

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.20 "	
	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
Royalty Jun.	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
N. Wiltshire	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
Breadalbane	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
County Line	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Kensington	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Summerside	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 pm	
Port Hill	" 3.32 "	
O'Leary	" 4.16 "	
Alberton	ar 5.33 "	
Tignish	dp 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
Kensington	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
County Line	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Breadalbane	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
Hunter River	" 4.23 "	" 10.47 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Royalty Jun.	" 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Ch'town	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
	dp 2.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 3.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 4.30 "	
Cardigan	dp 4.40 "	
Georgetown	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	A. M. Dp 7.00	MtS tw't Jnc	P. M. Dp 4.40
Harmony	" 7.23	Morell	" 5.22
St. Peters	" 8.42	St. Peters	" 5.54
Morell	" 9.13	Harmony	" 7.12
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.
p ne ar h pres kea sp sj ap 6i

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all diseases that Before Taking follow as a se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing The Gray Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists, and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. January 24, 1879.

DR. CREAMER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Kent Street, Charlottetown, (Three doors from Dr. Johnson's). ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR. Oct. 15-3m

H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator,
HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning—six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair.
A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftener if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament.
Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street.
Jan. 6, 1879—

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—

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—

E. G. 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.

BROADWAY HOUSE, BY MACKENZIE,

THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.
The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.
The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and fares reasonable.
A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board &c., can be had in the Broadway House.
Nov. 23, 1878—

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as THE RANKIN HOUSE, in first-class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to Permanent and Transient Boarders. Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.
W.M. WAGSTAFF.
May 25, 1878.

RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor (Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Picton).
THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.
Oct. 15, 1878—3m

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLER, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms.
CARPETS cut and laid.
PAINTING and Repairing neatly done.
PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand, or made up to order.
All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, cheap and good.
New Pattern School Desks made at short notice. A first-class article.
Don't forget the place: PRINCE STREET (near the new Baptist Church in course of erection).
Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1878—



Examiner Office!

1879.

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AND AT LOW PRICES!

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A few Advertisements only, received.

J. W. MITCHELL, W. L. COTTON, Office Sup't. Manager.

Ye Last Caucus of ye Quasi Government.

(Concluded.)

MONTAGUE—I agree with the Hon. member from Rocky Point, and since I have had the pleasure of meeting that hon. gentleman at the Council Board, I believe that his knowledge of figures and the ledger is worth all the philosophy and the classical knowledge of the hon. member from Strathalbyn put together. How about our chances for election at a dissolution of this House? I am tolerably confident of my own, but I would not like to say with any degree of certainty about other members.

SOUTHPORT—"The First Commoner of the land," i. e., my honorable self, feels pretty sure of his election, although the good times of open voting are gone, and I had the "poor Irish" down in black and white. The Premier minds the time well when I was an Executive Councillor, and I am told I am an Honorable now to the end of my life. Don't let the hon. member from Rocky Point plume himself he is the only member who knew anything about figures and the ledger. I flatter myself that—

PORT HILL—Pray don't, like a good fellow. Flattery and conceit is the family failing evidently. I think, Mr. Premier, my chance for election is as good as any, although I do not brag on it. But I am very much afraid our philosophical and classical friend and ally from Strathalbyn over there, will be a good deal like Othello the Moor of Venice when the election is over.

STRATHALBYN—How so! I am no blacker than any of you. We are all blacked with the same cork. I do not know what the hon. member means by trying to blacken my character. I would like to know how I am like the "Moor of Venice," or any other black-a-moor. The hon. member is pretty caustic lately.

PORT HILL—I am sorry the hon. gentleman does not understand my joke. He is not as classically read as I thought. I merely likened him to Othello, because his occupation would be gone; that was all.

SOUTHPORT—I quite agree with Strathalbyn. No fellow likes to be called names. Port Hill thinks himself very witty no doubt. I, for one, do not understand much wit. I never did, nor will, nor want to. All I know is I am a good speaker; for I always decide the question, if I have any doubts about it at all—which I very often have—by ruling on our own side, and I always win, that's more. What do you think of my new, tall hat? Did not I look like a gentleman—"the first commoner of the land"—when I bowed and shook hands with the newly-elected members? His Excellency never raised his hat with more natural grace than I did.

TRYON—I hope you do not think yourself the only gentleman of the party. I hope we are all gentlemen, and conduct ourselves as such. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." I do not think there is any chance for my election, candidly speaking, unless I join the Opposition.

SUMMERSIDE—I am inclined to think the Hon. member for Tryon is pretty nearly correct in his view. But I am at a loss to conceive how this House and the country at large can dispense with his brilliant services, his skill at debate, and his large financial ability and experience.

PREMIER—Gentlemen, have done with chaffing. The "look out" is dismal, very dismal. I have no chance myself in town. I will have to fall back on Murray Harbor, and run against my old antagonist, Mr. Prowse. If you had a man amongst you able to cope with that fellow William Wilfred Sullivan I would lay back for a couple of years. It is a good dodge to regain popularity.

SOUTHPORT—Try me. I would make no slouch of a leader, I tell you. Emergency makes the man. I can tackle Sullivan. No man has read the rules of the House oftener than me, and it is to be hoped I ought to know them by this time.

PREMIER—(sarcastically)—I have no doubt you have ability enough for anything, Mr. Speaker, and if you had been in England might have been Prime Minister there, but we want your talents in the chair as "first commoner of the land," a truly proud position for any one to rise to. Allow me, sir, to congratulate you on your fine presence and appearance there.

BIDEFORD—I think I may say, with my uncle, my chances are tolerably fair also. But can't we do something for Strathalbyn, pension him off, elect him for Bulgaria, transport, superannuate, etc. We must get rid of him at any price; he has killed the Government, that's clear. The philosophy chair is vacant now in one of our best Maritime colleges; can't you recommend or appoint him, Mr. Premier. Is there no chance of a chair in the P. W. College. There used to be a professor of moral philosophy there, I am informed. We want men of business in this House here, not "disciples of Mill's." The hon. gentleman made his choice; he left business for philosophy and classical reading, and must abide by it.

PREMIER—Then, gentlemen, I do not see any good in prolonging this caucus. We will meet again to-night to consider the question of going to the polls. Think well on it, and let me know your decision.

P. S.—If anything of interest transpires in the next caucus I will inform you of it, Mr. Editor.

REPORTER.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 6, 1879.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on Want of Confidence Motion Continued.

MARCH 4.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he was glad that the Agricultural interests were better represented in the House than they had been hitherto. He had been opposed to Confederation; but, in that particular, he was "sold," not by his enemies, but by his friends. Both parties had been to blame in the past; and the sooner the past is buried out of sight the better. He had ever since Confederation advocated retrenchment, for he felt that retrenchment was necessary. He had hitherto failed in his efforts. The people had not, for some years, felt the sting of taxation; and the Government went on spending as though our resources were illimitable. He was opposed to Denominational schools. But when an appeal was made to the country in 1876—besides advocating for undenominational schools—he also advocated retrenchment, and pointed out that it was necessary. He believed in the principle of the School Act; but its machinery was too expensive for the Province. Even in town, he believed, there there is more show than work. A sorry exhibition was made in the late Normal School examination. He believed the School Act wanted amendment in its details. He also believed the reforms promised to-day might just as well have been introduced in 1876. There never has been any sincerity in the Government; and he felt compelled from the first to take an independent position in this House. He contended that the city and the towns should be taxed as well as the country—the taxation of the country only is class legislation of the very worst kind. The Assessment Act has been condemned by the country from one end to the other. The abolition of the Legislative Council was proposed by the Government; but the hon. Commissioner of Public Works, who introduced the proposition, spoke against it. And the hon. Leader of the Government said respecting it:—"They might pass a Bill, but it would not become law. He had heard so much ignorance with regard to this subject that it made him despair of having a fair honest vote given on it."

Again, the hon. member from Summerside said:—"The people would require to be consulted with regard to abolishing the Legislative Council, and for that purpose we might have a general election after this session was over. He was sure the present Government did not wish to hold on to the reins of power if the country was not satisfied with their measures. The hon. member from New London was trying to deceive the people," etc., etc.

These were the kind of arguments he was met with when he advocated measures of retrenchment and reform. His representations were met by insult. Then, again, the tenders for the Lunatic Asylum were not, as stated, sanctioned by the House. He had stated in 1877:—"By making a careful examination, he (Mr. Campbell) found that the revenue, without the proposed Assessment, would amount to, at least, \$295,000. The Government proposed to use the surplus capital, after putting the Assessment Bill into operation, in building a new Asylum. He (Mr. Campbell) opposed this course. We had arrived at a period in the history of this Province of heavy depression in trade and finances. Times were now very hard, and the people were called upon by the Government to pay an instalment of twenty per cent. upon their farms."

No tenders were ever accepted by the House. But the Asylum is being built. Its state last year, when he visited it, was wretched. He introduced the matter to the attention of the House. A Committee was appointed, and here is what they say:—"A very large proportion of the stone, however, is small and of such quality as to be unfit for use."

Again:—"There is great unanimity of testimony strongly condemning the mortar. Good mortar is so indispensable a requisite in the erection of a solid wall, that the want of it in this work would alone seem to demand a thorough overhauling, if not an entire rebuilding, of the foundation walls."

Again:—"There is an overwhelming weight of evidence that the workmanship hitherto performed is of an inferior character. There has been careless use of thin, small, soft stone for levelers, and the requirements of level beds and square joints has been too frequently disregarded. The want of bonding throughout, so often referred to in the evidence, is one of the most fatal objections we have to note; the result being, as one witness says:—"In one corner a settlement appeared to have taken place; there was no indication of separation."

Now, it is said that the building is one of the best on the Island; and it is said that his (Mr. C's) statements were "gross exaggerations."

One of the witnesses was Mr. Rourke, a practical stone mason; and hear what he says:—"To Mr. Campbell: I do not consider the work first-class. There are small stones used in the construction of the wall, some of them

SMOKED SALMON at Beer & Gof's.