

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

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NO. 542.

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	ar 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	ar 11.20 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.00 am	dp 3.30 pm
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.20 "	ar 3.50 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 9.12 "	ar 4.45 "
Hunter River	ar 9.30 "	ar 5.03 "
Breadalbane	ar 10.08 "	ar 5.41 "
County Line	ar 10.18 "	ar 5.51 "
Kensington	ar 11.00 "	ar 6.30 "
Summerside	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 pm	
Port Hill	ar 3.32 "	
O'Leary	ar 4.16 "	
Alberton	ar 5.33 "	
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	ar 7.45 "	
O'Leary	ar 8.47 "	
Port Hill	ar 10.05 "	
Wellington	ar 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	dp 8.45 am
County Line	ar 3.00 "	ar 9.15 "
Breadalbane	ar 3.40 "	ar 9.57 "
Hunter River	ar 3.50 "	ar 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 4.23 "	ar 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 4.45 "	ar 11.02 "
Ch'town	ar 5.40 "	ar 11.55 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Ch'town	dp 2.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 3.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 4.30 "	
Cardigan	ar 4.40 "	
Georgetown	ar 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	dp 7.00 a. m.	MtS tw't Jnc	dp 4.40 p. m.
Harmony	ar 7.23 "	Morell	ar 5.22 "
St. Peters	ar 8.42 "	St. Peters	ar 5.54 "
Morell	ar 9.13 "	Harmony	ar 7.12 "
MtS 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 ne ar h pres kea sp sj ap 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.

DR. CREAMER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,
(Three doors from Dr. Johnson's).
ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR.

Oct. 15—3m

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 Breiner 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.

MORACE HASZARD,
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—

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—

E. G. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,
MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU
AND COMMODE 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.

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.
WM. WAGSTAFF.

May 25, 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—3m

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET-MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, ETC.,

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

Examiner Office!

1879.

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY DONE IN

GOOD STYLE

AND AT

LOW PRICES!

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Social News,
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Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received

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

61 Olive.

The Royal Wedding.

LONDON, March 13.

THE MARRIAGE.

Once more the reigning families of Great Britain and Germany have been united by the ties of matrimony. The marriage of Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, to the Princess Louisa Margaret, the youngest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place to-day at St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage and with all the ceremony of state. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony assisted by the Archbishop of York and other Bishops from throughout Great Britain. The Duke of Connaught was supported by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leopold being prevented, through illness, from attending. The bride was given away by her father, the "Red Prince." At the conclusion of the ceremonies the choir sang the "Hallelujah" chorals, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the chapel. While a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony, the Royal family and guests left the chapel. Among those present at the marriage were Her Majesty the Queen, the King and Queen of Belgium, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, (the parents of the bride), the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and other members of royalty. After the wedding ceremonies the young couple embarked on board the royal yacht Osborne on a bridal tour to the Mediterranean. At Geneva they will be met by the Queen, who will then be on a visit to the Continent. On his return Prince Arthur will, it is believed, be appointed Viceroy of Ireland. The wedding presents sent to Princess Margaret were very numerous.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE.

The bride is scarcely eighteen years old. Although not possessed of sufficient charms to be styled a beauty, she is by no means void of attractions. She is tall and slender, has sweet large grey eyes, a profusion of fair hair and a very clear pink and white complexion—gifts which go very far toward making a woman produce a good impression on the world. Added to those qualities she is dignified and composed, almost English in her reserve. Princess Louisa is not only devotedly attached to her husband, but delighted at the thought of her future home in England. She was highly pleased with her visit to England last autumn, when she stayed with the Queen at Balmoral for nearly a fortnight. She made frequent excursions into the Highlands and brought home numerous sketches drawn by herself. Her Highness is very skilful with the pencil, and has a particular facility in portraying heads. Some of the likenesses done by her are said to be excellent. The Princess was named after the famous Queen, not unjustly called the guardian angel of the Prussian Kingdom. She has resided chiefly at Berlin and Potsdam. When in the capital her parents live at the Old Castle, in the crooked corridors and spacious halls of which she passed the greater part of her youth. After the close of the season the family go to Rhein Gleincke, where the Red Prince possesses a small castle.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1879.

There is a good deal of diversity of opinion as to the probable length of the extra session, as to the organization and as to the fate of the appropriations. The two bills that failed are the legislative and the army, both of which had what is called political legislation attached to them, which the Republican Senate would not agree to. It is thought the Democrats will introduce separate bills for repealing the supervisor law and prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. If the President vetoes these, then they will attach them again to the appropriation bills and pass them. It is expected, but not certain, that the President will veto these again. Then the Democrats threaten to keep up the fight until the Executive is tired out, if they have to continue on that line all summer. Many of them predict that the President will be satisfied with a show of resistance, when he will surrender and sign the supply bills. But after all, this may prove to be the least of the things which will cause a long session if there is to be one. The Democrats are troubled about the organization. They claim 418 members, but of these the Greenbackers claim several, enough, with their own distinct members, to make twenty-two. As the Republicans have 130 members in the new House, the Greenbackers would thus hold the balance of power and naturally use it to their advantage. Even conceding all the Democrats claim, they will have difficulty in uniting discordant elements, especially should Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, be nominated for Speaker, for several of the Northern members swear that they will not support him. Mr. Randall, however, appears to have the inside track. He has made a good Speaker, and the party outside of Congress are largely in his favor. Some wiseacres are predicting that the balloting will continue for weeks, as it did in 1858-9, and finally result in a compromise between the Greenbackers and Democrats or Greenbackers and Republicans for a division of the spoils. The situation is very interesting if not encouraging to the country, and there will be a large crowd of office seekers and spectators at the extra session.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan's Speech

on the motion of

WANT OF CONFIDENCE

IN THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

(CONT NUED.)

It appeared that they were of opinion that one section of the population might be allowed to enjoy all the honors and emoluments in connection with public positions in this Province, while the other must never aspire to them. He (Mr. S.) had sat side by side with some of his Protestant friends at the public school desk, and prepared himself for the duties of it under the instruction of the same teachers; but because he had taken his own way of going to Heaven, they insisted that he must take a lower place than they. Was this the doctrine which the

SO-CALLED LIBERALS

preached and placed on their banners? Surely not. He would be ashamed to stand in their position and go to the country with such a cry as that, and he would therefore leave it to the hon. member for Bedouque to pursue such a course. That hon. gentleman had denounced such conduct at the public meetings which he had attended, but he pursued a different course when the meetings were over.

Mr. CALHOUN disclaimed entertaining any such sentiments as had been attributed to him by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Such sentiments coming from the hon. member had utterly astounded him (Mr. Sullivan). According to the hon. gentleman's doctrine, Catholic and Protestant children should be educated at the same schools together; but after that they must be separated—one denomination might reap all the public honors and rewards within their reach, while the other must stop short and take the lowest positions in the country. Why? Because the hon. member had stated that the School Question was not yet settled.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Well, what did the hon. member say? Did he think the School Question settled, or not? If the Government appeared to the people at the polls, before surrendering the reins of power to the Opposition, they had two matters to bring before them, of which they would try to make their boast. One was the action which they had taken in claiming the share of the

FISHERY AWARD

to which this Province was entitled. If the friends of the Local Government were to-day in power at Ottawa, the hon. Commissioner of Public Works would pool, pool the course which he had pursued respecting this matter; but as such was not the case, he sought to make some capital out of it. The hon. gentleman had little faith in his own cry. Much as the Government professed to be able to do, the Opposition, he (Mr. Stewart) well knew could do a great deal more. Another matter which the Government would take to country was the

SCHOOL QUESTION.

They would, by all means in their power, endeavor to revive and resuscitate that question, and try to show that the non-Sectarian School Law was in danger. They well knew that it was not the intention of the Opposition to revive the School Question, because the latter were satisfied with the non-Sectarian principle of the Education Act. No matter what Government came into power, even if the whole of its nine members were Roman Catholics, they

WOULD NOT INTERFERE

with the non-Sectarian principle. But such a state of matters could never happen. The Prot-stands of this Province would always have a majority in the Executive Council. Indeed no Government could be formed that would not consist of a majority of Protestants. He had never known a Government in this Province to contain more than three Catholic members, and he did not think the Catholic members of the House expected to be represented in the Executive by a

LARGER NUMBER

of their co-religionists. With six Protestants in the Government and a large majority of Protestants in the House, would hon. gentlemen on the Government side of the House assert that the school question would be in danger, and that they intended to keep up the cry accordingly? Did the Hon. Leader of the Government mean to say that because the four Liberal-Conservative members had

ACCEPTED SEATS

in his Government and sunk their political party views for the time being—and they could not have done anything else under the circumstances—they understood and intended to remain with him and his party for all time to come, even after the school question was completely and finally settled? The hon. gentleman could not have imagined that such an understanding

EVER EXISTED

between those hon. members and himself! He (Mr. S.) thought his honor the Leader of the Government and the Commissioner of Public Works would have shown more discernment if they had allowed the hon. member for West River to play such antics, instead of doing so themselves. He was afraid that the hon. member for Port Hill had

FORGOTTEN THE FRIENDS

of his former days, on the Opposition side of the House, and that the hon. gentleman had got into bad company. He sympathized with the hon. member when he looked at the position in which he (Mr. Yeo) had placed himself. The Government had tried very hard to force the speech with which the session had been opened upon the Opposition, and declared that the latter were offering an insult to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, because they refused to

SUPPORT THE RESOLUTION

moved by the hon. member for Bedouque for the purpose of appointing a Committee to draft a reply to it. Who could offer a greater insult to a well educated man than to place that