

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879.

NO. 552.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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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 | " 8.35 " | |
| M. Stew't Jun | ar 9.55 " | dp 10.05 " |
| Royalty Jun. | " 11.20 " | " 11.40 " |
| Ch'town | dp 8.00 am | Dp 3.30 pm |
| Royalty Jun. | " 8.20 " | " 3.50 " |
| N. Wiltshire | " 9.12 " | " 4.45 " |
| Hunter River | " 9.30 " | " 5.03 " |
| Breadalbane | " 10.08 " | " 5.41 " |
| County Line | " 10.18 " | " 5.51 " |
| Kensington | " 11.00 " | " 6.30 " |
| Summerside | ar 11.30 " | ar 7.00 " |
| Wellington | dp 2.40 pm | |
| Port Hill | " 3.32 " | |
| O'Leary | " 4.16 " | |
| Alberton | ar 6.35 " | |
| Tignish | dp 6.40 " | |

Trains Going East.

| STATIONS. | No. 2 Express. | No. 4 Mixed. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Tignish | Dp 7.00 am | |
| Alberton | " 7.45 " | |
| O'Leary | " 8.47 " | |
| Port Hill | " 10.05 " | |
| Wellington | " 10.48 " | |
| Summerside | ar 11.40 " | |
| Kensington | dp 2.30 pm | Dp 8.45 am |
| County Line | " 3.00 " | " 9.15 " |
| Breadalbane | " 3.40 " | " 9.57 " |
| Hunter River | " 3.50 " | " 10.08 " |
| N. Wiltshire | " 4.28 " | " 10.47 " |
| Royalty Jun. | " 4.45 " | " 11.02 " |
| Ch town | " 5.40 " | " 11.55 " |
| Royalty Jun. | ar 6.00 " | ar 12.15 pm |
| Mt. Stewart | dp 2.55 " | |
| Cardigan | " 3.15 " | |
| Georgetown | ar 4.30 " | |
| | dp 4.40 " | |
| | ar 6.00 " | |
| | ar 6.25 " | |

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

| STATIONS. | No. 5 Mixed. | STATIONS. | No. 6 Mixed. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Souris | Dp 7.00 | MtS tw't Jnc | Dp 4.40 |
| Harmony | " 7.23 | Morell | " 5.22 |
| St. Peters | " 8.42 | St. Peters | " 5.54 |
| Morell | " 9.13 | Harmony | " 7.12 |
| Mt S'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. }

YARN.

GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at
H. COOMBS.
March 10, 1879—3in

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Room

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.

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 Bremner 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.

HORACE HASZARD,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 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.

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—t

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—3in

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.

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—taw for 2m



Examiner Office!

1879.

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY DONE IN

GOOD STYLE

AND AT

LOW PRICES!

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Local News,

Foreign News,

Political News,

Social News,

Commercial News,

Shipping News,

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Sent to any address in

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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, W. L. COTTON,

Office Sup't. Manager.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

DEBATE ON DISMISSALS.

SPEECHES OF ISLAND MEMBERS.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. BRECKEN said that he did not profess to be very well acquainted with the details of the case before the House, except what he remembered having read of them in the newspapers some months ago; but he had no doubt, from the explanation just given by the Minister of Public Works that the dismissal of Mr. Cardin, complained of, was quite justifiable. The hon. member for Shefford (Mr. Huntington) had charged the Government with endeavoring to introduce the American system that "to the victors belonged the spoils." He wished that the charge, so far as it would affect the Province that he represented, was true. All that he (Mr. Brecken) could say was that he had been endeavoring to have certain political opponents dismissed from office, but had not as yet succeeded. He did not despair, but intended to try again. He admitted that in the Province he came from the practice in accordance with the idea "that to the victors belong the spoils" very generally prevailed. He had to attend to a very large correspondence from his constituents on this very subject. He also admitted that it was more conducive to the public interests that the Civil Service should be permanent, than that the staff of public servants should be dismissed upon every change of Administration. The principle laid down by Earl Dufferin, in his speech made at Toronto, is, no doubt, the correct one, "That there is nothing about which a country should be so particular to secure in such a service (alluding to the Civil Service) as independence, business capacity and faithfulness. But, while Lord Dufferin inculcated the necessity of preserving the Civil Service free from political changes, he also laid it down that such immunity from dismissal imposed upon that service the obligation to serve successive chiefs or heads of departments, no matter to what party they belonged, loyally and impartially. If men in the Civil Service were allowed to vote, let them vote, and do not punish them for the free exercise of their franchise, but when, as it happened in the Province he came from, their most violent, indefatigable, and he might say most unscrupulous opponents, were officers of the Dominion Government, he did think that such a state of things called for a remedy. These men should not be allowed to retain office; and while he subscribed to the doctrine laid down by Lord Dufferin in relation to the Civil Service, he contended that if such service was to be permanent, it should only be on the condition that the members of that service refrain from taking an active part at elections, so that they might be in a position to act faithfully and cordially with the Head of the Department under whom, for the time being, they serve, though that head should be opposed to them in politics. In his little Province, among their most bitter and abusive opponents were men who held Dominion offices; and he contended, and would contend, that the American system should be applied in such cases. They had joined in the cry of the opponents of the present Government, in many cases hurling the most outrageous charges against the Liberal-Conservative party, and yet he regretted to say he had not been able to get one of these men removed. He again repeated that so far as these men were concerned, he regretted that the charge made by the hon. member for Shefford was not true; he wished and still hoped that the Government would see to this matter, and that the men who had so abused their position would be dismissed and replaced by others qualified to fill these offices, and who had fair claims upon the party now in power. He (Mr. Brecken) thought the Government were much too lenient, and were not doing their duty towards their supporters. He thought that, where cause was shown and it was satisfactorily established that civil servants had been stumping the country, retailing violent charges against political opponents and aiding others in doing so, such men should be dismissed. The existence of the party requires it. As the officials make their bed, so let them lie in it.

MR. POPE'S SPEECH.

Mr. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) said he was very glad that this discussion had arisen, for the reason that some understanding would be come to as to what part Federal officials should take in the elections. The Government was charged by the Opposition with a desire to introduce the American system. They had no such intention, and he thought it came with very bad grace from those who, while in power, dismissed scores, and he might say hundreds, of officials, without cause assigned but simply on account of their political principles. The treatment of officials in Prince Edward Island was a proof of this. The Act of Confederation provides that when a Province entered the Union and became a portion of the Dominion of Canada that all those officials holding offices which came under the control of the Dominion Parliament should be considered Dominion officials, and therefore become as much a portion of the Civil Service of Canada as if they had been appointed by the Dominion Government. The Island became a portion of the Dominion on 1st July, 1873. Some appointments were formally made early in November, a few days before the resignation of the Government, and salaries fixed by order in Council. But so soon as the late Government came into power they cancelled that order in Council and dismissed the whole of the officials so appointed, with the exception of a small number who were known to be their political supporters. Those who were improperly dismissed were paid off at the low rate of wages originally paid by the Local Government, whilst those political friends who were retained were paid from the 1st July, the higher salary fixed by order in Council. No contested elections have taken place after the change of Government, consequently no political action of those officials could have caused their dismissal. They were simply put out of office because they were known to belong to the Conservative party. He was surprised to hear the hon. member for Westmoreland get up in his place and state that he had never dismissed for political reasons an official under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The hon. member of Cape Breton had proved that there were a number of dismissals; but the hon. member for Westmoreland ridiculed the correctness of that statement on the ground that there was not that number of Shipping Masters in any one County in Canada. He maintained that not only had that number of those officers been filled by that gentleman, but also one in addition. He desired to state that their friends of the Conservative party did not want the American system introduced. They maintained that no man should be dismissed without cause, and they took the ground that those of their friends who were dismissed without cause should be reinstated, and the principle that they believed in thus maintained. Another case which proved the hon. gentleman had not been accurate in his statement "that he had not made dismissals for political reasons," was one which occurred in 1876. A charge was made against a light house keeper in Ontario that he had used some abusive and profane language against the Government. A copy of the charge was sent to the lighthouse keeper, who denied it in toto, and in reply he said: "I beg to state that I did vote against Mr. Walter Ross at the elections of 1874; but as to using any violent or profane language concerning the present Government, I deny altogether and I furnish you with a statement signed by supporters of Mr. Ross and all my immediate neighbors, and who would have heard me if I had been guilty of any of the charges with which I am accused. Party feeling was very high in this country, and this is done simply to injure a political opponent. Trusting my explanation will be satisfactory," etc. In addition to that, they found the certificate from a number of Mr. Ross's friends which was as follows: "We the undersigned supporters of Walter Ross, M. P. for the County of Prince Edward hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Lewis Hudgin, Esq., light keeper, Salmon Point, and we also certify that we never heard him use any abusive language concerning Mr. Ross or the present Ministry, but on the other hand have heard him speak in their favor. We believe Mr. Hudgin is a faithful and efficient servant and one who has discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the public generally." This was signed by about twenty supporters of Mr. Ross, but notwithstanding this man was dismissed on the recommendation of the hon. member for Westmoreland, who appointed another man in his stead. He mentioned this case to prove that the hon. gentleman was inaccurate in his declaration that he had not discharged any officials.

MR. MUTTART'S SPEECH.

DR. MUTTART said, judging from the debate which has taken place this evening, honorable members on both sides of the House are agreed as to the desirability of making the Civil Service permanent. He said he was in favor of the British system, but if this system is to be adopted in this country, let us have it in its integrity, and not after the manner which prevailed during the late Administration. His experience was similar to that of honorable members who had spoken on the subject. During the late election, in the County which he had the honor to represent, the Dominion officials were among the most bitter and unscrupulous opponents with which he had to contend. They attended and took part in the meetings; and, in too many instances, distinguished themselves more by their uncontrolled partizanship, than by civility or moderation. Out of regard to members of the Civil Service who are disposed to behave themselves as becomes their position, if for no other motive, the Government should dismiss all offenders, no matter to which political party they belong. Holding to the rule that no official should be dismissed without cause, he maintained that, as violent political partizanship constitutes cause, it was right and proper that partizan civil servants should be dismissed.

MR. HACKETT'S SPEECH.

MR. HACKETT said as a supporter of the Government he thought the Government is adhering too strictly to the British system. It was only right that all officials of the Civil Service who had been guilty of incompetency, insubordination and political partizanship should be dismissed. Hon. gentlemen opposite would have the House believe that they, when in power, had adhered strictly to the British system. In Prince Edward Island they had, on assuming power, made a wholesale sweep of the officials there, and substituted men of their

own, who, during the last campaign, had been most unscrupulous and violent in their opposition to Conservative candidates. These officials were particularly active in promoting the interests of the Reform candidates. They were to be found in large numbers at all the public meetings making political speeches and endeavoring by every means fair and foul to secure votes for his opponents. They were on the Reform Canvassing Committee, presided as Chairmen at political meetings, and even acted as agents for the Reform candidates at the polling booths on the day of election. He was pleased to hear hon. gentlemen opposite say that with a view of maintaining the efficiency of the service, all officials taking an active part in politics should be dismissed. His desire was to see the Civil Service rendered as efficient as possible, which could only be done by at once clearing out those individuals who, by their interference in politics, had rendered themselves obnoxious to a majority of the community. He trusted the Government would take up this matter and have a commission appointed before which evidence would be taken, and all those officials convicted of active partizanship, weeded out of the service. He could give an instance of official interference which was perfectly unwarranted. In a Railway Station on the Island a Station Master made the waiting room a circulating library for the Grit campaign literature and forced the pamphlets on all those who stopped at the Station. It was high time that officials should be taught to respect their positions.

Mr. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) said he was very glad that this discussion had arisen, for the reason that some understanding would be come to as to what part Federal officials should take in the elections. The Government was charged by the Opposition with a desire to introduce the American system. They had no such intention, and he thought it came with very bad grace from those who, while in power, dismissed scores, and he might say hundreds, of officials, without cause assigned but simply on account of their political principles. The treatment of officials in Prince Edward Island was a proof of this. The Act of Confederation provides that when a Province entered the Union and became a portion of the Dominion of Canada that all those officials holding offices which came under the control of the Dominion Parliament should be considered Dominion officials, and therefore become as much a portion of the Civil Service of Canada as if they had been appointed by the Dominion Government. The Island became a portion of the Dominion on 1st July, 1873. Some appointments were formally made early in November, a few days before the resignation of the Government, and salaries fixed by order in Council. But so soon as the late Government came into power they cancelled that order in Council and dismissed the whole of the officials so appointed, with the exception of a small number who were known to be their political supporters. Those who were improperly dismissed were paid off at the low rate of wages originally paid by the Local Government, whilst those political friends who were retained were paid from the 1st July, the higher salary fixed by order in Council. No contested elections have taken place after the change of Government, consequently no political action of those officials could have caused their dismissal. They were simply put out of office because they were known to belong to the Conservative party. He was surprised to hear the hon. member for Westmoreland get up in his place and state that he had never dismissed for political reasons an official under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The hon. member of Cape Breton had proved that there were a number of dismissals; but the hon. member for Westmoreland ridiculed the correctness of that statement on the ground that there was not that number of Shipping Masters in any one County in Canada. He maintained that not only had that number of those officers been filled by that gentleman, but also one in addition. He desired to state that their friends of the Conservative party did not want the American system introduced. They maintained that no man should be dismissed without cause, and they took the ground that those of their friends who were dismissed without cause should be reinstated, and the principle that they believed in thus maintained. Another case which proved the hon. gentleman had not been accurate in his statement "that he had not made dismissals for political reasons," was one which occurred in 1876. A charge was made against a light house keeper in Ontario that he had used some abusive and profane language against the Government. A copy of the charge was sent to the lighthouse keeper, who denied it in toto, and in reply he said: "I beg to state that I did vote against Mr. Walter Ross at the elections of 1874; but as to using any violent or profane language concerning the present Government, I deny altogether and I furnish you with a statement signed by supporters of Mr. Ross and all my immediate neighbors, and who would have heard me if I had been guilty of any of the charges with which I am accused. Party feeling was very high in this country, and this is done simply to injure a political opponent. Trusting my explanation will be satisfactory," etc. In addition to that, they found the certificate from a number of Mr. Ross's friends which was as follows: "We the undersigned supporters of Walter Ross, M. P. for the County of Prince Edward hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Lewis Hudgin, Esq., light keeper, Salmon Point, and we also certify that we never heard him use any abusive language concerning Mr. Ross or the present Ministry, but on the other hand have heard him speak in their favor. We believe Mr. Hudgin is a faithful and efficient servant and one who has discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the public generally." This was signed by about twenty supporters of Mr. Ross, but notwithstanding this man was dismissed on the recommendation of the hon. member for Westmoreland, who appointed another man in his stead. He mentioned this case to prove that the hon. gentleman was inaccurate in his declaration that he had not discharged any officials.