

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

NO. 240.

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. 06m. 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.	
	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.
1 Friday	7	29	4	58	7	14	10	32	9	34
2 Saturday	25	5	00	7	31	11	7	37		
3 Sunday	27	2	7	50	11	40	41			
4 Monday	26	4	8	5	10	43	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	29	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	11	37	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	5	26	8	58	11	59	28			
20 Wednesday	4	28	10	19	12	34	31			
21 Thursday	6	59	29	11	49	1	34			
22 Friday	5	57	31	30	1	53	37			
23 Saturday	5	55	33	0	57	2	49			
24 Sunday	5	52	34	1	10	3	54			
25 Monday	5	51	35	3	12	5	46			
26 Tuesday	4	49	37	4	4	6	49			
27 Wednesday	4	47	38	4	43	7	53			
28 Thursday	6	45	5	40	5	15	8	49		

## 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	
	Dp.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
GEORGETOWN	Dp.	9.62		
Cardigan				
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar.	10.25		
	Dp.	10.35		
Royalty Junction		11.46		
	P. M.		P. M.	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar.	12.10	Dp.	2.40
	A. M.			
Royalty Junction	Dp.	9.00		
North Wiltshire		9.25		3.05
Hunter River		10.22		4.02
Bradalbane		10.40		4.20
County Line		11.18		5.00
	P. M.		P. M.	
Kensington		12.07		5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar.	12.45		
Wellington	Dp.	2.00		6.20
Port Hill		2.45		
O'Leary		3.28		
Alberton		4.43		
Tignish		5.45		

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS		No. 4 MIXED	
	Dp.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
TIGNISH	Dp.	8.00		
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
		2.48		9.12
Kensington		3.30		9.50
County Line		3.40		10.10
Bradalbane		4.20		10.40
Hunter River		4.35		10.58
North Wiltshire		5.30		11.56
Royalty Junction		5.55		
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar.	5.55		
	Dp.	2.05		12.20
Royalty Junction		2.30		
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar.	3.40		
	Dp.	3.50		
Cardigan		5.12		
GEORGETOWN.	Ar.	5.40		

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.		Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED		STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED	
	Dp.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Souris	Dp.	7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp.	3.50
Harmony		7.55	Lot 40		4.25
St. Peter's		9.10	Morell		4.32
Morell		9.42	St. Peter's		5.05
Lot 40		9.48	Harmony		6.20
Mt. St'w't Jc.	Ar.	10.25	Souris	Ar.	6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE  
Gen. Superintendent Sup't. P. E. I.  
Govt. Railways. 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

## BOOK & JOB PRINTING!

neatly and expeditiously executed,  
AT THE "EXAMINER" OFFICE  
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MEALS served at all hours of the day and evening, at reduced rates.  
OYSTERS sent to all parts of the City at the very low price of

30 CENTS PER QUART!  
Also for sale by the Barrel, Bushel, or Peck to suit purchasers.  
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 been before attempted in this City. We have an exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

## BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENAMEL

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.

Though the finish of our Photographs cannot be excelled, we would direct attention to the beautiful

## Glaze 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

## Sir John McDonald's Speech on the Address.

The following is Sir John McDonald's speech on the Address:—

MR. SPEAKER, I am sure that the House has listened with great pleasure and great instruction—because we heard some novelties—to the speeches of the hon. gentlemen who have moved and seconded the Address. They have done it with all the ability of experienced parliamentarians. It used to be the practice for the Ministry of the day to get young members of Parliament to flesh their maiden swords in moving and seconding the answer to the Queen's speech. The hon. gentlemen have changed that practice, and instead of giving young members an opportunity to show what they were made of, they have, perhaps wisely, placed their case in the hands of men of experience. Why young men were not asked, I do not know. Perhaps the article is scarce now, or perhaps the government think that their case is such that they require all the experience and ability which those hon. members, the mover and seconder, possess beyond a doubt. I should have been very glad—it would have assisted us a good deal in the discussion of the Address—had we been favored with some explanations as to the changes in the Administration since we last met. We have had dissolving views which would have done credit to the greatest artists and professors of diorama. The changes have been so great, so frequent and so continuous that one cannot help thinking of the statement of the old monk, who, when showing the pictures of the convent to a stranger, said, "I have been here so many years, there have been so many changes, I have lost so many of my companions, that I am beginning to think that the pictures are the realities and we are the shadows." While the House of Commons is the substance, the Ministry of the day since 1874 are but the shadows flitting along the wall, which, by-and-by, with the light of day and the intelligence of the people, will disappear. We are not, however, to get those explanations until by-and-by. We will wait for them with all patience—patience if we are obliged to observe it. The country is patient with the present Government, although there are some signs of impatience, as I think hon. gentlemen opposite will admit; and we must be also patient until we get these explanations. The seconder of the resolutions has made a most admirable speech and a carefully prepared one, for he always takes care that he speaks with due premeditation, after fully weighing the value of his words, and, in consequence, his words are more valuable because they are not the result of sudden impulse. I know the hon. gentleman carefully thinks out a speech before he delivers it. I have known him to think out carefully the whole question of the revenue of the country, and I have, with great delight and great pleasure, heard him deliver a magnificent speech, showing that Protection was the one thing requisite for this country. The hon. gentleman says he congratulates this country on the first paragraph of the Address, that we are only called upon to attend to the ordinary business of the country while England is threatened with war—which we are not going to have—and the United States is threatened with discredit in connection with the Silver Bill. I have simply to say that we have perhaps enough to do with managing our own affairs, without throwing discredit upon the affairs of our neighbors, who are able to attend to their own business; for, with all the ability of the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), I think there are men in the United States of equal ability. The hon. gentleman has said that the United States had conferred great honor on the Governor-General, by the President returning his visit when His Excellency was in Washington. It was a great honor, but no doubt His Excellency would survive it. But I can assure the hon. gentleman that, if he continues to use such language as he has just used regarding the United States, namely, that the legislation of the United States was going to bring discredit on that country, I think it very unlikely that a President or any public man of the United States would return a visit from him. But we are congratulated on the fact that, while war is threatening the Old World and discredit the New World, we are above all affairs of war and discredit, and have only to attend to the ordinary business of the country. I am very glad to hear the announcement that at last we have a Reform Government with nothing to reform, and only the ordinary business of the country to carry on. I can cordially agree with my hon. friends, the mover and seconder of the Address, in the language they have used with respect to the illustrious individual who now so worthily represents the Queen in this country, and who, to the regret of both sides of this House and those whom we represent, will not be much longer with us. His career in this country it would be presumptuous in me to speak of. I shall only say, with respect to Their Excellencies, that I quite agree that no language is so strong to convey my opinion and the opinions of the gentlemen forming the Opposition in this House, as well as the opinion of hon. gentlemen opposite, and the opinion of the whole country, as to the conduct of His Excellency the Governor-General since his arrival in this country. He will take with him the good wishes, the esteem, the regard, and, I may say, the affection of the people of Canada; and, as he is a young man, and apparently a strong man, we may look forward with some expectation and

hope that he will for many years, in the ripe career that awaits him in the future, be our friend in the Parliament of England and in the councils of the Empire; and not only a friend, but a friend who is acquainted with all the desires, all the wishes, requirements and resources of this country. He possesses, I am glad to know it, information that he has gathered from every Province in the Dominion, and I can only regret that he is taking that information away with him, and that when he visited the various sections of this country, he did not have some of his Ministers with him, especially when he went far west to the Pacific slope, for there they might have obtained some information which I am sorry to say they are in need of at present. With regard to the arbitration clauses of the Washington Treaty, I am glad to know that that arbitration has been concluded, that an award has been made, and I have no doubt—unless hon. gentlemen opposite will inform us their is a doubt—the award will be carried out according to the terms of the Washington Treaty by the United States, and by the United States Government. We are congratulated, and we are called upon to congratulate His Excellency, that the exhibition of Canadian products at Sydney has been successfully carried out, and we are also called upon to thank His Excellency for informing us that preparations have been carried on during the last six months with regard to the Paris Exhibition. These are important clauses in one sense, and, although we are not told we are to get a report with respect to the Australian Exhibition, and although the Speech does not contain any promise that the papers will be brought down, I hope, notwithstanding there is a lack of promise, there will be abundant performance in the way of submitting the papers to the House. The success of the exhibition made by Canada at Paris, is of very great importance, I believe, to the future of the Dominion. I believe there can be, and there ought to be, increasing commerce between France and Canada. It ought to be encouraged and assisted in every possible way, and I believe the exhibition of our products at Paris, if fairly and properly laid before the continental world, will be of great benefit to this country. I urge and implore the Government to consider well whom they have to represent there. I ask them to consider whether they should not select men of good manners without too much self-confidence, who will listen a little and be at all events civil to Canadian exhibitors and strangers who go to do their part in showing what Canada really is to the Parisian, French and European public. But the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), who seconded the Address, while he highly approved of those two clauses, said our manufactures are flourishing, that our manufactures are comparatively speaking, in a most successful position, and that those manufactures have been developed by the Australian Exhibition and will be developed by the forthcoming Exhibition at Paris. Much as I would like to have our manufactures develop in France and Australia, I would much prefer that they should have been fully developed at home; that we should have a home trade, a system of home manufactures and encouragement to home manufactures, which is twice blessed—which blesteth him that gives and him that receives—the giver and the receiver alike being in our own country. Why, the hon. gentleman will not admit apparently, that our manufactures are undersold in their own market by those of the neighboring country whose misery and wretchedness he deprecates, and whom he speaks of in a rather depreciatory way when comparing the commercial and manufacturing condition of the United States with that of Canada, and, strange to say, while the United States is in such a state of depression, while there is such misery there in consequence of the protective system—a system which the hon. gentleman advocated, I am told, with wonderful ability on the floor of the House, and within three years ago, too—while he deprecates the miseries of the position of United States manufactures, and while he compares with exultation the flourishing state of our manufactures, he loses sight of the fact that the whole of the manufacturing population of England is at this moment awakening to a feeling of alarm at being undersold in their own markets by American manufactures. The hon. gentleman is always offering a challenge to bring on a discussion on the trade question; but I think we must postpone that till by and by, for the hon. gentleman will have many opportunities during the present Session of vindicating his present opinions, if they continue to the end of the Session, or maintaining the opinions which he so ably advocated three Sessions ago. We must all concur in the language of the address with regard to the city of St. John—a wonderful misfortune, a dreadful misfortune. A great woe passed over one of our commercial cities, and while I would compliment the Government for their promptitude in coming forward in the manner they did, still I believe the country would have sustained them, and the Opposition in this House would have sustained them, had their aid not only been immediate but twice as liberal. With regard to the treaties with the Indians, of course we cannot judge of them until the papers are laid before the House. I am glad, however, to know that they are no more onerous, or scarcely as onerous, as previous treaties. If it is so—and the House no reason to think it otherwise—of course we shall congratulate ourselves and the country must join

in the congratulations and felicitations contained in the Address on that happy result having been arrived at. But with respect to the next paragraph, the eighth paragraph, regarding the number of Indians having come into this country, I think I must ask the honorable the Premier to make an alteration in its terms by amending it slightly, for I think it commits us in a manner to which I do not think the House will willingly commit itself. The paragraph reads:—

"That we learn, with much interest, that early in last summer, a large body of Indians under Sitting Bull, from the United States, crossed into British territory, to escape from the United States troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side; and that the United States Government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations. And that we agree with His Excellency, in hoping that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent and peaceful settlement, and thus relieve Canada of a source of uneasiness and a heavy expenditure."

For my part I would be infinitely more pleased if arrangements could be speedily made to effect their peaceful removal, rather than their permanent and peaceful settlement.

MR. MILES.—It is so.  
SIR JOHN A. McDONALD.—It is quite the contrary. The Indians are in Canada and their settlement must therefore be in Canada. I don't mean to say that such was the intention of hon. gentlemen opposite, if they say so, but they might obviate any difficulty by amending the clause so as to read:—"And that we agree with His Excellency in hoping that such arrangements may yet be made, as may lead to their permanent and peaceful settlement or their peaceful removal."

MR. McKENZIE.—The intention certainly was settlement on their own reservations in the United States. We have no objection to make the change.

SIR JOHN A. McDONALD.—I hope the Government will consider it to be their paramount duty in dealing with these Indians, to remember that we have enough Indians of our own, and that we don't want the presence of others in our midst, especially of such as come to this country with the sanguinary feelings of a recent war rushing in their veins, and animated from day to day with those impulses to which savages are liable to rush across our borders into the United States and carry devastation, outrage and murder into that country. I observe there is no allusion whatever to the visit of the hon. the Minister of the Interior to Washington, which we saw mentioned in the newspapers, and there is no promise of papers in connection with that mission. Of course, what the nature and extent of the mission was we know not until we obtain these papers; but looking at it as an outsider, it occurs to me, on the first impression, that it was a great and obvious mistake. The United States Government are bound to keep their own Indians out of our country as we are bound to keep our Indians out of the United States. It is true there must be a reasonable understanding between the two countries. We must control our Indians, we are constitutionally bound to do so; that by a savage impulse they shall not rush across our borders into the neighboring country. The United States could not, however, prevent those people coming into our country, although they were constitutionally bound to do so, and there must, of course, be a system of mutual concessions on account of the exceptional nature of the invasion. Nevertheless, the position is this: our borders were crossed and our country invaded by red men from the United States, and we had a right to hold the United States, technically and constitutionally, to account for those Indians coming across into our country; but, if we send an Ambassador to Washington where he makes terms to keep Sitting Bull still sitting in our country, I would prefer to present a petition to deprive him of his seat rather than keep him in the Dominion. It is quite clear that, unless that mission was of the most guarded nature, the fact of the hon. the Minister of the Interior or any member of the Canadian Government going to Washington to settle the matter there, instead of the United States Government sending an agent here to account, to apologize, to excuse or to justify the invasion from the United States, was an error that must be accounted for. There is no doubt regarding that point. In the Address we are called upon to state our pleasure at knowing that the surveys of the Pacific Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season, and we are told it is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable His Excellency's Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from Tete Jaune Cache to the sea. Well, it occurs to me that, if this information has been in the hands of the Government for any length of time, it should have enabled them to inform us that they have determined such route, whereas this resolution simply states that it is hoped, that it is believed. We on this side of the House are desperate believers: we may believe, and may be called upon to state that we believe that the additional information now obtained will enable them to determine which route is most advantageous. But when, how, or at what time is not stated, not even whether it is to be determined during the present Session or a year hence.

(To be Continued.)

Never use a gold snuff-box. Gold is not to be sneezed at.