

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

NO. 547.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

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. Stewart Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.20 "	
Ch'town	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	" 10.05 "	" 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 "	
Alborton	" 5.33 "	
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	
	dp 5.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alborton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Summerside	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	" 4.28 "	" 10.47 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Royalty Jun.	" 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Ch'town	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Ch'town	dp 2.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 3.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 4.30 "	
Mt. Stewart	dp 4.40 "	
Cardigan	" 6.00 "	
Georgetown	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.

Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 7.00	MtS tw't Jnc	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. n. e. h. p. r. e. s. k. e. a. s. j. a. p. 6i

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this Office daily—Sundays excepted—at 8 o'clock p. m. The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 8 o'clock p. m. The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 8 o'clock p. m. Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock a. m. Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock p. m. Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 8 p. m. A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster. Post Office, Charlottetown, 20th Feb., 1879.

YARN.

GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at H. COOMBS'. March 10, 1879—3in

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

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 Breaner 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 HAZARD,

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. C. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble, Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,

MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODOE 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—11

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, ETC.

HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STEMBLES, 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

RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES . . . Proprietor (Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

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—3in

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.

May 25, 1878.

WM. WAGSTAFF.



Examiner Office!

1879.

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AND AT

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A few Advertisements only, received

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

Charlottetown Church Directory.

St. PAUL'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)—Queen Square—Morning and Evening Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. David Fitzgerald, Rector; Rev. Alfred Osborne Curate.

St. PETER'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)—Rochford Square.—Sunday Services—8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Matsins—9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except Friday evenings, at 7.30 p. m. Rev. George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent.

St. DUNSTON'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Mass every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at 7.30 a. m. throughout the week. Rev. Z. Boderault, Rev. S. Phelan, Pastors.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week Day Services—Tuesday and Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Rev. John Lathern, Pastor.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week day service on Wednesday evening. Rev. George Steel, Pastor.

St. JAMES' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN)—Townal Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 1/2 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN)—Richmond Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. John McL. McLeod, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Prince Street.—Rev. Dr. Murray, Pastor—Hours of Service, 11 o'clock, a. m., 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Great George Street.—Services and Sermon every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 6.30 o'clock p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Week day services—Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Bible Reading—Thursday at 7.30 p. m. and Friday at 8 p. m. Rev. D. G. McDonald, Minister.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. W. S. Pascoe, Minister.

PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet in New Church House, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Mr. J. A. Falgatter, Preacher.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE EXAMINER."

OTTAWA, March 15th, 1879.

The debate on the Letellier matter occupied the time of Parliament for three days, ending this morning at half past four, when Mr. Mosseau's resolution was put and carried by a majority of 85. The Finance Minister had announced his intention of delivering the Budget Speech at four o'clock this afternoon, and was not in his place when the vote on Mr. Mosseau's resolution occurred. There were a few members who had parred off. The overwhelming majority rather stunned the Opposition, who had, by every possible means, tried to prevent a vote being taken upon the resolution. They occupied the time of the House, needlessly repeating their arguments and endeavoring, by unmanly and childish pretences, to delay the vote till after the tariff question should be discussed. The Government were determined to press the matter to a vote, and vindicate responsible government.

Mr. Mosseau opened the debate with a four hours' speech. He spoke in French, and was cheered frequently by those who understood the language. At the close of his speech, Mr. Quimet moved the previous question, quoting precedents for his action. The

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION became enraged, hastily rose from his seat, and indignantly characterized the action of the Government as cowardly, in taking from the Opposition a chance of proposing an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Mosseau. He was evidently outwitted, and could not conceal his chagrin. The object of Mr. Quimet in proposing the previous question was to bring Parliament to a direct vote on the conduct of Mr. Letellier. The Opposition were ready with their amendment, but undoubtedly would have tried to bring in side-issues to aid the Ronges in the coming elections in Quebec. The indignant remarks, the wild gesticulations, the injury done to the freedom of members of Parliament, in the opinion of Mr. McKenzie's followers, showed how fully their little game was foiled.

DALTON MCCARTHY quietly rose to speak after the ill temper and wrath of the members of the Opposition had somewhat effervesced. He dealt with the question of Governor Letellier's dismissal of his Ministers from a constitutional point of view. Mr. McCarthy is a young looking man, rather spare in appearance. His style of speaking is quiet and argumentative; he uses no unnecessary words; but every one is carefully weighed and full of meaning. The most effective speakers in the House are those who speak slowly and deliberately. Oratorical flourishes unless accompanied with a good voice and a good address, fail to secure the attention of the members. Mr. McCarthy's presentation of the case most surely enlightened those who had not been acquainted with the matter previously. His arguments were clear, well put, and convincing. At the close of his able speech

MR. MACKENZIE arose and abused the Government for their want of courage in dealing with the ques-

tion before the House. He said, instead of listening to members of the Administration, the House were compelled to hear the members on the back benches deal with a question which, if brought into Parliament, should be first introduced by the Ministry. Those who have listened to Mr. McKenzie's picnic speeches on both sides of politics, give him the credit of being a good speaker. No doubt on all occasions he spoke well when his speeches were carefully prepared. But the idea respecting his claims to effective speaking would be dispelled by listening to his impromptu utterances. He either wilfully avoids touching the subject under discussion or lacks the ability to argue clearly and conclusively. He avoided the real point at issue in his speech on the Letellier question, and roundly abused Dalton McCarthy. He found fault with his style of delivery, his language, his legal knowledge, and acquitted himself in the style of a good stump orator addressing a motley crowd. The readers of the Patriot were treated a few weeks ago to a homily upon Mr. Brecken's style of speaking, and his first effort in the Dominion Parliament. There is one thing certain that that gentleman has nothing to learn in the manner of addressing the House from the beau-ideal of the Patriot. The Hon. Mr. McKenzie is equal to any man on the floor of the House for making assertions, but lacks the essential gift of proving his utterances. The effectiveness of Dalton McCarthy's and Dr. Tupper's speeches lies in the manner in which they are always backed up by proof. Mr. McKenzie often makes a statement without inquiring whether it will square with the actual facts, and for these loose statements he is often brought to task by his opponents. The want of argument to prove his remarks compels him to deny point-blank that he had used such language as had been attributed to him.

MR. THOMAS WHITE

followed the Leader of the Opposition, and produced abundant evidence to prove that the Federal Parliament had a right to deal with the question now before the House. Mr. White was complimented by the Hon. Mr. Langevin, who said his speech was one worthy of the House of Commons in England.

MR. HUNTINGTON

delivered his philippic against the Government in his usual style. His voice is good—one of the best in the House. He is a fluent speaker, and speaks correctly when delivering a set speech; but is not considered a good debater, because he lacks the argumentative quality so necessary in debate. Although his speech was so strongly in favor of the despotic action of Mr. Letellier, yet it was one of the best delivered upon the question.

MR. LAURIER,

in his speech addressed himself entirely to the patriotic sentiments of his fellow-countrymen, and endeavored to impress upon Parliament the idea that the Federal Government was interfering with the rights of Provincial Governments when it undertook to condemn the Governor of Quebec. The peroration of his speech was fine, and was listened to with marked attention by the people in the galleries and the members. The

HON. HECTOR LANGEVIN

spoiled the effect of Mr. Laurier's oratory by a few well chosen remarks, showing the despotic, high-handed and unconstitutional action of Mr. Letellier. Mr. Laurier had alluded to the British flag and the attachment of French Canadians to British institutions, and that if they now found the Governor of the Province in which they principally lived was subject to the condemnation of the Dominion Parliament, their faith in those free institutions would be shaken. Mr. Langevin retorted by saying that French Canadians were loyal subjects, but the method taken by Governor Letellier of dismissing the people's representatives from office upon the most flimsy reasons was calculated to undermine the foundation upon which the freedom of the people rested.

MR. BRECKEN

spoke upon this question, and showed clearly the effects of Mr. Letellier's action upon responsible government. His speech was listened to with attention. The hour being late, Mr. Brecken did not extend his remarks to any great length. It was not his intention to speak in the first instance, but any lover of responsible government could not remain silent while efforts were being made to defend its overthrow. The best speech of the debate upon the Letellier question was that made by

MR. COSTIGAN.

Although members had become wearied by long sitting and by long speeches, yet the speech of Mr. Costigan in reply to Mr. Anglin acted like a stimulant upon the drowsiness of the members. Almost every sentence was cheered. And as Mr. Costigan quoted sentence after sentence from Mr. Anglin's writings against himself, the excitement became intense. Men who had sat in Parliament for years said that in its way Mr. Costigan's speech was the most crushing rejoinder to which they had listened in that House. He is not a fluent speaker, but seems to search after the most effective language, which he utters with coolness and deliberation. It is said that Mr. Anglin, who has become rich through his support of the late Government, is endeavoring to crush out Mr. Costigan, who is considered an upright and honest man, but not very wealthy. Mr. Costigan's influence, although a poor man, excites the