

THE EXAMINER.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

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A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

FURTHER REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

Albion Mines (Pictou, N. S.)

SLACK COAL.

SLACK and ROUND COAL can now be obtained at the above-mentioned Mines. Slack Coal, only \$1.30 per ton; Round Coal, \$2.00.

For orders, apply to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. Office: No. 35 Water street. Ch'town, June 23, 1879.—patsj kca h sp2m

ANTHRACITE COAL.

TO ARRIVE in a few days, 150 tons of the best Lehigh, Chestnut and Egg Coal. Parties wanting to be supplied will please send in their orders at once, as the first in will be first supplied. There will be no two prices. Orders left at the Post Office or at the subscriber's will be attended to. THOMAS CASELEY.

Oct. 1, 1879—w stf

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th September, I intend adopting the strictly CASH SYSTEM in my business.

ALBERT SIMPSON.

Sept. 25, 1879—1m

IMPORTANT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CONCERNED.

THE Subscriber would intimate to ALL PERSONS indebted to him by Note of Hand, Book Account or otherwise, that their accounts are now ready, and a full and punctual settlement is expected, in accordance with the terms of credit.

HENRY BEER.

Southport, October 17, 1879.—Gins

ROBERT YOUNG

Wishes to announce to his numerous friends and the Public that he has removed to the commodious premises on Queen Street, Opposite the Market House, lately occupied by James D. Mason & Co., where, with increased facilities for doing business, he hopes to see all his old friends and as many new ones as will honor him with a visit. He begs to assure the public that as in the past he will in the future, endeavor at all times and under any circumstances to give his customers the best values and styles to be found in the European, American and Canadian Markets.

Charlottetown, October 13, 1879.—law 2w

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As W. & A. BROWN are about making a change in their Firm, they are now selling their Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

At prices that defy competition.

New Mantles,
New Frillings,
New Ulsters,
New Cottons,
New Flannels,

New Cloths,
New Tweeds,
New Dress Goods,
New Clouds,
New Velveteens,

And a large line of Woollen Goods, of every description, all of which they intend to close out within the next five months. This is a bona fide sale. Come one, come all, and see for your selves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

New Fall Goods.

For NEW DRESS GOODS, very Cheap,
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW MANTLES go to
J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW WINCEYS and CLOTHS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW HATS and BONNETS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For GREY and WHITE COTTONS,
CHEAPEST YET,

GO TO
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1879.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

(Special Telegram to the Daily Sun.)

(CONCLUDED.)

Now, gentlemen, when we came in we had to shoulder not only the adverse circumstances of sessions, but to try and counteract the utter want of government of our predecessors. It was not so much their corruption or their faults as their uselessness. During the five long years when this country was in their hands like a budding flower wanting the means to develop itself, they never took one single step to aid its development. They never gave even a single hint of progress. After a long and actual waste of five years—and five years in a young country is a long time—we had to take the Government of the country at exactly the point where we left it. (Applause.) I was asked in open hall the question—and other men will repeat it in Parliament next session—if the late Government could point out a single thing they did—one single act of legislation they introduced or amended during their term of office. No, the work had to be left for more competent hands. The greatest grief of Sir Richard Cartwright, who obtained his position in the late Mackenzie Cabinet as the price of his infamy, was the success of Sir Leonard Tilley in selling in England our securities at a rate 5 per cent higher than ever Sir Richard had obtained or than had ever before been obtained. (Prolonged applause.) Day after day the Opposition leaders and their organs have

DECLINED THE FUTURE OF CANADA and her resources. They told the English people that they ought not to invest their funds in Canadian securities, and yet such is the awakening of the English mind to the falsity of their general statement, that Sir Leonard Tilley was able to sell his securities at five per cent higher than any Canadian financier had ever done before! We were told by the Grit papers during the first few months that the policy of the Government would ruin Canada. Now, when everything smiles, when prices are rising and when hope beats in every man's bosom, they say they must admit there is a start, but state it is notwithstanding the National Policy. A policy must be judged by experience. I went to England in July. There were then some scintillations, the beginning of a better era, but still the improvement was only commencing. I came back two months later, and when I went into my friend, the Speaker's room at Ottawa, and looked out on the Chaudiere, I saw that all the vast piles of lumber which had been accumulating for years and had become darkened and deteriorated by time, had disappeared and been replaced by piles of bright new sawn lumber (applause.) Wherever I go it is the same thing. I find that the people of Canada have made up their minds that with a Conservative Government and a Protectionist Government, a Government that thinks only of the interests of Canada and not of salaries or of power, this country has a chance, and rising from the slough of despondency, in which it has been lost for the past five years, will flourish and blossom like the rose. Why, Mr. Chairman, it was not long ago—it was only, I think, last session—that Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, said (and when the leader of the Opposition makes an announcement it must have great weight) that it was quite absurd for us to charge anything for our lands in the North West, because people might go to Texas and get their lands there for nothing. Mr. Chairman, the position which the Government of which I am a member, took, was this: We believe that we have one of the

FINEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD and we should offer to every man who chooses to go there, a homestead free and a chance to double his homestead by paying a dollar an acre; but we said we must build the Canadian Pacific Railroad across this Continent; and are pledged to do it; and this Country cannot be a Country without that line (applause.) And we are going to build it (cheers), and I hope that Sir Charles Tupper, under whose charge the work is, will live to see it running across the Continent. British Columbia is merely a geographical expression, as was said by Lord Palmerston in regard to Italy, until we have that Railway built, and we do not choose to lie upon our oars. We intend to build it (cheers.) Well, Mr. Cartwright—I beg his pardon, Sir Richard John or James Cartwright, stated that no Government could by any possibility help a country in distress. I did not believe that, and the country did not believe it, and Sir Richard James Cartwright was speedily removed from his place and another man put in it, a man belonging to a Ministry which was not composed of mere "flies on the wheel." (Applause.) Now, Mr. Chairman, what have we done? It was November, 1878, before our Cabinet was re-elected. We had only two months to organize the Government and get our measures ready for the House. Look at the statute book of 1879 and see if we did not pass more important acts during last session than Mr. Mackenzie passed during his entire five years. (Cheers.) We took the thing by the throat, Mr. Chairman. (Applause.) We passed our legislation and we carried our Tariff Bill. It is not perfect yet. We admit that it is not perfect. It was experimental tariff. As we had no pride of opinion, we believed the country would point out to us what was wanted for the good of the country, and we invited the

disinterested or the interested opinion of every man and every trade in Canada on the subject. (Hear, hear.) After considering fully all the representations that were made, we passed the tariff, and I am proud and happy to say here in a meeting of my friends that as a whole it has been accepted by the country as a good omen, as being successful, and as having introduced instead of poverty and despair, industry, enterprise and future development. (Applause and cries of "Bravo.") Mr. Chairman, this thing could not come at once, as you can quite well understand. You have heard the familiar illustration of this point given by the farmer, which I will not quote just now (laughter and applause), but you know that the seed planted to-day will not give fruit to-morrow. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, we have planted the seed and it has become a flourishing plant already. (Loud applause.) Why, in all parts of Canada I find that workshops which have been closed are opening, and men who were working at a quarter and half time are now working full time. There are new enterprises springing up which were not known here before, and industries which have been prostrate are commencing to flourish (hear, hear); and if the Canadian people will stand by me, will stand by us, will stand by the Canadian party for ten years, we will have this country one of the greatest producing countries in the world for manufactures, as it already is one of the greatest agricultural producing countries in the world. (Cheers.) But agricultural prosperity must precede and will precede our manufacturing success, because the people are rushing by thousands into the North-West, by reason of which, as I had occasion to tell some of the greatest men of England, Canada will in five, or certainly in ten years more, produce enough to supply all the agricultural deficiencies in the worst season in England. This brings me, gentlemen, to make allusion to the great man who governs England at this moment,

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

(Loud and prolonged cheers.) He was the first Prime Minister of England to give prominence to Canada. (Applause.) He was the first Prime Minister of England who recognized the great imperial duty of embracing Canada as a portion of the Empire. (Renewed applause.) He was the first man to tell the people, and particularly the agriculturists of England, that if they were to change their place of abode, if they were to leave the British Isles, there was one country beyond all others to which they should go, and that was Canada. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, only think of it! Some Canadian papers, some Canadian men, were so lost to all sense of what was due to their country that they jeered at him—they insulted him—they told him he was a liar, and that I, being his supposed adviser, was a greater liar than he! Only fancy, when we had a man like him, a great man, a man whom even his opponents admit to be one of the greatest men that have arisen in moderate times in English history, speaking in our behalf, to help and assist us—only think of it that our newspapers should say he was a liar and that there was no truth in what he said! (Cries of "shame!") I do not know Mr. Chairman what his information was or whom he consulted. I am proud to say that I spent two days with him, and I never found a man more fully imbued with the great Imperial idea that the Colonies were an essential part of the Empire. I knew perfectly well, even if I had no greater purpose to guide me than the success of my mission, that I ought not to overstate my case, and I did not overstate my case. He made one mistake, one error so natural that it could be well understood. He was told that there was a large emigration from the Western Provinces to Manitoba, and he stated instead, that there was a large emigration from the Western States. The mistake was one which any man might make, and was the only thing that could be said against his

GREAT, PATRIOTIC, GLORIOUS SPEECH at Aylesbury. When my hon. friend Sir Charles Tupper and I were in England, we were told there was no use sending over emigration agents, as they were considered to be paid to brag Canada, and tell lies about Canada. (Laughter.) You remember that Sir Henry Wood, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, defined an ambassador to be an honorable, able man, sent abroad to tell lies for the good of his country. (Laughter.) The people in England apparently think that our agents are of the same character, and what did we do to meet this opinion? I have great pleasure in alluding here to the action we took, because the man to whom the credit of the whole affair is attributable my hon. friend John Henry Pope, is present. We found that paid agents were looked upon with suspicion, and Mr. Pope, knowing the value of our country, took the bold course, a course which a timid Government would never think of taking, of calling on the tenant farmers of England to meet and select from among themselves twenty-five men to send to Canada, and guaranteed the payment of their expenses, coming and going, and during their stay in Canada. (Applause.) If our country was unfit for settlement, let them stay away, but if, as we believe our country is the finest the sun ever shone on, then let us have unbiassed, independent witnesses of it. In the ship which brought me out, Mr. Chairman, there were nine tenant farmers, all gentlemen, well educated; one of them farmed two thousand acres in Berwickshire; another paid £2,000 a year rent. They are men beyond the