

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY MAY 12, 1879.

NO. 588.

Latest Styles.

UPHOLSTERING of every description done in latest styles, of best materials. Hair, Flock, Fibre and Straw Mattresses, single and double, and on cheapest scales.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Looking Glasses,

CHEVAL with Marble Top Pedestals. Swinging Glasses of all sizes and prices. Mantle Glasses. Cheap.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1st, '79—pres&pat 1m

Furniture in Every Variety.

DRAWING ROOM and Dining Room Suits in latest styles; Bed Room Sets in Walnut, Ash, Walnut Trimmed and Painted Sets from \$20 to \$150 per set.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

CHILDREN'S GOODS.

BUGGIES, Chairs, Cradles, Swinging Cots, Go carts, Cots and Bedsteads, of every class, cheap for cash.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, 1879—

CORNICES.

AN excellent assortment of Window Cornices and Poles. Blind Rollers and Venetian Blinds made to order, with new style of woven tapes, cheaper than in any other establishment in the city.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, 1879—

A Large Stock

OF Old Furniture, Varnish and Asphaltum for sale very cheap, for cash only.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Job Work

DONE in Straight and Jig Sawing, Fret-work Sawing, every description of Turning, Plain, Ornamental, Twist and Elizabethien, and every description of Screw Cutting in Wood, Ivory, Metal and Grinding Circular Saws with Emery Wheels.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

ODD PIECES OF FURNITURE.

DEVONPORTS, Cheffoniers, Escritoires, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Side Tables, Biddets with pans, Candelabras with marble tops, Cylindrical Desks, Side Boards, Screens, Umbrella Stands, Butler's Trays, Whatnots, Earth Closets, Commodes and Patent Wire Woven Mattresses.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Painting

OF every description of Household Furniture, and Varnishing and Polishing done with three year old Varnishes, very cheap and promptly, for cash.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Mouldings

OF every modern pattern, in Walnut and Gilt, for Picture Frames, cheap, and made up promptly to order.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1st, '79—pres pat 1m

Undertaking

IN all its branches; Keeping Caskets, in Walnut and Rosewood, and Covered Coffins constantly on hand, and with the facilities of machinery he can furnish everything for funerals, better and cheaper than any other person in the city.
Hearse and Mourning Coaches of best class on shortest notice to any part of the country, and at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.
MARK BUTCHER.
May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Clover and Timothy Seed.

2,000 POUNDS ALSIKE CLOVER, 10,000 do. RED CLOVER, 300 Bush. TIMOTHY SEED, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '78—6w 3aw

Coal. Coal.

ON HAND, and ready for delivery, Round and Nut COAL, fresh from the Mines.
Terms cash.
CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,
Water Street,
Charlottetown, April 23, 1879—1m

HOUSEHOLD

Furniture Repaired.
Furniture Repainted.
Venetian Blinds Re-taped.
Venetian Blinds Repaired.
Carpets Cut and Laid.
Jobbing promptly attended to—
all at Low Charges.
JAMES M. BUTCHER.
April 26, 1879—pat

HO! FOR MANITOBA.

PARTIES who intend Going West will find it to their advantage to call at the
Cash Boot and Shoe Store,
and get a stout pair of Walking Boots before leaving.

JUST RECEIVED,
12 Cases Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes.

W. R. BOREHAM.
South Side Queen Square, Ch'town,
April 25, 1879—2m taw

Bedding, Mattresses & Pillows

BEST MATERIAL—Hair, Flock, Excelsior, Straw.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

IRON BEDSTEADS.

SINGLE & DOUBLE—Best kinds—Cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

MODERN STYLES—Best Finish—Cheap—est—Promptly delivered.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Looking Glasses and Mirrors.

NEW STYLES—Cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Picture Frames & Moulding.

ALL the Modern Patterns—Cheapest—Best Workmanship—Promptly delivered.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

100 PARLOR & DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in raw Silk Poil, Silk Coteline, Silk Repp and Hair Cloth—Styles unrivalled—Stock large—Prices at cost.

150 BEDROOM or CHAMBER SUITES—Every variety of design and price—Never before so cheap.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK—Greatest Variety—Best Quality—Cheapest in every grade. Call and examine.
JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

FURNITURE REPAIRED

AND RE-PAINTED—Chairs Re-Caned—Looking-Glass Frames Refitted, and all kinds of Machine Work done with satisfaction and promptness, at
JOHN NEWSON'S.
April 1, 1879—3m

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 DE-BRISAY, }
April 14, 1879—eod tf

Cracked Corn and Bran.

FOR SALE LOW:
150 BAGS COARSE CORNMEAL, 130 " BRAN.
Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '78—6w 3aw

FLOUR. FLOUR.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE
60 BBL'S BAIN'S CHOICE, 100 " TROPICAL—Celebrated and Choice Brands.
300 " BAKERS' CHOICE, 500 " EXTRA and SUPERFINE, 200 " Kila Dried CORNMEAL.
Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '79—6w 3aw

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, that valuable FARM of 50 acres of excellent Land, situate at Graham's Road, Township No. 20, now in possession of Eneas Brenau. This well-known Farm is eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools and Mills, and is in a good state of cultivation. For terms and particulars apply at the office of Longworth & Shaw, Solicitors, Ch'town.
F. S. LONGWORTH.
Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1873—

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, ONE ACTIVE, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNIE & CO., Box 1964, Montreal

APRIL 18th, 1879

SPRING REQUIREMENTS.

New Worsted Cloths,
NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS

A PORTION OF OUR—
SPRING STOCK received, which we are prepared to make up in our

Custom Tailoring Department

—IN THE—
VERY BEST STYLES,
and at right figures.

BEER & SONS.
April 18, 1879.—3w

ORANGES!

WE SHALL BE RECEIVING
FRESH LOTS
EVERY WEEK DURING THE SEASON

—AT THE—

FLOUR AND TEA STORE!

And will Sell them Cheap for Cash by the Box.

20 Boxes Received this Date.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 26, 1879.

NEW TWEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED
Per Steamer "Albert," at

GEO. E. FULL'S

CUSTOM

Tailoring Department!

PRICES LOW!

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

April 15, 1879—taw pat ne a 4w

NO. 68.

NEW BOOKS

JUST FROM LONDON.

HYMNS FOR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

(Also with Prayer Book in Morocco Case.)

METHODIST HYMNS.

Reference and Gaelic Bibles,
Prayer Books, Tracts,
Church Services, Catechisms, etc.

Books, Cards, Papers for Sunday Schools,
Lett's Diaries.

A FEW SCHOOL BOOKS,
Can now be had at

68 GREAT GEORGE STREET

Opposite Lewis' Photograph Gallery.
Ch'town, April 26, 1879.

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

PRINCE STREET

FURNITURE FACTORY.

JAMES HOBBS,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker.

ALL kinds of Household Furniture made to order, of the latest styles, CHEAP and GOOD.

School Desks made, the CHEAPEST and BEST in the City.

The strictest attention given to the UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT at very low charges.

March 24, 1879—h ne

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

Mr. BOLGER felt it his duty to compliment the hon. member from Freetown (Mr. Burns) for the able manner in which he spoke in seconding the Address. The Leader of the Opposition made some remarks about the senior member from Alberton being called upon to move the Address; but it was no uncommon thing for a leading man of a Party to move the Address, and he, as well as the seconder, had acquitted himself creditably. He must say that his hon. colleague had also spoken very well, and gave promise of being a very useful member of this House. The hon. member from Strathalbyn (Mr. McKenzie) had used very obnoxious language in speaking of the Speech, and said that it caused the illness of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor. What would be far more likely to cause his Honor's illness would be the Speech with which the late session was opened, when he saw the indignation of the people against his Government. The present Speech promised the several retrenchments and reforms required by the people. He (Mr. Bolger) was pleased to see the tables turned. He had sat for some years in the cold shades of Opposition; and he thought the people also were rejoiced at the change. A great deal was said about the late season at which the Legislature was called together; but the present Government were not to blame for this. Last summer four gentlemen (members of the late Government) tendered their resignations; and that should have been sufficient to show the Government they had not the confidence of the people, and they should have resigned at once. Instead of doing that, they travelled from east to west, seeking persons to join them and sustain them in their positions. Those four gentlemen were called blackhearted traitors; but they were all returned to the Legislature by the people. A great deal had been said about retrenchment; but the present Government were taking up this matter at once, and were determined to have the strictest economy in the several departments. With regard to the Fishery Award, the gentlemen who composed the Opposition did not seem willing to give the present Government any credit for sincerity in urging our claims. They appeared to think the Executive were recreant to their duty; but if they had been as recreant as the late Government, there would have been some reason for stigmatising them. It was said that this Island was entitled to one and a quarter millions of that Award, a statement with which he agreed; and we had now representatives at Ottawa who would not sit dumb, but would advocate the interests of this country. This Island was, for some years, without a representative in the Cabinet, but now Hon. J. C. Pope was Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Some thought we would have obtained a large share of the Fishery Award had Hon. Alexander McKenzie remained in power; but when this Island asked a far less boon, he refused it. When Mr. Laird took the position of Governor of the North-West, the McKenzie Government would not give this Island a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Pope and all the other representatives from the Island who supported the Administration would use every exertion to get us our just rights. Messrs. Hackett, McDonald and Muttart would not sit still in their places and neglect the interests of the Island. There was great boasting about the minute of Council sent up by the late Government, but it would be found that the one sent by the present Government contained stronger arguments, if not quite as long words. There was an abundant supply of fish around our shores; but often when our poor fishermen went out in their dories, the Americans were mean enough to take the fish from them. They cast their nets and destroyed the fish around our shores. The cost of elections was a heavy drain—he was going to say almost as bad as the small-pox—and something should be done to reduce the expenditure. He (Mr. B.) claimed to be the first member who had advocated the abolition of the Legislative Council at this Board. His constituents considered thirty members a sufficient number to carry on the business of the country, and they had elected him to carry out their wishes. He was now proud to know that there were seven members in this House prepared to carry out this reform. The hon. member from Alberton (Mr. Rogers), in the able and forcible address with which he favored this House, stated that it would be trespassing on the rights of the property-holders to abolish the Council until a petition was presented asking for it. The people did not consider a petition necessary, for hon. gentlemen in their election cards pledged themselves to carry this measure. He had seen no petitions asking for the Assessment Act, and yet it was carried. The present was a Government, not of words but of acts—they were going to carry out the platform laid down in their Leader's address to the electors. It would be time enough to discuss the finances of the country when the public accounts were brought down. It was gratifying to know that the Government were determined to improve the Civil Service and decrease the expenditure in the several departments. In reference to the road service he could not

agree with hon. members who said the roads were in splendid condition, he thought most of the money had been spent in a few favored districts. The Act should be so amended that men would have the privilege of working instead of paying if they desired. In reference to abolishing imprisonment for debt, it was said that the Government stole the policy of their predecessors. By referring to the Reporter of last year, it would be seen that he (Mr. Bolger) had gone into that subject, and had stated that it was a barbarous Act which allowed a man to be put to jail after he gave up all his property, and leave his family starving at home. The Government should blot out such a law, and enact one that was more humane. Any objections to a Lien Law could be met. If a man owed a few dollars and had no property, there should be a law to attach his wages when he went to work, and that would be better than putting him to jail. The members of the Opposition did not say much about the paragraph which stated that the Assessment Act had proved unsatisfactory, so they must have considered that statement correct. This was one of the Acts which caused the defeat of the late Government. The hon. member from Strathalbyn associated this Act with the School Act, he said the one was interwoven with the other and if one was interfered with the whole would fall down. The education question was what brought the late Government into power, they had a strong party, and they proscribed nearly one half of the people of this colony. They rejoiced that they were not now proscribed, but stood on an equal footing with the rest of their fellow colonists, and had a fair share of the emolument of office. Protestants complained about the School Act as well as Catholics, a great many clauses in it required to be amended to make it perfect. Hon. members of the Opposition waxed eloquent over the evils of confederation, but they were fighting their own shadows. They supported the party that built the branch railways after bringing the country more and more into debt, went off in the middle of the night to get terms of Confederation. They were quite willing at that time to go into Confederation on terms of \$30,000 a year more than those afterwards obtained by the Conservatives. Hon. Mr. Cartwright last summer complimented the delegates for the able bargain they had made at that time.

The debate was adjourned, and the House adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Concerning the Suez Canal.

The U. S. Consul General at Cairo supplies the following interesting facts gleaned from authentic sources. The total cost of the work was 472,921,799 francs (\$92,273,907). The stock of the company consists of 490,000 shares of 500 francs (par) each. These shares have sold as low as 100 francs and at the opening of the canal they had advanced to only 300 francs. They are now quoted at 717 francs, and are advancing. The English government's purchase of 176,602 shares in 1875 was made at 568 francs per share, and is now yielding a clear profit of 25,000,000 francs yearly. The revenues of the canal have increased from five million francs in 1870, to more than thirty millions in 1877; while the expenses have been slightly over seventeen millions, and are decreasing or stationary. Except the work of keeping the channel and its accessories well cleared (which involves an annual cost of two million francs) there is but little to be done in maintaining the canal; the actual working expenses (exclusive of interest and sinking fund) do not exceed five million francs yearly. Vessels drawing 25 feet (or less) of water pass through the canal, and two-thirds of them carry the British flag. These facts will enable our readers to draw an intelligent conclusion of the commercial and political advantages which the British Government has gained by its great purchase.

It appears after all, says an exchange, that there was some ground for the story that it was contemplated to raise a body of American volunteers to serve on the British side in case England had gone to war with Russia. A General Duffield, who had served in the American civil war undertook to engineer the movement. Having had communication with a large number of old comrades he felt sure of success. The plan was to organize a brigade—horse, foot and artillery—on Canadian ground, and so avoid a breach of the United States neutrality laws. The suggestion of such a movement was, it is said, made to the General by Colonel Gzowski, of Toronto. We fancy the movement would have come to grief had the threatened war taken place.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.