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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. 8.55	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	P. M.	P. M.
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 9.25	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Brakalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	Ar. 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	" 6.20
	Dp. 2.00	
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	A. M.
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35
	Dp. 2.10	" 9.12
Kensington	" 2.48	" 9.50
County Line	" 3.30	" 10.10
Brakalbane	" 3.40	" 10.40
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.55
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 11.56
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	" 12.20
	Dp. 2.05	
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.12	
	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
	A. M.		P. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.11	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.41	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.41	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt St'w't Jnc.	Ar. 10.21	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE, Sup't. 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.
Nov. 30, 1877.

TEA!

SEASON 1877-1878.

We have received, by last trip of "Northern Light,"
50 CHESTS TEA, of the latest season—FRESH AND VERY SUPERIOR.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 23-24

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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

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

OUR NEW STUDIO, we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never before attempted in this City.
We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

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the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.
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Glace Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.
We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c. Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.
Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Crayon, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for them selves throughout the Lower Provinces.
Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.
Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.,

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

1878.

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IN DULL TIMES

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The Weekly Examiner

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LOCAL NEWS

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W. L. COTTON, Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 14, 1878.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, March 9.

ARBITRARY MISRULE.

At the conclusion of the debate last night—or rather this morning—the ruling party displayed their utter disregard for the rules of the House in a most striking manner. It is a rule of the House that Mondays and Wednesdays shall be set aside for the use of private members who may have bills, motions, or other business to forward. In order to get the whole vote of its mechanical majority, the Government have given notice that they regard Sir John McDonald's amendment to the motion to go into supply as a "motion of want of confidence." This is "good play." McKenzie knows his followers; and he knows that a large proportion of them—though declared "Protectionists"—will, with true Grit "independence" and "principle," support the Government in such a vote rather than give any advantage to the hated Opposition. After the motion to adjourn the debate had been moved by Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Farrow, put to the House, and declared "carried" by the Speaker, the Premier rose and announced that, as the motion was one of "want of confidence," he would proceed with the debate on Monday, according to the practice in such cases. Several private members protested against being deprived of "their day," and pointed out that there was no precedent in the Parliamentary annals of England for so over-riding the ruler, unless the motion was one of "direct want of confidence." Sir John McDonald declared the Opposition did not intend, by the motion, to express a want of confidence in the Government, but only to formulate their policy upon the question of trade; and, therefore, that the motion was not a direct motion of want of confidence. Nor could the rule be legally suspended on account of it. The Speaker ruled that Sir John was right. Then Holton rose to move an amendment to the motion to adjourn the debate. But that motion had been carried. The Speaker declared it had been carried. Pressed hard by the Government, the Speaker then declared that "the motion was carried by inadvertence." Inadvertence is a good word. The Speaker, it will be remembered, got the printing contract by "inadvertence," and it is not wonderful that when by "inadvertence" he declared a motion by "inadvertence" "carried," which had effect of defeating the "little game" of the Government, he yielded to pressure and declared the motion "not carried." Still there was the question whether the Government could, in spite of the Opposition, override the rules of the House, established for the protection of private members. This was again debated. There was the ruling of the Speaker that no precedent existed for such a course. What was to be done? Mr. Masson proposed that the Premier should "graciously yield this time." The Premier was dogged. He would not yield. And the Speaker was obliged to violate the rules, intrude upon the right of private members, reverse his ruling, and announce that the debate would continue on Monday. The love that Mr. Anglin bears towards the Premier will not, I fancy, be increased by this occurrence. Never was the brute power of a Government over a Speaker more signally displayed than when, within half an hour, Mr. Anglin was compelled to reverse two of his rulings. But the end is not yet. The Premier moved that "this House do now adjourn;" and the keen Costigan rose and pointed out that the Speaker—having reversed his decision upon the motion to adjourn the debate—the debate was still going on. The Government and the Speaker had evidently lost their wits as completely as they had lost all care for the rights of Parliament. The motion to adjourn the debate was then put and carried. The motion that this House do now adjourn, was duly passed. The mace was lifted from the table. Mr. Speaker departed to reflect in quietude of his apartment upon the vanity of Parliamentary independence, and the members "homeward took their several ways," musing, as they passed along the stilly street, upon the beauties of Free Representative Reform Government as displayed under the auspicious administration of Alexander McKenzie.

THE DEBATE

was upon the question of a "judicious re-adjustment of the tariff" as proposed by Sir John McDonald. The speeches so far have all been very long. I could not possibly put fairly before your readers even a good summary of all of them. I have, however, prepared short abstracts of the opinions of each member who has yet delivered himself. These I will give in my next letter.

A RESUME.

Parliament has been in Session just a month. A resume of its proceedings so far may not now be untimely or out of place. First there was the great "debate upon the Address." This occupied a week. Then followed a week of organization and routine work; and then came "the budget." Not a single Government measure worthy of the name has been submitted. The last of our Reform Government's has been so far absolutely barren. After five years of opportunity, during which no important measure—with the single exception of the Supreme Court Bill—has been passed. The Reform Party (so called) have nothing to Reform. In fact, they are altogether against Reform. Not a single reason they give, not a topic they handle, not an illustration they resort to, not a figure of speech they use, which does not prove or illustrate the position of "NO REFORM." All our previous reformers are railing against the smallest, as against the greatest change, against the most insignificant as against the most beneficial or important reform, which does not tend to add to their stock of political capital. Parliament, under their regime, has degenerated into a POLITICAL CAMPAIGN; and the rule that all is fair in "war or pol-

itics" is the only rule by which, except when it suits them, they are governed. Rules and precedents are equally powerless with right and reason to sustain their arrogance and dishonesty. In this campaign session

TWO ISSUES

have been clearly defined: (1) The record of the Government, (2) the question of re-adjusting the tariff. With respect to the first the Opposition have by the judgments of the Courts in cases of disputed elections, by the Steel Rails Scandal, by the manifest unfairness with which they at first treated O'Donoghue, with the corruption which marked his Amnesty during the height of an election contest, by deliberate violations of faith with individuals, corporations and provinces—by a long list of lapses, blunders, deficits and abuses of trust—too numerous to mention—which they have brought forward,—demonstrated the maladministration, debility and incapacity of the Grit Government; and the utter groundlessness of their claim to the respect or confidence of the electors of Canada. The second issue is now being debated. I regret to note that the pernicious custom prevalent in the United States Congress of making interminable speeches to constituents under a semblance of addressing the House has been imported into our Legislature.

"Pull Down the Flag"

The following is the joint memorandum of Sir William Young and Judge DesBarres, read in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, last night, by Sir John Macdonald, to whom it has been forwarded:—

Memorandum from the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and Mr. Justice DesBarres.

The undersigned perceiving, by telegraphic despatches from Ottawa, that they were assailed in appropos terms by the Hon. A. G. Jones in the debate on the Address, deem it due to their position and character to state the circumstances out of which such unexpected and so bitter an attack arose.

In August, 1869, the then Governor General, Sir John Young, was expected at Halifax on official visit. It was the first official visit of Her Majesty's Representative since the passage of the Dominion. A meeting was called by the Mayor to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, having conference together, thought it their duty to attend and take part in the proceedings. They went, therefore, in a body to the City Council Chamber. In the course of the discussion that ensued, Mr. Jones addressed the meeting using very warm language, to which the judges listened in silence till he uttered these words—"when the British flag is hauled down from the citadel hill I shall take off my hat and cheer." Four of the judges, the late Judge Johnston, the late Judge Dodd, the Chief Justice and Judge DesBarres, at once rose from their seats and left the room without saying a word, but to mark their strong disapprobation of so disloyal a sentiment. This fact was witnessed and the objectionable speech was heard by a crowded audience, and if any one were daring enough to question so memorable an occurrence it could be easily and abundantly proved. That it was everywhere discussed and instantly found its way into the press was an unavoidable consequence, nor is it to be wondered at that the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Hastings Doyle, should desire to hear from the Judges themselves the expression used by Mr. Jones, which had led them to leave the meeting.

We, neither of us, ever heard of Sir Hastings Doyle's letter to Dr. Tupper before its recent publication. We must confess therefore our astonishment that Mr. Jones, after the lapse of so many years, should have attacked us without notice in the House of Commons and stigmatized an incontrovertible fact as a foul slander.

As for the further charge that the Chief Justice misled Sir Hastings Doyle, that was a thing not easily done, and it was certainly never attempted by him.

(Signed) W. YOUNG,
(Signed) W. F. DESBARRES.
Halifax, 18th Feb., 1878.

The Cunard Fleet as Ships of War.

No greater evidence possibly could be afforded of Great Britain's resources as a maritime Power than the readiness with which Mr. John Burns, as the representative of the Cunard Company, has placed at the disposal of the British Government several ships of their magnificent fleet. Those who estimate the maritime strength of Britain simply by the number of ships in the Royal Navy throw out of their calculation the numerous and powerful mercantile marine which can be utilised in a few hours' notice. The vessels of the Cunard Company are well known to be second to none in the world. Possessing a high rate of speed, they would be singularly adapted as auxiliaries to the iron-clads, while for blockading purposes and pursuing and capturing an enemy's ship, they would prove invaluable. In the case of one vessel, Mr. Burns offers to make such alterations as may be necessary for her equipment with heavy guns, simply stipulating the Admiralty shall return the vessel to her former state when her services are dispensed with, and pay for her use only from the date of her commission, according to such rate as the Government may think proper to allow. This very patriotic offer does infinite credit to a distinguished shipping firm, and will, we are sure, be at the same time suitably acknowledged and accepted by the Government, should it yet be necessary to adopt vigorous action in the East.

An Ottawa despatch says:—In the Senate Divorce Committee, Mr. Fisk, called as a witness in the Johnson case, admitted to having been criminally intimate with Mrs. Johnson. The evidence in the Hunter case shows that the man, a young farmer, married his neighbor's daughter love; she accepted him at the solicitation of her parents and left him in a week and lived since with a former lover in Toronto. No defence is made in either case.
RELIGIOUS.—A new Presbyterian church, costing \$100,000, was dedicated at Montreal on the 9th.