of infantry, the latter to act as regimental storekeeper, and both competent drill instructors.

(4.) The arms, accoutrements and clothing of rural corps should be stored at the headquarters of each battalion, under one responsible care-taker.

(5.) The reduction of seven garrison batteries in Ontario, there being no guns for them to man.

(6.) An increase to the artillery in Quebec and Kingston, where there are important works of defence and a large armament.

(7.) A special tax to provide funds for military establishments.

(8.) The conversion of the smooth-bore guns into rifled ordnance at the Montreal engine works, after testing the 32-pounder now under trial.

(9.) Concrete platforms to be finished on the salients of the three Levis forts to mount the 7-inch guns.

(10.) To complete the supply of Snider rifles in the country to 100,000, with 300 rounds of ball cartridge per rifle. At present there are only 21,000 rifles in store, and 40,000 in the hands of the militia, with not more than 150 rounds of ammunition per rifle.

(11.) The Montreal drill-shed rebuilding should be pressed by the Government, or the corporation sued for $12,000.

(12.) The drill-shed about to be built at Ottawa should be at once constructed. It is most urgently required.

(13.) A party of engineers to be attached to "A" and "B" batteries to maintain the fortress at Quebec and the forts at Kingston in constant repair.

Some of the suggestions made have been acted on, notably, arming Esquimault and Victoria, B. C.; consolidated pay to brigade majors; reduction of staff; reconstruction of Ottawa cavalry; armouries for Kingston and Toronto, and some others.

Special Notices.

SMOKED SALMON at Beer & Goff's.

Where can you get the best boots and shoes for the least money? At Gass'.

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

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON!

WILL BE GIVEN

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Thursday, the 27th February,

In Aid of the Funds of Zion Church.

The best Musical talent in the city has been engaged for this entertainment, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy of public patronage.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.30.

Tickets 20 cents. Reserved seats 30 cents.

D. M. FRASER,
Musical Director.

Feb. 24, 1879.

UNDERTAKING, &C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &C.,

of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."

Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on **Wednesday, 5th proximo,** at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting. Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to said meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD,
Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 20th, 1879—

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.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE **Annual Meeting** of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on **Tuesday, the 4th day of March next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least on day previous to the meeting.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1879—a rg p till meeting

FLOUR, Cornmeal & Tea,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

COAL!

100 Tons Round "ACADIA MINES," and a smaller lot of NUT, at our usual low prices.

Wright & MacGowan,
QUEEN'S WHARF.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879—taw for 2m

NORTHERN LIGHT.

IN the present state of the Straits, no particular days of crossing can be given. The *Northern Light* will cross whenever there is a fair chance of success. Intending passengers had better be at Georgetown, in order to avail themselves of the first opportunity.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Agent of Department.

Feb. 17, 1879—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that prosecution will be immediately commenced against all persons who are known to be in the possession of DOGS and who have not registered them and paid their Dog Tax for the current year, in conformity to the provisions of a by-law of this city, passed 4th December, A. D. 1878.

A. F. TOMLINS,
Clerk of the City Court.

Feb. 11.

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.