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### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 15, 1879.

#### RETRENCHMENT.

"Economy, the strictest and most careful economy, is the sheet anchor of the Federal constitution.—John Sanfield McDonald."

THE Legislature will meet on Thursday, the 24th inst. The financial question is the question which will absorb its attention. The fact that \$60,000 of the revenue of the present year have been taken to pay the debts of the past year, forces the financial question to the front. The new Government have promised retrenchment. They must now set about the work.

We find that, in this small Province of 100,000 souls,—

Legislation costs about	\$17,000
Salaries of officials, etc., about	25,000
Administration of Justice, about	27,000

There are many other expenditures which may be cut down. But large reductions must be made under each of the above heads.

We have now, independently of the Dominion Parliament, one representative for every 2,325 souls, or one representative for about every 465 voters; and we may fairly claim to be the best represented people in the world. It is, however, felt that this distinction is dearly bought; and the abolition of the Legislative Council is decided upon.

This will involve a saving of about \$7,000 a year; and the proposed reduction in members' pay will involve a further saving of about \$3,000 a year. In our opinion, much more might be done in the way of reduction under the head of Legislation, without loss of efficiency and without in any way endangering the rights, liberties, or other interests of the people. But this is all the country seems yet to be prepared for; and, besides, in any change involving the Constitution of the Province, it is better, perhaps, to proceed warily, and with the utmost circumspection.

The abolition of the Legislative Council involves the question of property qualification. The idea of a "Plural Vote," suggested by Mr. Davies, has been abandoned as ridiculous. But property should undoubtedly have its due influence in the representative body of the Province. For our part we strongly incline to the opinion that property holders indirectly obtain that influence by the exercise of the influence they necessarily and legitimately possess over persons with whom they are connected. Any man of property, who is reasonable and active, and has a show of right on his side, can, without either bribery or intimidation, or doing anything unlawful—influence the votes of one or two poorer persons in favor of the candidate he supports. If he is not a man of sense and has no right on his side, then there is no reason why he should possess greater weight in the community than his poorer neighbor who is endowed with sense, and has right on his side. On this point the celebrated Lord Brougham remarks:—

"If the possession of certain pecuniary means at any one time showed him to be of that class which may safely be entrusted with the elective franchise, does his loss of these pecuniary means degrade him to an inferior class, and make him who was trustworthy last year not to be trusted this? Are his industry, sobriety, information, judgment, all gone with his money? At least, let us be consistent with ourselves, and admit that, having once been proved to be a fit person, he should be recognized as such ever after. The rule to have any color of consistency with itself, should be—'Once a voter always a voter.'"

But it seems, if possible, more absurd to adopt such a test, or any test at all, unless there is an absolute impossibility of obtaining the quality itself directly, or at least by much easier methods. If the possession of wealth is allowed to be a criterion of sense and information, all must admit it to be liable to error, as the most silly and ignorant of men may have it. So, if it be taken as an evidence of industry and sober habits, or of general respectability, the same uncertainty must be allowed to attend it."

We think it would be a wise provision to require that all persons allowed to vote should reside in the Province say three, four, or five years. Such a provision would effectually shut out the floating population. For the rest—the young, intelligent men brought up on the farms and about the workshops of the Province, and

educated in our public schools—we see no good reason why they should be debarred from the franchise. They love the land which gave them birth; they would do nothing to injure her; they know, almost as well as their elders, what is calculated to injure her and what is calculated to advance her interests; the future of the Province is in their keeping, and, permitted to take a share in the contests and in the responsibilities incident to politics, they will be schooled and prepared to act wisely when, in their turn, they shall exercise paramount influence over the destinies of their country. By all means, let our young men continue to possess the privilege of the Franchise.

We shall have more to say with regard to the proposed changes in the Civil Service and the Administration of Justice.

#### New Portrait of the Finance Minister.

HON. MR. TILLEY'S RECORD.

(Hamilton Spectator's own Correspondent at Ottawa.)

The most conspicuous man of the Dominion at this moment is the Finance Minister. Though the masses of the people may not see it, Canada is now passing through a revolution, and the leader of this movement is Mr. Tilley. The occasion is a remarkable one, and the chief actor is a remarkable man. He possesses characteristics which elevate him far above the average statesman. The people of Western Ontario know little of the knot of exceptionally able men sent by the Maritime Provinces to the House of Commons. Dr. Tupper, Mr. Tilley, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. McDonald, are men who will shine even in England, and there are many others from that section of the Dominion on both sides of the House who are conspicuous for their culture and ability, but Mr. Tilley shines with a peculiar brightness among these brilliant minds. \* \* \*

On Friday, the 14th of March, Mr. Tilley brought down his budget. A handsome set of chairs and a sofa were placed on the right of the Speaker for the use of the Princess and her suite. The galleries were so crowded that at the door the printed notice so crushing to the late arrival: "The galleries are full," was put up, and further admission sternly refused by the doorkeepers. Ladies were crushed and had their dresses torn in their attempts to secure seats, and when Mr. Tilley rose to open out to the gaze of the civilized world, and especially to the millions of Great Britain and the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, the great mission which was to create a revolution, he had within the sound of his voice the most distinguished audience ever gathered together in British North America. As he stood up the chamber was instantly filled with the sound of the violent clapping of the hands of his supporters, which was continued for several moments. While he is awaiting the cessation of applause let me describe his personal appearance, for it is as distinguished as his character. His height is medium, his figure well built and well proportioned. There is a finish about Mr. Tilley's appearance, both as to dress and feature, which I attribute much to his five years service as a Lieut. Governor. The duties of such an office require an attention to dress which is often neglected by other public men, and his social intercourse naturally fosters a polish of manner and a refinement of style which seem out of place in some other relations of our public life. His presence, therefore, is that of a gentleman of culture; and he would at once strike a stranger as being a man of mark, surrounded even by the other distinguished members of the Commons. He dresses in plain black, his head is large, the forehead one of those broad square ones indicating great mental power, not very lofty, but reaching behind a profusion of rather long hair so arranged as to give an appearance of great expression to the frontal development. The eyes are clear, bright and sharp, the mouth firm, the nose pronounced, the chin broad and decided. The face in repose indicates a man who has perfect confidence in himself, and yet it is a pleasant, gentle face; there is a smile always lurking in the corner of the mouth, and a stranger would at once say, "there is a man, kind, but strong—amiable as a rule, but terrible in just wrath, revelling in conscious ability and power, he seeks no occasion to parade either." I had never heard Mr. Tilley, and when the notes of his voice reached me, standing as I was beside one of your professional gentlemen from Hamilton, in a remote part of the horrible galleries of the horrible chamber—horrible, I mean, accidentally—both he and I were struck by its clearness and music. It is of very great consequence indeed that a member of the Commons possess a good voice, and in this respect nature has been singularly kind to Mr. Tilley. A pin might have been heard to drop while he was speaking, so important were his utterances, and his words reached every point of the large chamber. So soon as he warmed to his subject his form was a study for a painter, and I often wonder why the portraits of our great men are not painted when they are at their best. The leading characteristics of Mr. Tilley are his intense earnestness, and his ardent sincerity. I think I may safely say that no man in the House is listened to with greater pleasure than the Finance Minister, quite irrespective of his ability as a debater, and the reason is that every one knows that what he says he believes. This feeling is to him a tower of strength. In defending himself last Thursday from the attack made on him when absent from the House from 1873 to 1878, his whole figure seemed to explain; he stretched forth his arms, as if his body were unable to contain his thoughts, and while a torrent of indignation rushed from his lips in clear, piercing accents, his eyes glowed with the fire of an honest and in-

jured man, and as the hot words fell with burning effect on the ears of the immense audience, he from time to time pointed with withering scorn across the floor of the House and the contemptuous shaking of his quivering fingers at his vilifiers made the hearts of three thousand listeners bound with excitement, and infused light and fire into six thousand eyes glistening with astonishment at the power of the indignant Minister. At times he would, with the skill of the tranquil orator, lower his voice and send forth his well-chosen and musical sentences in slow, measured cadence, and, pointing with his shaking hand to the guilty men whom he was so eloquently arraigning before the highest tribunal of the Dominion, he seemed to direct his keen shafts to the very hearts of his detractors. The effect was electric. The combined fire, power and oratorical beauty of his utterances, every word of which each listener knew the speaker believed to be absolutely true, constituted a rhetorical display which is not often seen in the House and never out of it. Mr. Tilley's mind is as clear as his voice. He explains the most difficult questions with singular ease and lucidity. An important ingredient in his character, and one to which he is much indebted for his popularity, is his great courtesy and genial manner. I know I may confidently appeal to a number of Hamilton gentlemen—some of them having been and some yet being admirers of the late Administration—in support of this statement, for they will tell you that, in their conferences with him on the tariff, his patience was never exhausted, his politeness never at fault, his desire to please never lessened, his anxiety for information never satisfied, and his anxiety to protect every industry needing it never at rest.

'Tis well for Canada that at this supreme moment she has in her service so valuable a Minister, and 'tis well for Mr. Tilley that he has in Canada so intelligent a population, and one so willing to brush aside with quiet contempt the insincere quacks who, while confessing their own inability to steer the ship, are now striving to thwart him at the helm and cast her on the rocks.

#### Sacred Concert.

This Hall of the Young Men's Association was crowded, last evening, to its full capacity by an intelligent, appreciative, and thoroughly representative audience. The choir of the Methodist Church, which is large and efficient in itself—led by Mr. C. P. Fletcher—was assisted by several members of the other church choirs. The programme of the evening was more largely made up of sacred compositions than has usually, we believe, been attempted on similar occasions; and, in this way a unity of idea and expression was secured—which, to that part of the audience interested in a higher style of music and the elevation of worship and church song, was exceedingly gratifying, while every part of the programme, instrumental and vocal, solos and quartettes, and also the choruses,—opening Anthem "And it shall come to pass," Mozart's "Gloria to God on High"—the grand finale, "Praise ye the Lord," were all effectively, and, in some cases, exquisitely rendered. The feature of the evening, worth in itself double the price charged for entrance fee, was the Halle-lujah Chorus—from Handel's "Messiah." The majestic swell of a first-class organ, such as may be heard on the other side of the Atlantic, was, of course, wanting; but the complete success, up to the full measure of what was possible to a choir of not more than fifty or sixty voices, achieved in the execution of that mighty, matchless chorus, was an ample vindication of a confessedly difficult selection. It was not only creditable to the choir, challenging criticism by such an effort; but also in the marked appreciation with which it was received, to the musical taste of the community. When in response to the audience—too strongly expressed to be resisted—the thrilling triumphant chorus was repeated, the impression was, perhaps, intensified. The breathless, tremulous interest and feeling which sounds and strains of of such pathos and power first produced, when, bursting suddenly upon the audience, yielded, in some degree, to the play of musical criticism. The effect of such a performance is to elevate and enoble feeling and taste. We hope for many a repetition of selections from standard and famous Oratorios. The suggestion of Mayor Dawson, who presided on the occasion, that representatives from all the choirs should enroll themselves in a Handel or Mozart, or Mendelssohn Society, will, we hope, take practical shape.

The recent massacre by the King of Burmah of a large number of relatives and possible rivals, which has been occupying the attention of the British Government and may yet lead to serious complications, is only one more example of a custom so universal in the East that it may almost claim rank as a recognized institution. The natural commencement of every Oriental reign is the slaughter or disablement of all possible pretenders to the throne; and the annals, not merely of Burmah, but of Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan and Bokhara teem with instances too frightful for quotation. As recently as the close of the last century, a western traveller found one of the royal princes of Persia going about with a bandage over his eyes, and on questioning him was told, with a matter-of-course air, which made the statement doubly horrible, that "as his eldest brother would certainly put out his eyes on mounting the throne, he was teaching himself to dispense with the use of them." The Turkish Sultan, Mahmoud, famous for his destruction of the Janissaries in 1825, owed his elevation to the fact of his being the only member of the royal family left unslaughtered; and the multiplied butcheries of Mehmed Ali are still fresh in everyone's recollection.

The English free trade journals have a perfect right to describe the Canadian people as "half-educated," and we have an equal right to say that free traders are dogmatical and pre-udic. But when the Leeds "Mercury" calls us "half-educated" and then goes on to speak of the Province of Toronto, we must protest.—Toronto Mail.

### NEW TWEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED

Per Steamer "Albert," at

GEO. E. FULL'S

CUSTOM

Tailoring Department!

PRICES LOW!

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

April 15, 1879—pat ne a 4w taw

1879. SEEDS. 1879.

RECEIVED via Georgetown, small Seeds for early sowing. And an unusually large stock of Garden and Agricultural Seeds daily expected from William Evans, Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Evans received the first prize for Swedish Turnips, grown on his own farm, at the last Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, when competition was open to the Dominion.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Queen st., Ch'town, April 15, 79. } 6i

Molasses. Molasses.

The subscriber offers for sale low,

20 Puns. MOLASSES, } Bright Retailing.  
20 Bbls. do

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, April 15, 1879.—6in

### BOSTON STEAMERS

The Carroll & Worcester

will continue running as usual. "Carroll" will leave Boston on

SATURDAY, THE 26th INST.,

ice permitting.

Orders to be in time should go forward at once.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 14, 1879—3in eod

West of England House.

GREAT

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

I AM instructed by W. W. STUMBLES to Sell at AUCTION, at the above-named Stand, Great George Street, commencing on

Monday, 21st inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE,

Consisting of Dress Materials, Cloths, Flannels, Prints, Shirtings, Calico, Hats, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; an assortment of Glassware, Crockeryware, Milk Pans, &c.; Hardware, Groceries, Confectionery, Shop Furniture, Stoves, Scales and Weights, Show Cases, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.

A splendid opportunity for ready-money purchasers to buy Goods at their own prices.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 14, 1879—eod

SPRING TRADE SALE.

WE will offer at AUCTION, on Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock,—

Puns. MOLASSES.

Bbls. FLOUR.

Bbls. No. 1 Labrador HERRING,

Casks KEROSENE,

Cases

Casks VINEGAR,

Half-Chests TEA,

Boxes PEARL BLUE,

Bbls. ROSIN, TAR and PITCH,

Boxes T. D. PIPES,

" CRACKERS,

" PEPPER,

" BAKING POWDER,

" CLOTHES PINS,

Dozens BROOMS,

Nests TUBS,

Boxes BLACKING.

Pails, Washboards, Wrapping Paper, Candles, Nails, Stove Brushes, Coffee, Washing Soda, Starch, &c.

Terms at Sale.

HASZARD BROS.

April 14, 1879—3i

MOORE & McDONALD,

CABINET-MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERERS, &C.

CHAMBER-SETS, in Black Walnut, Ash, &c.; Parlor, Hall and Dining-Room Furniture, in the latest styles.—We are prepared to meet the wants of our customers with punctuality and despatch.

REPAIRING neatly executed. PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand or made to order. All kinds of Household Furniture furnished. Don't forget the place: Opposite Mrs. Robertson's Hotel, Souris East, P. E. Island. April 12 2m eod

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

### ANOTHER EVENING

WITH SOME OF THE

# Best Musicians!

MR. EARLE'S CONCERT

Will be repeated, by special request, with an entire change of programme, on

Tuesday Evening,

APRIL 15th, 1879,

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL-ROOM.

INSTRUMENTALISTS: VOCALISTS:  
The Ch'town Orchestral Club. Mrs. Malcolm Macleod  
Miss Minnie Palmer.  
Mrs. Joseph Pope. Miss Dunn.  
Miss Maud DesBrisay. Miss Ings.  
Miss Helen Palmer. Miss G. DesBrisay.  
Mr. Vinnicombe. Miss Manning.  
Mr. F. Mitchell. Miss Agnes Longworth  
Mr. L. J. Williams.  
Herr Hermans.  
Mr. Blanchard.  
Prof. Caven.

TICKETS only 25 cents—to be had at Dr. Dodd's and the Apothecary's Hall.

CONCERT AT EIGHT.  
N. B.—In order to save trouble, ladies and gentlemen will oblige by purchasing their tickets at the stores.  
Ch'town, April 10, 1879.

### Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED at Rankin's Drug Store, a large assortment of Flower and Hot Bed SEEDS, from most reliable growers. April 14, 1879—3aw 2w

### Property for Sale.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH PROPERTY, situate on Great George street, will shortly be vacated, and is now offered for sale by private contract. Apply to either of the undersigned. JOHN SCOTT, Kent st., Trustees. JAMES DESBRISAY, Ch'town. April 14, 1879—eod ff

### Piano for Sale.

VALUABLE SQUARE AMERICAN PIANO, nearly new. Apply to W. McKECHNIE. April 14—6i

### PUBLIC

### Temperance Meeting

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the MARKET HALL, on Wednesday Evening, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, p. m., when addresses will be given by several gentlemen, in support of the adoption of the Dominion Temperance Act. All ladies and gentlemen, friends of the cause, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

A. A. McDONALD,

Chairman.

Ch'town, April 12, 1879—2i sat & tues

### HOUSEHOLD

# GOODS

### For Spring.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Have in Stock a splendid lot of

Carpets (in all qualities), Paper

Hangings (cheap, medium, and

best qualities), Floor Oil

Cloths (stout English

make, all widths),

Table Linens, Sheetings, Towel-

ings, Bed Tickings, Lace and

Muslin Curtains, Bleached

and Grey Calicoes.

Housekeepers purchasing, should see those Goods, as they will be sold at Old Prices.

April 10, 1879—th fr mon wed 2w

### COMPRESSED TEA!

FOR SALE AT THE

# FLOUR & TEA STORE!

40 CTS. PER POUND

in 1-4 lb. Blocks.

IT IS EXCELLENT.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

# BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 4, 1879.