

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1879.

NO. 584.

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 Elizabethian, 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, Butlers' 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.
Hearses 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-paired.
Venetian Blinds Re-paired.
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 1aw

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—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 DESBRISAY,
April 14, 1879—cod tf

WANTED

TO CHARTER, for the opening of navigation, from Buctouche, N. B., to Liverpool, G. B., a VESSEL that will carry about 140 standard deals, to load all inside harbor. For further particulars, address
C. BURK,
Buctouche, N. B.
April 17, 1879.—12in

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 BBLs BAIN'S CHOICE,
100 " TROPICAL—Celebrated and Choice Brands.
300 " BAKERS' CHOICE,
500 " EXTRA and SUPERFINE,
200 " Kiln 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. 29, now in possession of Aeneas Brennan. 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, 1878—

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 23, 1879.

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

NEW TWEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED
Per Steamer "Albert," at

GEO. E. FULL'S

CUSTOM
Tailoring Department!

PRICES LOW!
WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED
April 15, 1879—law pat ne a 4w

STEAMER

"Heather Belle."
Summer Arrangement, 1879.

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock.
Leave Charlottetown for Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock.
Returning from Orwell to Charlottetown same evening, arriving at Charlottetown about 8.30 o'clock.

Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 4 o'clock.
Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock.
Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart same evenings at from 2 to 3 o'clock, according to tide, returning to Charlottetown same evenings.

Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting, and every alternate Saturday will make a return trip.
All goods should be prepaid at Charlottetown, otherwise they will be stored at their destination at the risk and expense of the owners.
JOHN HUGHES, Agent.
Ch'town, April 30, 1879—3m law

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to the inhabitants of the Island generally that he is manufacturing at Messrs. McKinnon & Fraser's Spring Park Carriage Factory CHAIRS superior to any imported from Canada or the United States, made of the best material—hard wood bottom, Rocking Chairs, in Arm and Nurse; Children's Table and Small Chairs.
Also, Cane Seats renewed.
Repairing, Repainting and all kinds of Turn ing done to order.

PRICE LIST.
Common Single Back Chairs, each.....55c
Single Screw Back do. do.....65c
Double Back do. do.....75c
Fancy Extra do. do.....85c
THOMAS GREEN.
April 22, 1879.—1m

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
THE EXAMINER'S SUMMARY REPORT.
WEDNESDAY, April 30.

Afternoon Session.

DEBATE ON THE DRAFT ADDRESS RESUMED.

Mr. KICKHAM held in his hand the Speech with which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor opened the present session; and it appeared, from the reading of the first paragraph, that His Honor was sensible of the inconvenience hon. members were put to in being called together at this late season to enact laws for the Colony. At the present season there was an urgent necessity for farmers and merchants to be at home attending to their business. Had the late Government done as Sir John McDonald did, when he lost the confidence of the people, immediately resign, the Legislature would not be called together at this late season. When the late Leader found his staff getting short, he held on with a firmer grip. When his men left—one, two, and even four at a time—the Leader of the late Government then threw a bait to the members of the Opposition to induce them to support him. But they refused, knowing they would lose caste if they went aboard the sinking ship. Hon. members asked why the present Government went to the polls and put the country to the expense of an election? That question was easily answered. Had Mr. Sullivan and his party gone on with the business for the next two years, they would have been continually taunted that they were afraid to go to the polls. On this account he (Mr. K.), as well as others, advised an appeal to the people; and they returned with a larger majority than any party ever had before in the House of Assembly. He saw, by a card in the EXAMINER, that W. D. Stewart—the late Commissioner of Public Works—advised for work as an auctioneer; he had not now the public chest to go to. Had the Government in which that gentleman occupied a prominent position, enacted just laws and kept the expenditure within the revenue, they would not have fallen in the short space of two years. The Lieutenant-Governor regretted that the finances of the Colony were not in a very good condition, and, no doubt, he had a knowledge of the subject. It was to be regretted that this country should have gone so much in debt in the short space of two years, and it was to be hoped the present Government would have a surplus instead of a deficit. A large amount of the Fishery Award was due us, as the Americans were taking our fish day after day. We were just as much entitled to a million dollars as Newfoundland was. The British Government never did us justice in protecting our fisheries. The three-mile limit was established, and a few cruisers sent to drive off intruders; but the Americans, with their fast sailing vessels, could go inside the limit, and get out of the way when one of the cruisers made her appearance. Captain Hardinge, in the *Valorous*, was only man who did any good, and that was only for a short time. Since we entered Confederation very little protection has been afforded our fisheries. The cost of our numerous elections added materially to our debt. Had the late Government done their duty, the recent election would not have taken place. William Welsh, Esq., was the first to desert the late Government; he was misled, and when he found where he was, he jumped the fence. The next to leave was J. F. Roberson, Esq., who moved off when he found the ship was sinking. When the four members left, the Leader must have known they were not going to support him, or he would not have offered offices to members of the Opposition. He (Mr. K.) was elected to abolish the Legislative Council, and was pleased that his party were in favor of that measure. The example set in Ontario was being followed, and now British Columbia and Manitoba were carrying on the business without a second Chamber. The Maritime Provinces favored the movement, and it was doubtful if Quebec would stand alone in maintaining two Houses of the Legislature. The people considered this would be one step towards economy. The cost of officials was a great drain on the resources of the Colony, and all should be anxious to have the public business conducted with as little expense as possible. When a measure relating to Public Roads and Bridges was brought before the House, it should receive serious attention. He would give the late Government credit for building the best bridges which had been built for many years. He would like to see imprisonment for debt abolished; but considered that the law should apply only to debts contracted after the passing of the Act. If persons who let contracts took proper security, there would not be much necessity for a Lien Law. The Assessment Act was the rock on which the ship of State struck, and caused the desertion of some of her crew. The disappearance of the small-pox from Alberton gave pleasure to more than His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. He trusted the people would be satisfied with the actions of the present Government. By going back to the old mode of collecting Assessment, a great saving would be effected. The late Government paid fifteen per cent. for collecting taxes, while they had money in the banks at four per cent. He had been surprised to hear the hon. member from Strathalbyn accuse the hon. Leader of the Government in this House, of ratting.

That hon. gentleman was only saving his political character when he left the late Government. The hon. member from Strathalbyn said he stuck to his late Leader, and again he said he did not always vote with him.

Mr. MUNN did not consider this the proper time to make lengthy speeches on the various subjects referred to in the Address, as each paragraph would be debated when they went into Committee. Those long speeches would be printed, and would add to the expenditure. He congratulated the hon. member from Souris for his eloquent speech, but could not say that his arguments were very conclusive. That hon. member blamed the Leader of the late Government for their lateness of this session, but the House was called together earlier by the late Government last winter than it had been for years, and the gentlemen who came into power with a large majority, should have proceeded to transact the business of the country at that time. The hon. member from Souris spoke of Sir John McDonald as having resigned when he lost the confidence of the people, but when Hon. Alex. McKenzie came into power, he went through with the business of the Session, and then appealed to the country. Regarding the finances of the country, he could not say anything until the accounts were on the table, but he had the assurance of the Leader of the Opposition, who had a seat in the late Government, that the finances were not in such a deplorable state as the paragraph in the speech would make it appear. The Government spoke of extinguishing the public indebtedness, which would imply that it was burning, and if that was the case, it would be better to let it burn away. It appeared to be a very general opinion that we were entitled to a large share of the five and a half millions paid by the United States for the fisheries. He was very sorry to hear the Leader of the Government announce that he had no hopes of our receiving any portion of that money, and from the actions of our representatives at Ottawa in reference to his matter, they did not appear to have the interests of the country at heart. During the election they promised to use every exertion to get us our fair share of that money, and it was owing to those promises that they were elected, and if they now went back on those promises, they would be acting unjustly. The speech said papers relating to this matter would be brought down, but the Leader of the Government stated last evening that they had no communication from the Dominion Government on the subject. It was declared in the speech that the Government "will use every exertion" to get this money; but surely, they had not waited until the present time to do this! Had the present Government gone on with the business instead of appealing to the country, a memorial from both branches of the Legislature could have been sent to Ottawa; and, in the face of that, the Dominion Government could not have refused us our just rights. We were told that the cost of elections was a heavy drain on the revenue, but the present Government doubled the expense, for they had caused two elections where one would have been sufficient. Perhaps they wanted to get clear of some troublesome members in their own ranks, and also to get some of the members of the late Government out of the House, so that they could make what statements they liked about the finances of the country. He (Mr. Munn) would favor the abolition of the Legislative Council on certain conditions, but did not believe in disfranchising the property holders. If the Bill to be submitted was of such a nature as that suggested by the hon. member from Alberton (Mr. Reid) to cut down each branch of the Legislature one-half, and allow them to sit in one Chamber, he would support it. The expenses should be made as low as possible, consistent with the good Government of the Province. He trusted the Public Accounts of the past year would be submitted.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN said there was no intention to withhold the Public Accounts.

Mr. MUNN would favor the reduction of the expenses of the Civil Service; but thought it would not be wise to cut down the pay of officials to a starvation point. A man could live as well now on \$1,200 a year as he could a few years ago on \$1,600, and he did not see why officials should have fixed salaries, while farmers and speculators had to go accordingly to the times. The liability to be removed from office at any time necessitated higher salaries for officials. We were promised a measure relating to Roads and Bridges, but he thought those were in a very good condition at present. Some hon. members thought men should have the privilege of working or paying; but there was nothing now to prevent any person who wished to take a job on the roads, and thus get their money back. Those who were most clamorous to be allowed to work were the men who never did much Statute Labor under the old Act, but idled away the time they spent on the roads. If it was the intention of the Government to go back to the old Statute Labor Act, they would be making a mistake. He was in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt; there was no use in locking up an unfortunate debtor who was unable to pay. He had visited the jail recently, and it was pitiable to see a number of debtors huddled together in small rooms, the doors locked at six o'clock in the evening, and not opened until morning. The Assessment Act proved unsatisfactory to many because they did not like to pay taxes, and it would