

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1879.

NO. 548.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
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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	dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	ar 8.35 "	
M. Stewart Jun	dp 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	dp 11.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	ar 8.20 "	ar 3.50 "
Hunter River	ar 9.12 "	ar 4.45 "
Breadalbane	ar 9.30 "	ar 5.03 "
County Line	ar 10.08 "	ar 5.41 "
Kensington	ar 10.18 "	ar 5.51 "
Summerside	ar 11.00 "	ar 6.30 "
Wellington	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Port Hill	dp 2.40 pm	
O'Leary	ar 3.32 "	
Alberton	ar 4.16 "	
Tignish	ar 5.33 "	
	ar 6.35 "	
	ar 6.50 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	ar 7.45 "	
O'Leary	ar 8.47 "	
Port Hill	ar 10.05 "	
Wellington	ar 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	dp 8.45 am
County Line	ar 3.00 "	ar 9.15 "
Breadalbane	ar 3.40 "	ar 9.57 "
Hunter River	ar 3.50 "	ar 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 4.23 "	ar 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 4.45 "	ar 11.02 "
Ch'town	ar 5.40 "	ar 11.55 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Mt. Stewart	ar 6.55 "	
Cardigan	ar 7.15 "	
Georgetown	ar 7.40 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	dp 7.00	MtS tw't Jnc	dp 4.40
Harmony	ar 7.23	Morell	ar 5.22
St. Peters	ar 8.42	St. Peters	ar 5.54
Morell	ar 9.13	Harmony	ar 7.12
MtS tw't Jnc	ar 9.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Ggr. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.

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.

YARN.

GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at
H. COOMBS.
March 10, 1879—3m

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

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 Brenner 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—

E. G. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,
MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c.
Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Designs furnished on application.
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.
November 6, 1878.

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—t

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

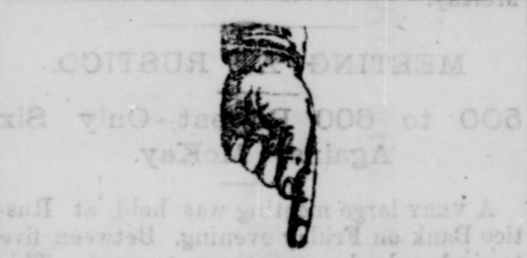
HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLE, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms.
CARPETS cut and laid.
PAINTING and Repairing neatly done.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

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

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.



Examiner Office!

1879.

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY DONE IN
GOOD STYLE

AND AT
LOW PRICES!

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Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received.
J. W. MITCHELL, W. L. COTTON,
Office Sup't. Manager.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH

ON THE
Letellier Matter.

MR. BRECKEN said he thought that nearly everything that could be said on this subject had already been urged. The hon. member for Elgin—W. Riding—who had just sat down had talked about gentlemen on this side of the House being drilled. He (Mr. Brecken) had not seen anything of the drill sergeant since he came into the House; but he thought that if supporting a cause without advancing an argument in its favor was an evidence of being drilled, the hon. gentleman who had just taken his seat must have been very recently in the company of the drill sergeant. He had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the speech which was delivered by the hon. member for East Quebec (Mr. Laurier). He had more than pleased him; he had charmed, but not convinced him; and while he (Mr. Brecken) was listening to him he had almost forgotten that the hon. gentleman was opposed to him. He (Mr. Laurier) had thrown out a warning to this House to deal carefully with this case. He (Mr. Brecken) could hardly understand from the speeches delivered by hon. members on the other side of the House whether in their opinion they had or had not the right to discuss this question. It appeared that, under the 59th clause of the British North American Act, a Lieutenant Governor may be removed by the Governor General in Council for cause assigned. He could hardly imagine that the hon. member or Quebec East (Mr. Laurier) was in earnest when he stated that the cause to be assigned could not be applied to a personal offence, and not to a political one, and that this House was not free to act with regard to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. He (Mr. Brecken) had lived in a country which, in former days, had tyrannical Governors, and the representatives of the people had had a little experience in opening and carrying on negotiations with the Colonial Office. They had occasion, more than once, to send delegates to England, at considerable expense and great trouble, to have their grievances redressed; and, much as they deferred to and respected the Mother Country and British statesmanship, they had always looked forward to the time when they would have such a tribunal as that now afforded them in the body of men in the House of Commons—representing the whole of British North America—to which to refer such cases. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec was appointed by the Cabinet of the Dominion, which was only a committee of this House. If this House had not the power of discussing such cases as that now before them, and where the facts of the case justified them in coming to a resolution censuring the Lieutenant Governor, they were not entitled—were not qualified—were not educated up to the point to fit them to enjoy Responsible Government; an admission he felt sure hon. members on the opposition side were not prepared to make. The members of the Government were the servants of the people, who, through the electorate of the Dominion of Canada appointed them to office. The Government of Quebec were responsible directly to the people; but the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec was the servant of this Parliament, and hon. members on the other side of the House, who called themselves Liberals, could not say that this House had no right to decide whether or not the conduct of Mr. Letellier, their servant, was constitutional. His hon. friend from Quebec (East) when he stated the term "cause" applied to personal charges and not to political, did not sufficiently consider the charges made against the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. He (Mr. Brecken) did not agree in that opinion, and that was the only kind of argument put forward by hon. members on the other side of the House. One point, and to his (Mr. Brecken's) mind, and one which had not been raised by previous speakers, was that Mr. Letellier had placed himself in a position of personal antagonism to the views of a large and influential portion of the people of Quebec, led by a party of very distinguished statesmen in that Province. An election might be held there in six months hence, and, judging from present appearances, not at all improbable, and the men whom the Lieut. Governor of that Province had, as he (Mr. Brecken) contended, unconstitutionally dismissed, might be returned as the constitutional advisers of his Honor, and he would be bound to accept them. Governor Letellier had, by the course he had pursued, greatly impaired, if not altogether destroyed, his usefulness as the head of the Executive of the Province of Quebec. If there was anything which the Colonial Office had always impressed on Governors, it was that they should neither know friends or enemies among the public men with whom they had to deal. What would be the position of Mr. Letellier when he finds himself in open hostility to men who are not at all unlikely to be again called upon to advise him. He would quote an extract from the speech of Mr. Cardwell as reported in English Hansard, vol. 182, page 621, in the case of Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Victoria, in reply to an hon. member of the British House of Commons asking that certain papers be brought down relative to a dispute between the two Houses of Legislature in the Colony of Victoria concerning the Appropriation Bill of 1865:—
"It appeared to him that the proposal he

(Sir Charles Darling) conveyed to him, that the members of the former Executive Council should be deprived of the distinction they enjoyed, because they presented a petition to their Sovereign praying for redress of grievances, which he (Mr. Cardwell) thought they were justly entitled to, was couched in terms which rendered it impossible that the Governor who employed that language and adopted that course should be a safe guide to the colony or an impartial arbitrator of differences in the circumstances in which the Colony was placed."

He (Mr. Brecken) desired, for one moment, to apply that principle to the case of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier. Could Mr. Letellier, in the future political contests in Quebec, act as an impartial arbitrator between the contending parties? No. He might safely assert that every charge that had been made by Governor-Letellier had been satisfactorily answered by Mr. De-Boucherville, ex-Premier of Quebec. He had no feeling in the matter, and it appeared when those *ex parte* reasons, which had been advanced, had vanished into thin air. He had an advantage over many hon. members of approaching this matter, as an entire stranger, and without prejudice; and it struck him that Governor Letellier was a partisan; and, as he became a partisan, he ran counter to the advice that had always emanated from the Colonial Office. A Provincial Government must have no friend or no opponent, and must so act as to be in a position to associate on the most friendly and cordial terms with the statesmen of the Province over which he is placed, and by whom the people surrounded him. Had Lieut. Governor Letellier acted up to this? He did not exactly understand the hon. member who had preceded him, and who had stated that, under the 59th clause, the right of dismissal was given to the Executive, while it was not given to the House, and therefore, it was irregular for them to discuss it. He held that Lieut. Governors were servants of the House, and that the Cabinet occupies the same position to the House as the House did to the people. As far as he himself was concerned, he could see no difference between discussing the question now and discussing it after the Government had taken action upon it. Some hon. member had said: "Are you going to strip Governors of all their functions and duties? Are they to be mere figure-heads?" That question had been answered by the hon. member for Frontenac, who pointed out what were the legitimate duties and functions of Lieutenant Governors; but he (Mr. Brecken) would say, better—far better—that Lieutenant Governors should be "figure-heads" than that they should be allowed to undermine the principles that we all prize, and that we will struggle to maintain, as did the people of Quebec to secure. The hon. member for South Huron, though he attempted to lecture the Ministerial side of the House, had offered no arguments for his views. He made a number of straggling remarks, but no single point. In voting for the motion, he believed he would be aiding the people of Quebec to obtain a tribunal whose voice was the voice of power, and which should be enabled to put the offending Lieut. Governor in his proper place. He should not have identified himself with one or other of the political parties, but having held the scales of justice impartially, and kept the mirror so bright and free from the dust of partisanship as to reflect truly the views of the majority of the people, and have them clearly and distinctly made manifest.

Indian Troubles in Alaska.

MATERIAL BRITISH AID FOR A POORLY ARMED AMERICAN VESSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A despatch from Victoria says that the steamer *California* arrived from Alaska this morning, with news that the Indians are preparing for war. H. M. ship *Osprey* and the United States cutter *Walcott* had reached Alaska. The Chiefs received the *Osprey* cordially, but informed her commander that they could take the *Walcott* whenever they chose. The *Walcott* had gone to intercept a flotilla of hostile canoes which were on their way to destroy the town of Sitka. The *Osprey* reinforced the *Walcott* with a number of marines and a Gatling-gun. The situation is alarming, and the *Osprey* will remain until relieved by an American man-of-war. The Sitka chiefs were given two hours to produce a certain female witness to the Brown murder. They pretended that the woman was absent, but produced her long before the time expired. She confessed to having seen Brown's body after he had been shot twice. The body was then wrapped up in blankets, weighted with stones, and thrown overboard. The *Osprey* had not been in port five minutes before the Indians surrendered Brown's gun, axe, books, &c. The *California* has three witnesses to the murder on board.

Single Sculls.

On the 18th inst. Hanlan took his first row on the Tyne. The *Sportsman* says the form he displayed was only moderate, as with his famous 23 stroke he did get anything like a first-class racing pace on his boat; but yesterday's work cannot fairly be accepted as a criterion, for Hanlan seemed to take matters quite easily. There could be no doubt he is a finished sculler. If he proves as fast as he is clever in handling his sculls, he will be well worthy the reputation he bears across the Atlantic. Hawdon is now at Newbiggin for a week's rest, and returns to training on Monday.