

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

NO. 590.

NEW GOODS!

PER STEAMER "ALBERT."

Ladies' Straw Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Ladies' Scarfs and Sacques,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Thread Gloves,
Ladies' Sunshades,
Ladies' Corsets,

Men's Felt Hats,
Men and Boys' Straw Hats,
Prints,
Grey Cottons,
White Cottons,
etc., etc., etc.,

VERY CHEAP,

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, April 22, 1879—her

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.

Hearse 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

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 Suites 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—

A Large Stock

OF Old Furniture, Varnish and Asphalium for sale very cheap, for cash only.

MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

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, Escriitoirs, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Side Tables, Biddets with pans, Candelabras with marble tops, Cylindrical Desks, Side Boards, Screens, Umbrella Stands, Butler's 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

Mouldings

OF every modern pattern, in Walnut and Gilt, for Picture Frames, cheap, and made up promptly to order.

MARK BUTCHER.
May 1st, '79—pres pat 1m

EMIGRATION!

MANITOBA
—AND THE—
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

INTENDING EMIGRANTS can obtain any information they require, in reference to the North-West Pamphlets, Maps, &c., on application to the

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENCY,
Opposite Rocklin House, Kent st.
May 10—4i

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—

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—

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch
—OF THE—
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street. Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent.
Dec. 14.

E. C. 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.

MOORE & McDONALD,
CABINET-MAKERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, &C.

CHAMBER-SETS, in Black Walnut, Ash, &c.; Parlor, Hall and Dining-Room Furniture, in the latest styles.—We are prepared to meet the wants of our customers with punctuality and despatch.

REPAIRING neatly executed. PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand or made to order. All kinds of Household Furniture furnished. Don't forget the place: Opposite Mrs. Robertson's Hotel, Souris East, P. E. Island.
April 12—2m eod

PRINCE STREET
FURNITURE FACTORY.

JAMES HOBBS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker.

ALL kinds of Household Furniture made to order, of the latest styles, CHEAP and GOOD. School Desks made, the CHEAPEST and BEST in the City.

The strictest attention given to the UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT at very low charges.
March 24, 1879—h ne

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Winter Communication—The Northern Light.

MR. HACKETT'S SPEECH.

Mr. HACKETT said that the Northern Light, though not realizing the expectations of the people, yet she had not proved

A TOTAL FAILURE.

It was well understood that the undertaking was merely an experiment, and in placing her upon her present route between Georgetown and Pictou, it was not anticipated that she could successfully navigate the Straits at these points during the whole of the winter. Her operations on that route clearly proved that, while she might keep up communication with the mainland for a month or so later in the fall, or commence a month or so earlier in the spring than heretofore, she would have to lay up during the middle of the winter. It was clearly proven, however, that

THE ONLY ROUTE

by which communication could be kept up with the mainland was by Capes Traverse and Tormentine. It was stipulated at the time of Confederation that the Dominion Government should maintain efficient steam communication between the Island and the mainland winter and summer. This is one reason why the people agreed to the Terms, as they knew without such communication they could not participate in the advantages which the people of the other parts of the Dominion would derive from the great public works then undertaken by the Dominion Government, and for the construction of which they should have to contribute their share. But, up to the present time, very little had been done; and the people remain in the same isolated condition in winter as before Confederation. During the present session hon. gentlemen from the Island were

CUT OFF

from all communication with their homes and families for upwards of twenty days; at one period twelve consecutive days elapsed without an opportunity offering of crossing the Straits with the ice boats. The late Government placed the sum of \$5000 in the estimates last year for the purpose of making a survey of a suggested line of Railway from the Intercolonial on the Mainland to Cape Tormentine, and from the Island Railway to Cape Traverse. He believed that this survey had been made, and a report was now in the hands of the Government, made by a very competent Engineer, who, he believed, reported not unfavorably on the proposed route. The Government should take this matter up without any delay, as the people of the Island consider that they have been unjustly treated with regard to this part of the compact. It might be said that the building of these railways would cost a considerable amount of money, but when we see the sum of \$6,000,000 voted for the purpose of building the Pacific Railway so that the terms of Union of British Columbia may be maintained we are surely not asking too much if we insist upon the Government spending \$500,000 to carry out the solemn compact entered into with Prince Edward Island.

WE FEEL GREATLY AGGRIEVED

over this question. Communication must be kept in mid-winter by the ice boats as of old, and although the brave men who work those boats are generally successful in crossing, still at times they must succumb to the influence of the weather, their boats being but small and not calculated to withstand heavy storms. I may say here that the carrying of the mails across the Straits of Northumberland in mid-winter is the most arduous and difficult to perform of any service in the Dominion of Canada, and the hardy and brave men who perform it, are the worst remunerated. I hope, however, to see increased accommodation for this service shortly, that the branch railways will be built; that a small steamboat will be placed there to supplement the ice-boats, and that good and sufficient boat houses will be erected on each side for the accommodation of all parties interested. This, in a measure, will satisfy the people of Prince Edward Island.

Salaries of Supreme Court Judges.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. BRECKEN said he was glad the Minister of Justice had moved this resolution. He regretted that the resolution did not extend to the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges of the Province of Prince Edward Island. Under the Act regulating those salaries, the Chief Justice was allowed the small salary of \$3,000, the assistant Judges \$2,500, in addition to which they were each allowed travelling expenses of \$200 per year. He had been given to understand that the reason why these salaries were fixed so low by the Dominion Act was, that while the Judges were officers of the Provincial Government they were paid smaller salaries. True, the salaries were then small; but they were the outcome of the agitation attending the introduction of Responsible Government when the popular idea was that a public man should serve his country for nothing and board himself. Since then the Provincial Government, owing to the increased cost of living, had increased the salaries of the other officers of the Civil Service. He could understand

that Judges of the great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario should be remunerated at a higher rate than those of the other Provinces; but when he remembered that Chief Justices of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick received \$5,000 a year and the Puisne Judges \$4,000, that the Chief Justices of British Columbia and Manitoba receive \$5,000 and the Assistant Judge \$4,000 besides travelling expenses, he could not see on what grounds the late Government led by the hon. member for Lambton thought proper to fix the salaries of the Judges of Prince Edward Island at so low a rate. The population of that Province was now somewhere about 100,000. He did not know that in British Columbia they had anything like that number of white people, and in Manitoba there was over one-half that number. Each of the Chief Justices in these Provinces received \$5,000 and the Assistant Judges \$4,000, while in P. E. Island the former received but \$3,000 and the latter \$2,500. The duties of those Judges were very onerous. They held their circuits in two of the Counties twice a year, and in Queen's County four terms a year. Only three constituted our Supreme Court. The cases they were called to adjudicate upon were, no doubt, more numerous and much more intricate and difficult than, in all probability, those which engaged the attention of the Courts of British Columbia, and, certainly, those of Manitoba. A Prince Edward Island journal, the "Patriot," which represented the Reform party in that Province, had just been placed in his hands, and which contained the following remarks concerning the representatives from the Island Province.

Sir Albert Smith: Is not the authority a good one?

Mr. BRECKEN: Not at all. The statement respecting the Island members is largely inaccurate, as much so as the Editor of that paper generally indulges in when commenting on the political conduct of his opponents, and that he (Mr. Brecken) could assure the hon. member for Westmoreland meant a good deal; for the publisher of that paper was an adept at the business of misrepresenting his political opponents. The extract is as follows:—

"Hon. the Minister of Justice moved for a Committee of the Whole on a resolution relative to the judiciary of British Columbia. The Bill which the Minister of Justice is about to submit to Parliament, provides for two additional Judges of the Supreme Court, and gives each of them a salary of \$4,000 per annum. It does seem singular that a Judge in that Paradise of the Dominion should get \$4,000 a year, while just as good, and, perhaps, better men in Prince Edward Island are allowed not a great deal more than half the money for their services. The Minister of Justice can hardly be entitled to his title as long as he permits such a manifest injustice to continue. The Prince Edward Island Judiciary should, in common justice, be placed on the same footing as regards remuneration as the judiciary of the other Provinces. Since there is no chance of the salaries of Judges of the larger Provinces being levelled down to the Island level, it is but fair that salaries of the Island Judges should be levelled up to those of their brethren in the other parts of the Dominion. There was a good deal discussion on the resolution, but none of the Island supporters of the Government had the courage to direct attention to the difference between the salaries proposed for the British Columbia Judges and the salaries paid the Prince Edward Island Judges. The poor fellows, I suppose, did not get leave to say anything on the subject, and it would never do for them to move in any direction without special instructions."

It was the latter part of this extract that he charged as being largely inaccurate. He had doubts that the gentleman who wrote this article—and he (Mr. Brecken) knew him very well—had not forgotten the impression that the political tameness of the members who mis-represented the Island during the last Parliament had made upon his mind; he had forgotten that they had been displaced; he was measuring the present representatives by his own party standard. He (Mr. Brecken) claimed to be the free representative of a free people, and would never so far forget what was due to the people who sent him to Parliament, to ask permission, either from Government or Opposition, as to when or in what manner he should express himself on any question under consideration of this House. When the resolution providing for the salaries of two additional Judges for British Columbia was submitted by the Minister of Justice, he (Mr. Brecken) could not, without being guilty of a breach of the rules of debate, have alluded to the matter of the salaries of the Judges of the Province of Prince Edward Island; the gentleman who undertakes to direct public opinion ought to have known this. When he (Mr. Brecken) asked to allude to this matter when the resolution providing a salary for an additional Judge in New Brunswick was just now before the House, the hon. member for Lambton very properly objected that it would be irregular and inconvenient. He repeated he could never understand upon what principle of justice it was that the late Government fixed the salaries at such a paltry rate; nor did he understand what the then representatives from the Island were thinking about when they quietly submitted to such a stigma being cast on the Province they came from. If there was any class of men that the public interests required