

THE EXAMINER.

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A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

FURTHER REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF

Albion Mines (Pictou, N. S.)

SLACK COAL.

SLACK and ROUND COAL can now be obtained at the above mentioned Mines. Slack Coal, only \$1.30 per ton; Round Coal, \$2.00.

For orders, apply to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. Office: No. 35 Water street. Ch'town, June 23, 1879—patsj kca h sp2m

ANTHRACITE COAL.

TO ARRIVE in a few days, 150 tons of the best Lehigh, Chestnut and Egg Coal. Parties wanting to be supplied will please send in their orders at once, as the first in will be first supplied. There will be no two prices. Orders left at the Post Office or at the subscriber's will be attended to. THOMAS CASELEY.
Oct. 1, 1879—w stf

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th September, I intend adopting the strictly CASH SYSTEM in my business.

ALBERT SIMPSON.

Sept. 25, 1879—1m

IMPORTANT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CONCERNED.

THE Subscriber would intimate to ALL PERSONS indebted to him by Note of Hand, Book Account or otherwise, that their accounts are now ready, and a full and punctual settlement is expected, in accordance with the terms of credit.

Southport, October 17, 1879.—Gins

HENRY BEER.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As W. & A. BROWN are about making a change in their Firm, they are now selling their Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

At prices that defy competition.

New Mantles,
New Frillings,
New Ulsters,
New Cottons,
New Flannels.

New Cloths,
New Tweeds,
New Dress Goods,
New Clouds,
New Velveteens.

And a large line of Woollen Goods, of every description, all of which they intend to close out within the next five months. This is a bona fide sale. Come one, come all, and see for yourselves.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 8, 1879.

New Fall Goods.

For NEW DRESS GOODS, very Cheap,
go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW MANTLES go to

J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW WINCEYS and CLOTHS

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW HATS and BONNETS

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For MENS' and BOYS' UNDERCLOTHING

go to J. B. MacDONALD'S

For GREY and WHITE COTTONS,

CHEAPEST YET,

GO TO
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

JOHN MCINTYRE, Shoemaker, wishes to inform his customers in town and country that he has REMOVED from his old stand to his new place, next to Mr. Snelgrove's, Grafton Street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may give him a call. I work cheap for cash.

NO SECOND PRICE.

All work warranted. Repairing done with dispatch.
Oct. 6, 1879—1m

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,

Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

LICENTATE MIDWIFERY.

RESIDENCE:

Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Euston Streets, Charlottetown.

OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—eod

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

TEA PARTY

PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!
BEER & GOFF'S

Lemon, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Syrup
Sold in bottles and by the gallon.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

Sold in Boxes & Bbls. and by the pound.
Iceing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour, Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts, Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled Ham, Potted Tongue, &c

BEER & GOFF
June 23, 1879.

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.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

(Special Telegram to the Daily Sun.)

QUEBEC, Oct. 16.—The following is the report of the speech of Sir John A. MacDONALD at the Banquet last night:—

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, who on rising was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, said:

Mr. Chairman: In the autumn of 1854 I had the great honor of being selected in this fine old city to be the Attorney General for the Province of Upper Canada, and it looks like a dream, Mr. Chairman, that a quarter of a century afterwards I should be here a living man, and receiving this testimonial from this vast meeting. Only think of it, Sir! A quarter of a century has passed since I first took office in this grand old city of Quebec, where I have lived so long and love so well. (Enthusiastic applause.) It is a great honor; it is a culminating delight to me, to think that in the same spot, in the same city where I first became really a director of the affairs of Canada, I receive to-day this evidence, given to me by the people of Quebec, that I have on the whole governed the country wisely and well, (tremendous applause.) And certainly no man knows better than I the fallibility of human nature (laughter); no man knows better than I, after a long experience of political life, the failures which every man must make; but I have the proud consciousness at this moment that the people of Canada have forgiven my faults (prolonged cheering); that they have recognized this fact which I claim for myself, that whether I was right or wrong my only thought always was for the interests of Canada. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It may be, gentlemen, a little pardonable vanity in myself to make the declaration, but it will be admitted that while the Government with which I was connected existed, so long

DID PROSPERITY EXIST

in Canada. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I can not say, gentlemen, that we can regulate atmospheric or climatic influences, but by some strange chance it has happened that whenever the Grits, our opponents, are in power, then you have had harvests, Colorado bugs, weevils (laughter), and all the other evil influences which have prevented Canada from prospering. (Applause.) I heard the other day a Grit friend of mine say, "Well, you are the luckiest fellow in the world. When we came into office bad seasons set in and bad crops followed, and we had low prices and lumber was a lumber." (Laughter.) Well, I may remark that the first Napoleon said that Providence always fought on the side of the army which had the best artillery (laughter), and I also remember that Prince Metternich declared that he would never employ a man who had bad luck. (Renewed laughter.) Now, Mr. Chairman, did you ever know a public party which is accompanied by such bad luck as that of our opponents? For five long years they attempted to govern this country, and for five long years we had poverty, distress and despair. (Applause.) Let any man to-day stroll through the suburbs of this old city and he will see the evidences of past misery and of present poverty—because we cannot by a magic wand, by the adoption of a correct rather than an incorrect policy, change at once the state of affairs; but I would ask you, sir, if even here in Quebec there has not been a great change—whether men do not feel hopeful instead of desponding—whether there is not a bright and immediate prospect of escape from the slough of despondency into which the country was plunged by the Government to which we succeeded and the party which we hope to keep out of power for many long years to come. (Great applause.)

I am not going, however, to talk politics to-night. My heart is too full for politics. I am not going to discuss the comparative merits of one party or the other, but I have come to this grand old place, where I had lived so long, to receive the greatest,

THE CULMINATING COMPLIMENT

and honor of my life. For ten long years I lived in this city; I was united with the French Conservative Party; I fought the battle. I was assailed in Upper Canada and told that I was unfaithful to my religion as a Protestant, that I sacrificed the interests of Ontario to those of Quebec, and that I was the slave, in the first place, of Sir George [Etienne] Cartier, and, in the next, of the priesthood of Lower Canada. If I was a slave I revelled in my chains. (Applause.) They were golden chains. Never in my life had I greater pleasure than when living in Quebec, surrounded by French Canadians and influenced by French Canadian opinion. (Enthusiastic applause.) Ah, Sir, it is a great thing for a man who has been in public life so long to receive this ovation. I might say, in the language of Othello—

If it were now to die,
'Twere now to be most happy; for I fear
My soul hath her content so absolute,
That not another comfort like this
Succeeds in unknown fate.
(Prolonged applause.) What my fate as a public man may be I cannot predict; but when I see you, my friends (loud cheers) around me, my feelings are not those of despair, but rather those of confident hope and confident anticipation. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker—(Loud Laughter.) Ah! you see, Mr. Chairman, what an influence Mr. Speaker has over me! He (Dr. Blanchet) has that influence which great power, great knowledge, and great acquaintance with Parliamentary proceedings give, and I al-

most thought for the moment I was addressing him. Mr. Chairman, I was about to say that I have addressed audiences in this room many times before, but not such audiences as this. This very house, perhaps some of you may remember, was once the House of Assembly, the House of Commons of Canada, and many and many a speech have I made on that side (pointing to the left) when I was in opposition, and many and many a speech have I made on this other side (pointing to the right) when I led the Government. So this chamber is not unknown to me. Never have I addressed an audience in it with such great and thorough delight and extreme pleasure as I do to-night, when the people of Quebec are rallying around me without reference to race, religion or antecedents, to offer testimony to the fact that with all my faults I have earned the respect and confidence of the people. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Chairman, I look around this room and see the inscriptions upon its walls, and you must not think me egotistic if I say they depict truly my past and my future. You will pardon me, I am sure, if I speak a little about myself, because you know this is my dinner, this is my day; but I read in the *Morning Chronicle* today, a very complimentary article which says that Quebec does honor to herself by honoring me (cheers), and wound up by remarking that the people of this city and Province have forgotten the infamies of the Pacific Railway Scandal! Well, gentlemen, I do not care a bit about what the papers say concerning myself, but I was wounded, because few men held the same position I had held with respect to the person I am about to speak of. I was wounded I say at the remarks that were made in the same paper with reference to

SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER.

(Loud cheers on a waving of handkerchiefs.) There are many French Canadian gentlemen listening to me; there are many Englishmen listening to me; there are many men who have heard of the merits of Sir George E. Cartier, but there is I believe, no man who can speak of him with such certainty and such knowledge as I can. He was a Frenchman and I am an Englishman. He had to stem the impulse of the French; I had to fight the Protestant feeling against Lower Canada. Well, sir, we joined our forces together, we acted together and you know the result. I knew him well, and I can say of him now just what I said of him on the day we knew he had gone to his account; that a greater man, a purer man, a more honest man, a more sincere man than Sir George Etienne Cartier never lived. (Loud cheers.) I tell you, sir, that when the history of Canada will be written the name of George Cartier will be inscribed on its pages just as is Montcalm's (applause). As for me, I linger on the stage, and I sometimes think I ought to disappear and let younger and abler men take my place (cries of "No! No!" and laughter.) An old man is glad to get compliments like these; but I know the time will come when I must make room for other and younger men; but, Mr. Chairman, I am to tell you that the Conservative party never was so

STRONG IN PARLIAMENT

and out of Parliament, or possessed so many young men of ability in its ranks as to-day (applause). Look, sir, and let the reporters look at this phalanx which surrounds me to-night. I know this country is safe in possession of as honest, as earnest and as true men as I am, and I believe I am an honest, earnest and true man myself (cheers.)

You saw the great victory we gained in Sept., 1878. We swept the country (renewed cheers.) Now, Mr. Chairman, there was no matter for swept in that victory. The late Government had been in power five years, and they continued in power and delayed appealing to the Country until the last moment. They did not want to go before the people. They had five years preparation for the election, and you saw the result, and you that I, John A. MacDONALD (enthusiastic applause and cheering) who was charged with having been guilty of a crime that would render me unworthy of being received in an assembly of honored men, was returned to power with a majority in my own Province of 48. (Cheers.) Now, I propose, for perhaps the last time in my life, to allude to the attacks which were made against me then on what my opponents termed the Pacific Scandal. (Applause.) We had taken the great country extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific on our shoulders under extreme pressure from Her Majesty's Government, and in accordance with our idea we are going to be the governing power on this continent. (Hear, hear, and applause.) You know how cautious we were. We paid £300,000 to the Hudson Bay Company for all our rights, and the land we now own in the town of Winnipeg alone will cover that amount twice over. (Applause.) We knew further that British Columbia could not remain as it was with the United States on the south. The United States had bought Alaska on the north, so as to hedge in British Columbia and force her to fall into their Union like a ripe cherry into the mouth of a baby. We decided that cherry should not fall into a Yankee mouth, and we made arrangements with British Columbia by which she is now a portion of Canada, and to-day our Dominion extends across the continent, with the largest acreage of cultivable land in the whole world. (Continued on fourth page.)