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THE DAILY EXAMINER,

FEBRUARY 24, 1879.

HON. MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

MR. BRECKEN (Queen's, P. E. I.) moved that a humble address be presented to His Excellency for the gracious speech with which he had been pleased to open the present session. Before discharging that onerous duty he said he must throw himself upon the kind consideration of the House, as that was the first time he had the honour of addressing the House in which he was occupying a seat for the first time. In former parliaments it had been the custom to extend the kindest consideration to those who occupied the position he held, and he sincerely hoped that the same indulgence would be extended to him. His Excellency in the first paragraph of the speech has expressed the

GRATIFICATION

he felt at having been selected by Her Majesty the Queen to occupy the high and important office he now fills. He (Mr. Brecken) was sure that he was expressing the sincere sentiments, not only of this House, but of the entire Dominion, when he said that the people of Canada felt profoundly grateful to Her Majesty for having made such a wise and judicious selection. Our illustrious Queen, in appointing her noble son-in-law to be Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, had selected from among the rising statesmen of the Mother Country a very distinguished nobleman. Although for the age of his Excellency his political experience could not be of long duration, yet his rare education, the advantages which had fallen to his lot, the experience he no doubt had gained as a member of the British House of Commons, his known ability, his high artistic taste, his knowledge of the world and of conspicuous characters figuring in the world's history at the present time, by reason of his travels, were circumstances calculated to render his administration beneficial to this country, and, no doubt, when he left the country, it would be found that under him the interests, the prosperity, and the unity of the people had been greatly increased. (Applause.) In sending one of her

ILLUSTRIOUS DAUGHTERS

to dwell in our midst, the Queen had reposed a confidence in us, and had shown a regard for us which would be appreciated not only by the Parliament but by the people at large. Although the sojourn of the Princess Louise amongst us had been of very short duration, yet, from her amiable character, the affability and sweetness of her manner, she had already won the affection and esteem of the people. Her high accomplishments, her artistic talent, that interest which she has taken in the religious, benevolent and charitable institutions which crowd our Motherland and have for their object the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, and their social, religious and moral education, were an earnest of the many benefits that would flow to this Dominion from the sojourn of Her Royal Highness amongst us. (Hear, hear.) In fact, he believed the stay of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise with us would be so beneficial to us that when they were called away to join their royal and illustrious kinsmen in the mother country, their departure would be deeply regretted. Regarding the paragraph of the Address in which reference was made to the very satisfactory results of

THE EXHIBITION

of Canadian products and manufactures at the Paris International Exhibition, he desired to say that it was almost impossible to estimate the real good that flows from rivalry such as takes place at exhibitions of the character indicated, and it must be a matter of great satisfaction to the House to reflect that this young country, with its sparse population, and with all the difficulties and drawbacks of youth, should have been able to take so proud a position as it had taken among many and older competitors. It was also a matter of pleasure to know that the success of the Canadian department had been aided not a little by the kindness and attention of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It was pleasant to see the heir to the British Crown mingling with the subjects of his royal mother, and by his example and energy inciting them to emulate one another in these peaceful contests, and to endeavor to occupy among the nations a proud position in trade and commerce. He was sure that the course of the Prince of Wales would tend to increase that feeling of loyal affection towards their Sovereign which had ever distinguished British subjects. (Applause.) It was a matter of satisfaction to know that the long vexed question affecting the fishery claims under the

WASHINGTON TREATY

had at last been concluded by means of the peaceful and amicable machinery of an arbitration. He was aware that when the award was first made known it did not give entire satisfaction to our Republican neighbors, who thought it excessive. But from information we had received he believed he was correct in saying that the character of the evidence produced before the Commission at Halifax fully justified the award. (Applause.) Before he left the subject he thought he might tender to the right hon. the leader of the Government, the congratulation he deserved on the successful result of this long pending question. The right hon. gentleman occupied the distinguished position of British commissioner to arrange the terms of the Washington Treaty. This was the first instance of the bestowal of such an honor by Her Majesty on a colonial statesman. No doubt the right hon. gentleman's knowledge of the facts of the case, his long experience as a statesman and his foresight, con-

tribute to, to a considerable extent, to the successful accomplishment of the treaty. The treaty did not receive at one time the approval of everyone on the floor of the House, but to use a rather vulgar saying "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." He had obtained an award which met with our satisfaction and the House was justified in tendering to the first Minister its congratulations and thanks for the very valuable services he had rendered in bringing the question to a favorable issue. (Cheers.) The paragraph respecting the increasing trade between Canada and England in

LIVE CATTLE

was also of considerable importance. From the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States, our live stock trade with England was in danger of being interrupted. Cattle from Canada and the United States were some time ago admitted into England. On ascertaining that pleuro-pneumonia existed in the United States, the Minister of Agriculture took prompt action to exclude American cattle from this country, and for those measures the hon. Minister was entitled to great credit. When the Imperial Government received information of the prevalence of that disease in the United States, they interdicted the importation of American cattle, but fortunately did not include Canadian cattle within its provisions. To prohibit the admission of American cattle into the Dominion was, therefore, the only policy open to the Government, and was a matter of necessity. Undoubtedly, the measure bore a not very friendly aspect, but when the House considered the important interests at stake, credit would be accorded the Minister of Agriculture for his prompt action; and promptness was everything in this case, because it was a matter of great consequence, first, to prevent the introduction of disease into this country, and, second, because it was absolutely necessary to adopt that course in order to prevent the English market from being shut against us, which would be a serious blow to our agricultural prosperity, as the cattle trade was already a source of wealth, and was, moreover, rapidly increasing. In regard to

TRADE MATTERS,

his Excellency expressed the hope that the negotiations which had been commenced, with Her Majesty's sanction, for the development of the trade of Canada with France and Spain and their respective colonies. The

SHIPBUILDING INTEREST,

which formed an important branch of our trade, was no doubt specially referred to, although not specifically mentioned. Under the treaty entered into between England and France in 1860 and 1861 certain concessions were made by both parties, and the duties on certain articles interchanged between the two countries were reduced. A short time afterwards a treaty was concluded between Austria and France, under which the latter country admitted Austrian built ships on paying a duty of two francs per ton. The treaty with England, however, included a clause placing English ships on as favourable a footing as those of any other country entering France, and therefore English built ships are also admitted on paying the duty of two francs per ton. This question had engaged the attention of the late Dominion Government, who had used their exertions to effect a reduction of the tax levied on Canadian built vessels when sent to France. Application was made to the French Government to place our vessels in the same position as those built in England, but the Government decided that the treaty only extended to English built ships. The consequence was that Canadian built ships were subjected to the duties imposed by the general tariff, which reach about forty francs per ton—a duty which was almost prohibitive. Under those circumstances the present Government would receive the thanks of the people if the negotiations entered upon should result in Canadian built vessels being admitted under such duties as would enable our ship-builders to enter upon a profitable export trade. (Cheers.) If we could also obtain

RECIPROCITY

with the French and Spanish colonies it would be the means of affording employment to large numbers of people, and would aid to the inducements of overcrowded European cities to settle in this country instead of in the United States. (Cheers.) The speech from the Throne contained the announcement that the Government would press forward with vigor the construction of the

PACIFIC RAILWAY,

and endeavor to meet the reasonable expectations of British Columbia. (Cheers.) The work was necessary in the interests of the country, and was advocated by both political parties. While there were differences of opinion as to the manner in which the undertaking should be carried out, no one doubted that British Columbia entered Confederation on the distinct understanding that a transcontinental railway should be constructed. The faith of the Dominion had been pledged, and it was better to be bankrupt in purse than to be bankrupt in reputation. (Loud cheers.) Five hundred miles of railway, between Lake Superior and Manitoba, had already been constructed, which formed an instalment of the work, the completion of which might be sanguinely anticipated by the people of British Columbia, for it would no doubt be the policy of the present and future governments to prosecute it as rapidly as was consistent with the means at their disposal. (Cheers.) It was stated that there was now communication by railway between Manitoba and the United States system of railways, but whether that was to be an advantage or not, he could not say. Whether the effect of the Pembina branch would be to draw travel and freight from our own line when completed or not, he could not predict, but he had no doubt that at present a great deal of the traffic from Manitoba to the Dominion did come by way of the United States. A great writer once said that if asked to judge of the progress of a country, instead of looking at its statesmen, instead of looking at its educational or scientific institutions, he would look to the mode of communication that existed in the country. If that was correct with regard to any country it was correct regarding Canada, and if we wished to promote immigration to our shores, how could we do better than to provide those who were obliged to tear themselves from the home of their forefathers with such facilities in this country as to enable them to fight the battle of life with as little discomfort as possible? (Hear, hear.) The promised bills respecting stamps, weights and measures, etc., he had no doubt would render more efficient the branches of the public service which they touched. He approved of the proposal to prepare for the taking of the census of 1881, and expressed his belief that the measures proposed for the procuring of accurate

statistical information would be of advantage to the country. He understood that the

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

would consist, in the first place, of the doing away with the office of Receiver General, and, secondly, with a division of the labours of the Minister of Public Works. No doubt the leader of the Opposition knew that the labours of the Department of Public Works were more than could well be expected from one Minister. He, of course, had no insight into the policy of the Government, but from what he had heard outside he believed that in the division of the duties of the head of that department it was the intention of the Government to place the railways under the charge of one Minister. As the office of Receiver-General would be dispensed with there would be no increase in the number of Ministers, and the cost of administration would in no way be made greater than at present. The estimates would, no doubt, be framed with a due regard to the state of the revenue, and at the same time the efficiency of the public service would not be lost sight of. He now came to what he supposed was looked upon as

THE MOST IMPORTANT MATTER

of the Speech. It was a matter which had been discussed throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and upon it the people had given no uncertain verdict. He supposed the House must have a little patience, but he had no doubt that in a few days the policy of the Government would be made known by the hon. the Minister of Finance. It was, he was sure, a matter of regret to every Canadian that for the past few years our expenditure had exceeded our revenue. And, while it was necessary that the public works connected with the development of the country should be constructed, it was also necessary that the credit of the country should be maintained. But what he wished to say on this point was that, having a large country, we wanted here immigration, manufactures and industries. He admitted that statesmen could not of themselves create prosperity or create trade, and indeed it would be an unfortunate day for the country if the farmer, the mechanic, or the merchant were to rest upon the arm of the statesman and trust to legislation alone to make the country wealthy and prosperous. (Opposition applause.) But while he stated that, he still believed it was the imperative duty of statesmen by wise legislation and liberal laws to open up all possible avenues of trade and to remove all obstructions. It was also the duty of a statesman not to attempt to apply any east-iron rule on the trade question, but to suit the policy of the country to the condition and circumstances of the people. (Ministerial applause.) There was such a thing as helping along young people, and he thought it would be well for the House, with the experience it already had, just to see how far it was in the power of statesmen to assist our young industries. (Applause.) There was another subject upon which he desired to speak, and that was the propriety of empowering the Government to take up the matter of

LIFE INSURANCE.

He deemed it to have been a wise and prudent measure on the part of the Dominion to have established savings banks, where the working classes could obtain Government security for their deposits. If that step had proved a benefit, why should not life insurance established on the same principle prove equally beneficial? Indeed, the latter seemed the more important measure; for, in many cases, men having fixed incomes could make no other provision for their families. (Hear, hear.) While the commercial depression had not yet passed away and the outlook was not so bright as they might have expected, still, taking a philosophical view of the matter, things were never so bad as that they might be. When we look at the extent of this country, its rich resources and the nationalities which compose the people, we might fairly hope the men whose forefathers had accomplished

GREAT DEEDS

had inherited their noble qualities. We had the energy of the Englishman, the chivalry of the Frenchman, the dash of the Irishman, and the indomitable perseverance of the Scotchman, and no better combination could be desired to work out a bright and glorious future for Canada. (Cheers.) All required beyond this was that the men who exercised an influence in the Dominion should adopt this motto, "Country first and party afterwards." (Cheers.) He believed he was not over sanguine when he declared that this glorious future was not in the remote distance, but that within a reasonable time it would be fully realized. (Cheers.) Such a prospect should prove a powerful incentive to public men to forget the acerbities of political life, and devote their time and energy to the best interests of the country. (Cheers.) We are a fortunate people. We form a dependency—he was almost about to say a free dependency—of an Empire the most liberty-giving in the world, and no country possessed more freedom or more noble institutions than that over which Queen Victoria sways her gracious sceptre. (Loud cheers.)

Parliamentary Notes.

We regret much to hear of the illness of Senator Howland, who is now in the General Hospital Ottawa.

The reports of the Ministers of Customs, Public Works, Militia, Fisheries and Finance were laid on the table.

Mr. Colby has introduced a bill relating to bankruptcy, for repealing the Insolvent Law, and winding up bankrupt estates.

From the Finance report it appears that the deficit for the year ending 30th June, 1878, is \$1,378,946.73, which added to other deficits tells up a very pretty sum.

P. E. I. RAILWAY.—The receipts last year were \$135,899, an increase of \$5,234. The working expenses were \$221,599, and the loss in working the line was \$85,699, against \$97,930 in 1878.

Mr. Fiset asked whether the Government had solicited and recommended the pardon of Louis Riel; if not, when they proposed doing so? Sir John said the Government had not and did not propose doing so.

From the trade report it appears that the aggregate trade of Canada for the year was \$170,523,244; the exports \$79,323,667, and the imports for consumption \$97,199,557. The duty collected was \$12,795,693.17.

A HOUSE at Mahone Bay, owned and occupied by John Langille, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. Langille, while attempting to extinguish the fire, was burned to death, only a few bones being found among the ruins. He leaves a widow and one child. Nothing was saved from the house, on which there was no insurance.

Mr. Brecken's Speech.

Mr. Brecken spoke this afternoon with confidence, accuracy and correct feeling, although with scarcely the same freedom and vigor as if he were addressing an Island Legislature with which he was thoroughly at home. His reference to the Governor General and the Princess were particularly happy, and drew forth repeated plaudits. He handled the several topics of the Address very skillfully, and was loudly applauded when he sat down.—*St. John Sun.*

Prince Edward Island has the honor of furnishing the mover of the address this year—the Hon. Frederick de St. C. Brecken. His appearance in the Commons promises to add strength to the effective discussion of the important measures on hand.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Mr. Brecken, though apologizing for inexperience, is well known for his eloquence and ability. He seems to have made a capital speech, seizing on the salient points in the Speech and turning them to good account.—*St. John Telegraph.*

The mover and seconder of the Address in the Commons have received the congratulations of their friends on both sides of the House, for their creditable maiden speeches.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The opening of the debate on the Address was characterized by what may be termed parliamentary savoir faire. The gentleman who moved the Address and the gentleman who seconded it, proved that they were no timid novices in public speaking, and had acquired all the necessary tact and discretion as to length and strength of speech. Mr. Brecken delivered an effective speech in English, and Mr. Tasse delivered an effective speech in French. Mr. Brecken showed that he was rather restraining a turn for eloquence for fear of appearing too much occupied with his formal duty. Mr. Tasse proved that he could not help being eloquent even if he tried. Mr. Brecken is a ready speaker, has a clear voice, a good Parliamentary manner, and plenty of political experience. With such qualities he cannot fail to increase, in the Parliament of Canada, the honors he has earned in public life in his own Island.—*Toronto Mail.*

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

City Taxation

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—Perceiving a notice in your paper, per order of the City Council, requesting an immediate payment of all city taxes, otherwise the collection of the same will be enforced by law, I would state, for the information of the City Fathers, that hundreds of poor people in our city are unable at present to pay a dollar towards taxes or any other object, and it is with difficulty that such poor people can obtain a miserable means of sustenance. It is well known and severely felt that this is an exceedingly hard winter, and the amount of suffering which, in consequence, prevails in our city is unusually large, and, if taxes are going to be enforced under such existing circumstances, it would be nothing more nor less than a cruel and uncharitable proceeding. I would, therefore, suggest, in view of this fact, that an extension of six or seven weeks be granted by the City Council from this date for enforcing (if necessary) the payment of said taxes, particularly from the unemployed. The labor season would be then open, and fifty per cent. of the people could pay where one cannot now, and the burthen of suffering thus relieved from the unhappy results which would otherwise inevitably follow.

Yours, truly,

UNEMPLOYED MECHANIC.

Ch'town, Feb. 24th, 1879.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON!

WILL BE GIVEN

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Thursday, the 27th February,

In Aid of the Funds of Zion Church.

The best Musical talent in the city has been engaged for this entertainment, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy of public patronage.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.30.

Tickets 20 cents. Reserved seats 30 cents.

D. M. FRASER,

Musical Director.

Feb. 24, 1879.

UNDERTAKING, &C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &C.,

of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."

Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 5th proximo, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting. Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to said meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD,

Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 20th, 1879—
THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Room

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,)
23th Feb., 1879.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1879—a rg p till meeting

FLOUR, Cornmeal & Tea, CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

COAL!

100 Tons Round "ACADIA MINES," and a smaller lot of NUT, at our usual low prices.

Wright & MacGowan,

QUEEN'S WHARF.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879—tax for 2m

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and Premises occupied by the Subscriber, at the head of Queen Street. For further particulars apply to the owner on the Premises, or to ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq.

DONALD MCKENZIE.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1879—2aw

NORTHERN LIGHT.



IN the present state of the Straits, no particular days of crossing can be given. The Northern Light will cross whenever there is a fair chance of success. Intending passengers had better be at Georgetown, in order to avail themselves of the first opportunity.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,

Agent of Department.

Feb. 17, 1879—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that prosecution will be immediately commenced against all persons who are known to be in the possession of DOGS and who have not registered them and paid their Dog Tax for the current year, in conformity to the provisions of a by-law of this city, passed 4th December, A. D. 1878.

A. F. TOMLINS,

Clerk of the City Court.

Feb. 11.

AUCTION!

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of DECEMBER NEXT, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Third day of February, A. D. 1873, and made between John Hensley, of the one part, and Francis Kelly, of the other part—

ALL that tract of land and premises situate lying and being as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of the Fort Augustus Road, at the south-east angle of a farm of land in the possession of Thomas Ceerley; from thence north fifty chains, or to the northern boundary of the said John Hensley's land; thence east five chains; thence south to the said road, and from thence west to place of commencing, containing by estimation Twenty-five acres, a little more or less, and being part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, together with all rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HOBGSON & McLEOD, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this Twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1878.

FRANCIS KELLY,

Mortgagee.

Dec. 2, 1878—law t sale

THE above Sale is hereby postponed till TUESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of February 1879, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

FRANCIS KELLY,

Mortgagee.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.