

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

NO. 235.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 2nd day, 4h. 05m. a. m., N. E.  
First Quarter, 10th day, 9h. 05m. a. m., N. E.  
Full Moon, 17th day, 7h. 05m. a. m., N. W.  
Last Quarter, 23rd day, 11h. 00m. p. m., N. E.

DAY OF WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Dy's len.
1 Friday	7 29	4 53	7 14	10 32	9 34
2 Saturday	2 50	7 31	11 7	7 37	
3 Sunday	27	2 7 50	11 40	41	
4 Monday	26	4 8 5	morning	43	
5 Tuesday	25	5 8 21	0 8	47	
6 Wednesday	24	7 8 36	0 37	50	
7 Thursday	22	9 8 50	1 9	52	
8 Friday	19	10 9 8	1 40	54	
9 Saturday	18	12 9 20	2 17	51	
10 Sunday	17	13 9 58	2 59	10 1	
11 Monday	16	15 10 35	3 56	4	
12 Tuesday	14	16 11 27	5 32	7	
13 Wednesday	12	18 aft 34	6 48	10	
14 Thursday	11	19 1 52	8 12	13	
15 Friday	9	20 3 38	9 17	15	
16 Saturday	8	22 4 45	10 9	19	
17 Sunday	7	23 6 11	10 55	22	
18 Monday	6	25 7 37	11 28	25	
19 Tuesday	3	26 8 53	11 59	28	
20 Wednesday	1	28 10 19	aft 34	31	
21 Thursday	3 59	29 11 49	1 12	34	
22 Friday	57	31 morning	1 53	37	
23 Saturday	55	33 0 57	2 49	40	
24 Sunday	52	34 2 10	3 54	43	
25 Monday	51	3 3 12	5 19	46	
26 Tuesday	49	35 4 4	6 49	49	
27 Wednesday	47	36 4 43	7 53	52	
28 Thursday	3 45 5	45 5 15	8 49	55	

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No. 7 Mixed
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 7.4	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.2	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	P. M. Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.06	
North Wiltshire	" 9.25	" 3.05
Hunter River	" 10.22	" 4.02
Bracklaine	" 10.40	" 4.20
County Line	" 11.18	" 5.00
	" 11.28	" 5.10
Kensington	P. M. " 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
Wellington	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Port Hill	" 2.45	
O'Leary	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 Mixed
TIGNISH	A. M. Dp. 8.00	
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
SUMMERSIDE	P. M. Ar. 12.35	A. M.
Kensington	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
County Line	" 2.45	" 9.12
Bracklaine	" 3.30	" 9.50
Hunter River	" 3.40	" 10.10
North Wiltshire	" 4.20	" 10.40
Royalty Junction	" 4.35	" 10.58
	" 5.30	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.30	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.52	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.	STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed
		A. M.		P. M.
	Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Junc.	Dp. 3.50
	Harmony	" 7.50	Lot 49	" 4.26
	St. Peter's	" 9.1	Morell	" 4.32
	Lot 49	" 9.4	St. Peter's	" 5.05
	Harmony	" 9.4	Harmony	" 6.20
	Mt St'w't Junc.	Ar. 10.2	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent, Govt. Railways. W. McKECHNIE, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

## Notice to the Public.

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets. Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk. N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee. Dec. 27—4f

1878.

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WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

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ROSS BROS.,

Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets, opposite Connolly's Bank. Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH SESSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.

SIR JOHN AND MACKENZIE "OPEN THE BALL"—ELECTION OF "MR. SPEAKER."

Yesterday the Houses were convened by the Chief Justice—acting for the Governor General—and the Commons were directed to elect a Speaker. Instead of obeying, the Clerk of the Commons—by McKenzie's order—proceeded—despite of rule and precedent—to announce the changes of the personnel of the House since last session—changes which, by the way, have materially strengthened the Opposition. The timely interposition of Sir John McDonald was of no avail; and the usages of Parliament—according to which such announcements are made by the Speaker—were unceremoniously over ridden to suit the purpose of the Government. This purpose appeared when Mr. McKenzie rose in his place and moved that Timothy Warren Anglin be elected Speaker.

At the time the motion was made, Mr. Anglin had not taken his seat. Sir John McDonald objected to his election on the grounds that it is a rule of Parliament that every new member must be introduced to the Speaker; that the House—or Assembly—without a Speaker—had no power to alter or suspend a standing rule; that the Government had rendered the seat, formerly occupied by Mr. Anglin, vacant, by entering into contract with him in defiance of the law of the land, that Mr. Anglin—though re-elected by the people—had not been introduced in the manner provided by the rules of the House; and that, therefore, he could not properly be elected Speaker. Sir John's speech was pointed and caustic—when he enlarged on the fact that the Government had knowingly violated the law, by introducing the speaker to rich pastures in the way of printing, and had deliberately concealed the illegal and corrupt transaction for two long years, a deep silence reigned on both sides of the House—the silence of shame.

ENTRANCE OF NEW MEMBERS.

While Sir John was speaking, the new members entered the House in a body—only Mr. Anglin remaining behind. Ministerialists, with a view, perhaps, of diverting attention away from the painful subject under debate, set up a cheer, and began to clap their hands. They were, however, caught in a trap, for a goodly number of the new members took their seats on the Opposition benches, and the Opposition raised cheer on cheer, showing a little more enthusiasm than was quite agreeable to the Government "majority."

MR. MACKENZIE, IN REPLYING,

turned the laugh on Sir John by pointing out that Sir John himself had not, before taking his seat, complied with the rule and been introduced to the Speaker. Sir John, therefore, according to his own argument, could not be a member of the Commons. The Premier maintained that the ceremony of introduction was not necessary. Mr. Anglin had been legally elected, and had taken the required oaths. This was all that was needed.

THE DIVISION.

When the question was put, a division was demanded. Before it was taken, the Hon. Peter Mitchell said that as there appeared to be some doubt whether he had a right to sit in the House, not having been introduced to the Speaker, he would withdraw. All the members of the Maritime Provinces, irrespective of party, voted in favor of the motion. They were, probably, actuated by the reflection that it was quite impossible to elect from the Government ranks a Speaker without taint, and that Mr. Anglin was, after all, as well fitted for the position as any other of the Government supporters. Blake, Huntington and other prominent individuals of their Party are well known to be inimical to Mr. Anglin. In the division, however, the Ministerialists put forth their whole available strength, while many members of the Opposition were not present—some remained in the lobby, and others, among whom was Mr. Pope, voted with the Government. The division resulted in 116 for the motion and 53 against it.

Before taking his seat as Speaker, Mr. Anglin said:—"I thank the Members of the House sincerely for the high honor they have done me, in having elected me to the responsible and dignified position of Speaker of this honorable body, and I can only assure them, that while I continue holding the Chair, I will endeavor, as I believe and trust I have endeavored in the past, to discharge the duties of that position impartially and fairly, to the satisfaction of every honorable and fair-minded man, and in such a way as to add to the dignity and respect due to this honorable body."

Then the mace was laid on the table, and the House immediately adjourned.

W. L. C.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.

OPENING CEREMONIES—FLUMMERY, FINERY, AND FUS—ECONOMICAL EXTRAVAGANCE—THE SPEECH—NEW MEMBERS INTRODUCED—PERSONAL.

To judge by their professions, one would imagine that our Reform Ministers study economy and good taste. Least of all would it be thought that upon an occasion when the eyes of all Canada are upon them, at a time when everyone is grumbling about "depression," and when all true Grits are canting about "the absolute necessity of economy," they would set—or permit their wives and daughters to set—an example of ostentatious, costly and unnecessary display. On the contrary, one would imagine that Ministers would take special pains at the opening of Parliament to show the people whose suffrages they are even now seeking for the next election, that there is at least a spice of sincerity in their loud-mouthed professions. But the flummery,

finery and fuss incident to the opening of this Parliament were, I am told, never before surpassed in Canada. Never before was the pageant so costly, the ceremonial attended by so many unnecessary extravagances, the ladies so gorgeously arrayed. Never before was so much expensive frippery brought to disgrace the opening of a Canadian Parliament. The scene presented when the Governor General delivered the Speech from the throne was unworthy of the Grand Senate Chamber in which it was delivered, and unworthy of the wholesome, hearty manhood and womanhood of Canada. The tawdry finery displayed was as far removed from true splendor as the meretricious magnificence of the Indian—Nabob is from the chaste grandeur of the English noble. No one that I have spoken to was impressed by it, and many—even of Government supporters—were disgusted.

THE SPEECH.

The Speech I send by telegraph. It is an exceedingly ingenious production. It contains as much of nothing as the Governor General could possibly read in the space of time he occupied the attention of Parliament. It announces nothing new and promises nothing great. Yet it is of the orthodox length.

NEW MEMBERS INTRODUCED.

After the Speaker had taken the Chair yesterday, the Hon. Peter Mitchell and the supporters of the Opposition who wrested seats from the Ministry, were formally introduced to the House. By the way, it appears that our logical Premier, when jeering at Sir John A. McDonald for insisting upon the illegality of the Speaker's election upon the ground that Mr. Anglin had not, since his election, been introduced; while Sir John himself had not complied with the rule which requires that new members must be introduced, left out of sight the fact that the rule was suspended at the time Sir John took his seat. The rule could not be suspended when Mr. Anglin took his seat, because there was no Speaker in the Chair. The Government, in order to elect their favorite Speaker were, therefore, obliged arbitrarily to act in spite of the rules of Parliament. That they broke the law of the land when they gave Mr. Anglin the contract through which he forfeited his seat, and they broke the law of Parliament in the effort to restore to him the powers, privileges, honors and emoluments appertaining to the Speakership.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE CAPITAL

are said to be among the finest of the kind in the world. They are situated upon the highest ground in Ottawa. They can be seen from every quarter for many miles, and command picturesque views of town and country. They are three in number, and they form three sides of a grand angular square. The style of architecture in which they are built is of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—modified to suit the climate of Canada. The Parliament Building is four hundred and seventy-two feet long; and from the main tower to the rear, five hundred and seventy feet deep. It covers an area of 82,586 superficial feet. Its walls are fifty feet high; and upon them rest slanting roofs of slate, surmounted by lines of ornamental carving. Its main entrance is through the principal tower, which is one hundred and eighty feet high. The pillars which support this tower are of polished Armprior marble. The entrance leads into a spacious hall. To the left of this hall is the lobby in which members are "interviewed," and a passage to the right leads to the Chamber of the House of Commons. The Chamber is eighty-two feet long, forty-five feet wide, and the ceiling is over forty feet high. Stained glass lights let in a plentiful supply of soft lights. The galleries of the House of Commons accommodate about a thousand persons. The Senate Chamber is to the right of the grand entrance hall. It is like the House of Commons, only more magnificently finished and furnished.

I will, as soon as I become better acquainted, give fuller sketches of the public buildings of Ottawa and of the legislators who frequent them.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Pope and Haviland stay at the Russell House. Messrs. Haythorne, Montgomery, Yeo, Perry, Sinclair and Lawson put up at the Windsor House.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan is in Ottawa, advancing the Missions of the Northwest. He is on his way to England.

Mr. Peters, of "Peters' Combination Lock," is here interesting the Government in his ingenious invention. The City is full of people.

W. L. C.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12, 1878.

The work of the Session began at three o'clock yesterday. The Opposition is much more vigorous than the Premier thinks desirable; and their determination to defeat his policy of hurrying measures on the country without debate, gives him much uneasiness. He is evidently cross. In the few remarks he has so far made, there has not appeared a scintilla of the "wat," to which, in a happy state of mind, he can give expression. Yesterday he splenetically declared that the Leader of the Opposition desired the continuance of "hard times."

In pleasing contrast with the manner of the crabbed Premier are the bearing and words of Sir John McDonald. Though his years in the service of his country, his experience, his labors, his troubles, are greater in number than those of any public man in Canada, he is as fresh and vigorous—as keen for the excitement of debate, as sharp in seizing upon the weak points of his adversary's case, as ready, sarcastic, witty and powerful in speech as the youngest man in Parliament.

He commenced the attack. De St. Georges and Charlton, respectively, had moved and seconded the Address. They had echoed its empty platitudes, which were merely echoes of the empty platitudes of the Governor General's Speech. They had eulogized the Governor General. They had complimented the Government on the fact that it had nothing more than ordinary legislation to engage the attention of Parliament. They had congratulated the country, because its commercial trials, losses and failures might have been more grievous to be borne than they are; and they—or at least one of them—had attributed our financial troubles entirely to the vicious fiscal policy of the United States. Sir John