

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879.

NO. 587.

## 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 sett.  
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 Asphalium 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, Butler's Trays, Whatnots, Earth Closets, Commodos 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-taped. Carpets Cut and Laid. Jobbing promptly attended to 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 7aw

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

## 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 BBL'S BAIN'S CHOICE, 100 " TROPICAL—Celebrated and Choice Brands. 300 " BAKERS' CHOICE, 500 " EXTRA and SUPERFINE, 200 " Kilm 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 Aeneas Brenan. 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 26, 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 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.

WOORE & McDONALD, CABINET-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, & C.

CHAMBER-SETTS, 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. DEBATE ON THE DRAFT ADDRESS CONTINUED.

Mr. ROGERS said that if it would do anything towards shortening the present session of the Legislature, he would refrain from saying anything and give a silent vote. The present was an unseasonable time for the meeting of the Legislature, and the hon. member from Souris, who preached the funeral sermon of the late Government, put all the blame on them. The present Government were installed early in March, and they had nineteen supporters in the House of Assembly, so that they had no good reason for dissolving the House, and thus necessitating this late session. Their course was perfectly unjustifiable, and he was surprised to find their supporters advert to the subject at all. The question respecting the finances of the country would keep until the Public Accounts were submitted. The question of getting a portion of the Fishery Award seemed to be the most important one before the Legislature at the present time, because if we received the amount we were justly entitled to of that award, it would relieve us of the necessity of putting a direct tax on the people. It was also important that our claims should be urged at once. We were told in the Speech that the Government would do something, and that appears as if it was to be done in the future. The question had been brought up in the House of Commons and a motion made that the money should be used for the protection of the Gulf fisheries, and very plausible arguments were used in favor of this motion, by persons who had no direct interest in the fisheries. There was great danger that this money would be appropriated without giving any to this Island, and from the way the Minister of Marine and Fisheries acted in reference to this matter, it was very doubtful if justice would be done to this Province. The late Government put this matter very strongly to the Dominion Government, showing that our claims to compensation for our fisheries were not ceded to Canada, and it was a pity that that Minute of Council was treated in such a shabby manner by our representatives in Ottawa. As we had no reply to that document, the present Government should have taken some other steps to press our claims on the Dominion Government. During the short session it was stated that the Liberal Government on this Island could not have the same influence with the Dominion Government as a Government that held the same political views. The present Government might have sent a delegation to Ottawa to urge our claims; a matter of a million dollars was important enough to justify such a course, especially if the present Government had as much influence with the Dominion Government as they pretended they had. One of the members of the present Government professed to be a distant relative of the Marquis of Lorne, and he could not doubt have spent a very pleasant afternoon talking over their family history, while at the same time using his influence to get our share of the Fishery Award. Regarding the cost of elections, no person would deny that it would be better to have fewer elections, and thus save the money of the country. He understood that it was proposed to do away with registration of voters and retain the ballot. Personally, he liked the old system of open voting, but it was undeniable that, under the present system, the elections were conducted much more quietly. If registration were abolished and the ballot retained, the ballot-boxes would be encumbered with ballots, for neither candidate would like to object to persons who came forward to vote—not knowing who they were going to vote for. If registration was to be abolished, the ballot should be done away with also. The question of abolishing the Legislative Council had been made a sort of hobby-horse at election time, but it had never been decided fairly by the electors—having always been mixed up with other questions. Many who voted against him (Mr. Rogers) had declared they did not wish to see the Council abolished, unless with great restrictions to protect the property-holders. His opponent had declared that, if elected, he would be the mover or seconder of a resolution to abolish the Council. His (Mr. Rogers) proposition was to reduce the Council to nine members and make the pay nominal, and reduce the House of Assembly to fifteen members, with a reduction in their pay also. The saving by that plan would be about equal to the saving of the whole cost of the Legislative Council. The office of Legislative Councillor might be regarded as an honorary position, and give them the nominal sum of \$50 each, to pay expenses. We had now thirteen Councillors, at \$200 each and \$300 additional to the President—which amounted to \$2,900; but, by reducing their pay in this way, and also the House of Assembly, a saving of \$6,400 could be effected; and that was very nearly equal to the present cost of the Legislative Council. We could thus make the saving and retain our Constitution. They were sent here to protect the interests of the property-holders, and, until a petition—signed by a majority of the property-holders—was sent in, asking for this change in the Constitution, it should not be made. The members of this House should not vote for this change simply because the representatives of the non-property-holders desired it. The plan he proposed would save the money, and that was the ostensible motive of those who desired this change, although he was not sure that it was their real motive. He was not, however, particularly wedded to any scheme, and would be satisfied to accept one which would provide for the representation of property, whether all the representatives sat in one chamber or in separate chambers. Our experience in altering the Constitution, in days gone by, was not of such a nature as to induce us to trifle with it now. It was a sad day for us when we went into Confederation. If we had maintained our Constitution, we should have had no difficulty now in getting our share of the Fishery Award. He was glad to hear his colleague (Mr. Reid) speak in favor of amalgamating the

two branches of the Legislature, but was sorry he qualified that statement by saying he felt bound to support any scheme to abolish the Council, without any reservation, if brought in by the Government. He would ask his hon. colleague if he was elected to do away with the Legislative Council? He was not, and no petition had been sent in asking for it. We were promised a reform in the Civil Service, and, had the late Government been left in power, they would have carried out a reform in this matter. One hon. member said he was not in favor of cutting down salaries to starvation rates. That was an unfortunate word to use; no person wished to see them cut down to that extent. Before Confederation, the heads of departments got \$1,000 salary and \$100 sessional allowance; but now they had \$1,600 salary and \$200 sessional pay, more than fifty per cent. increase. Those high salaries might not be excessive while we were passing through a season of business prosperity, but now when everything had come down, the salaries should be reduced also. Some said we could not get competent men to work for reduced pay, but he thought there would be no difficulty whatever—persons appeared to be willing to work for the public for half what they would ask from a private individual. He had heard of cases where persons applying for office offered to give back half the pay to their friends who would secure them the positions. The sessional pay should also be cut down one half, and when that was done, they could with a very good grace cut down the salaries of the officials. The pruning knife should be unsparingly used, and the number of officials reduced as well as the pay. It had become a proverb that every Government that came into power talked of retrenchment, but did very little towards it. Regarding the management of our public roads and bridges, if there could be any improvement in the present system, by all means let us have it, but, he believed, that was a matter that might very well have been left over for another session. There had been a very great improvement in our roads and bridges within the last two years. The bridges which had been built during that time were a credit to the country. There was one scheme spoken of—to let the road in sections to be kept in repair for a certain number of years, and he believed if that plan were adopted, the roads would be kept in good repair all the time. Imprisonment for debt was a relic of the barbarous ages, but in this country of unlimited credit, there should be some protection to the creditor. There should be an attachment law to protect the creditor. He dissented from the view that all old debts should be collected under the old law, and only those contracted for the future collected under the new. It was unfair to make one law apply to a man who contracted a debt one week and another to his neighbor who incurred the same amount of debt the following week. The Lien Law was new to this country, and he thought an Attachment Law would satisfy the people better. Regarding the Assessment Act, the hon. member from Freetown (Mr. Burns) thought it unfair that bank stock, shipping, &c., were not taxed; but it was very difficult to reach all kinds of property. There was a hardship in cases where men had their property mortgaged, but if a tax was put on the mortgage, he would simply charge so much more interest on the money lent. If the Government were going back to the old land tax, how were they going to reach shipping and bank stock? The old law was quite as unfair as the Assessment Act, in regard to exemptions, but this fact was lost sight of by parties who were so anxious to punish the late Government for passing the school law. Several causes contributed to the unpopularity of the Assessment Act, and one of those was the unequal valuation. It was impossible to find men who could value farms without making blunders; but the principle of the Act was correct. Some wealthy persons who had no children to educate, thought it hard to be compelled to contribute to the education of other people's children. The correct principle should contribute to the education of the children. A poor man with a large family of children often found it difficult to clothe and feed his children, and it was the interest of the State to educate them, rather than allow them to grow up in ignorance. If educated they contribute to the security of property, and the general prosperity of the country. The subject referred to in the next clause, the small-pox in Alberton, he knew more about than some hon. members. The hon. member from Freetown seemed inclined to give the late Government credit for their efforts to suppress the disease, but he (Mr. Rogers) could not give the present Government much credit.

Mr. REID said neither Governments was entitled to much credit, for they had not done as much as they should.

Mr. ROGERS: When the disease broke out they were entirely unprepared for it; but a Board of Health was appointed, and he (Mr. R.) was Chairman of that Board. The late Government supplied them with a certain amount of funds, but not sufficient to meet all the expenses. Under the circumstances the members of the Board had to assume personal responsibility and furnish money to buy articles that could not be got on credit. The Government should now relieve the Board of the liabilities they were forced to incur. There was one house in which small-pox patients were kept, and it was declared to be impossible to purify it. The house was estimated to be worth \$500, but the owner agreed to take \$300 for it, and the Government offered him \$150. That house was standing yet, and the germs of the disease were in it, and there was danger of its spreading at any time. The Board had urged on the Government the necessity for having that house destroyed, but they had taken no steps to have it done. The present Government seemed to be always promising, but took no steps to remove existing evils.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A grand concert was given in New York on Saturday night, in aid of the Szeged sufferers. Henry Ward Beecher spoke. The proceeds netted about \$2,000.