

THE EXAMINER.

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NO. 525.

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	" 8.35 "	" 3.50 "
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	" 4.45 "
Royalty Jun.	" 11.20 "	" 5.03 "
Ch'town	dp 11.40 "	" 5.41 "
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
Hunter River	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
Kensington	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Summerside	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Wellington	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Port Hill	dp 2.40 pm	
O'Leary	" 3.12 "	" 3.50 "
Alberton	" 4.16 "	" 4.45 "
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	" 5.03 "
	dp 6.40 "	" 5.41 "
	ar 7.25 "	" 6.30 "

Trains Going East.

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

SOURIS BRANCH.

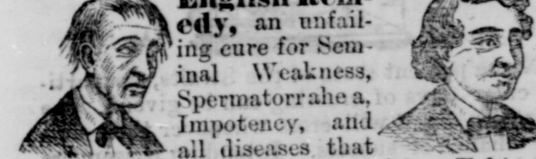
Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	A.M. Dp 7.00	MtStw'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
MtStw'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 n ar h p res kea sp sj ap 6i

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great TRADE MARK. English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that



Before Taking follow as a se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing The Gray Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists, and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. January 24, 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 Brenner 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—

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 23, 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 STUMBLER, 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.

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GOOD STYLE

AND AT

LOW PRICES!

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received.

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

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Address.

OUTLINE OF MR. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

Mr. MACKENZIE congratulated both the honorable gentlemen on the speeches they had made. They evidenced an addition to the oratorical and business talent of the House. But the honorable leader of the Opposition declared that the speech was not of a character that called for much discussion. It committed nobody to anything, he said, though if any departure should be made from the speech it may safely be said that Mr. McKenzie will endeavor to hold somebody to something. Mr. Mackenzie was disposed to quarrel with Mr. Brecken for suggesting that the Princess would add to our loyalty, for, he said, there was nothing to add. The Leader of the Opposition rather posed himself on the Pacific Railway paragraph. He professed, in effect, to be proud of his record in that direction. He seemed to think that there was no instance on record of so much work being done on a Pacific railway in so short a time. In the matter of expenditure, perhaps Mr. McKenzie might claim to be without a rival in any record, but that was a point on which he did not dwell. Indeed, the hon. gentleman's difficulty with regard to the Pacific Railway paragraph seemed to be a grammatical one. Whether a horse-chestnut was a chestnut horse was the point on which the eminent statesman dwelt most fondly. Whether the "reasonable anticipations" of British Columbia could be held to cover all her anticipations, or such of them as the Government deemed "reasonable," or none of them at all—that was the mental difficulty with which the hon. gentleman struggled. Mr. Mackenzie made one very peculiar remark in the course of his short speech. He said that it had been in a measure proved by Sir John Macdonald's success at Washington, that Canadians were capable of negotiating treaties for Canada with credit to the nation. He said he was a little amused that the hon. mover of the Address should have gone out of his way to eulogize the hon. Premier for the part he took in negotiating the Washington Treaty. Still, he pardoned the hon. gentleman for the digression, because, living in Prince Edward Island, he was not aware of the actual facts respecting that treaty. (Laughter.) He had no doubt the hon. member for Queen's was quite ignorant of the all but universal condemnation with which that treaty met; of the utter and entire neglect of Canadian interests in connection with that treaty; and that although an award had been obtained by the efforts of the late Administration, it was not because of the wisdom of the treaty, but in spite of the opposite circumstances. (Opposition cheers.) The Leader of the Opposition said he would be pleased if the Government succeeded in their endeavor to open up a lucrative trade with France, Spain and their Colonies. He congratulated the mover of the address on the announcement that he intended to place country before party. That was a complete right-about-face on the part of the Hon. gentleman, and it was satisfactory to find that he was a convert to the doctrine to which the Opposition had always adhered. He condemned the projected measure respecting the taking of the Census and spoke of the efforts of the late Government in the direction of immigration. The question of a Government Life Insurance would receive his attention when it came up; and the new Government had not yet succeeded in driving away hard times. Besides they had produced, in the Governor-General's speech, an exceedingly small bill of fare.

SIR JOHN McDONALD'S REPLY.

Sir JOHN McDONALD was received with applause. He said: I cannot in any way object to the manner in which the hon. leader of the Opposition has criticized the speech, and I hope he will allow me to congratulate him on his position in that respect. (Laughter.) Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I am very much relieved by the tone of his remarks, for I have heard it said that the hon. gentleman announced that it was his duty for the next five years to make hon. gentlemen on this side of the House uncomfortable. (Laughter.) I can assure him that his speech has not at all made us uncomfortable on this occasion. I can agree with him in the just compliment he paid the mover and seconder of the resolution today. Whether those gentlemen belong to one side of the House or the other, it is of great importance to the country, and to this House, to know that our representative men are men of as much ability as the country can supply. (Hear, hear.) And I venture to agree with the hon. gentleman that the manner in which the mover and seconder addressed themselves to their duty shows that they are a substantial addition to the parliamentary ability of the Dominion. (Applause.) But while the hon. gentleman paid a word of praise to the mover of the resolution, he forgot for the moment his parliamentary courtesy, charged the hon. gentleman with ignorance, said that he lived in a far off place, Prince Edward Island, and added that he could not possibly know anything about the Washington Treaty. Now, sir, I think if there was any portion of this Dominion that was interested in the treaty it was that same Island of Prince Edward which I believe has gained as much as, if not more, than any other

part of the Dominion by that much maligned treaty. The hon. gentleman said with respect to the treaty that the hon. mover was ignorant of the universal condemnation which the Washington Treaty had received from the country. Well, Mr. Speaker, all I can say is that the treaty with all its faults was submitted in this very chamber to the representatives of the people of Canada in 1872 and that it received the support of the representatives of the people by a very large majority.

A VOICE—A majority of sixty-six.

Sir JOHN McDONALD—Yes, by a majority of sixty-six, and the hon. gentleman will be glad to be reminded that among those who supported the treaty were some of the most prominent members of the Cabinet of which he was the head. (Hear, hear.) I was not at all prepared, Mr. Speaker, for the compliment which was paid to me by my hon. friend as being in some respect connected with the conclusion of that treaty. But I remember perfectly well that when this speciality of the treaty, the fishery question, was before the House, and when the question about the Dominion receiving pecuniary compensation for the fishery privilege given to Americans was under consideration, the hon. gentleman said in this House that he viewed with loathing—actual loathing—the idea of accepting money for our rights with respect to the fisheries. Notwithstanding the hon. gentleman's loathing he very properly, when he changed his place from being a member of the Opposition to being the head of the Government took all possible steps to bring that loathed article into a successful completion, and he did succeed, and the award was made under his auspices, and he deserves credit for it. The hon. gentleman was exactly in the position of Vespasian, who levied a base, obscene tax, to which his son Titus objected. "Oh," said Vespasian, "that's nothing; the tax money does not smell." There's nothing wrong about that. (Laughter.) And so with the hon. gentleman, though loathing to take the money, he used every effort in order to collect it; and it has come, Mr. Speaker, at a very fortunate period—a period, when, thanks to the financial skill of hon. gentlemen opposite, the money was very much needed. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the order about the cattle, I quite agree with the hon. gentleman that it operates in some respects disadvantageously. It certainly interferes with the transit trade, but we had either promptly to take the step we did—for we were fully informed of the state of affairs in England—or submit to be, in technical language, secluded, as were the United States, in which case cattle coming from Canada would be slaughtered before being allowed to enter England. I agree with the hon. gentleman that the prohibition of the importation of American cattle should exist for as short a period as possible. I fancy the panic will soon pass away in England, and I know that the American Government, with its usual energy, is endeavoring to prevent the spread of the pleuro-pneumonia, and to prove that it is limited to a small district of the United States. It is taking most active steps for the purpose of stamping out the disease, and is putting that portion of the country where the disease exists under quarantine, so that ere long our direct trade in live cattle between the United States and England will soon be revived. So soon as that is done we will only be too happy, as every one knows, to repeal the order in Council, and to restore that trade which is of so much importance to the country. With respect to the negotiations with Spain and France, I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman and his Government considered the matter very fully during the period that they were charged with the responsibility of considering such subjects. We, on assuming the reins of power, of course, took up that subject. It is of the greatest importance to this country to find enlarged, new and increased avenues for trade, and I am glad to inform you, sir, that in this respect we have not been altogether unsuccessful. I am glad to inform you, in a general way, that the Government of France have received our overtures in a most gracious and kindly spirit; that they are inclined to reciprocate in every possible way, and at all events so far as the Government is concerned, are inclined to admit our ships and many other articles under the "most favored nation" clause. If that clause is continued in the commercial treaty between England and France, that will involve our ships being transferred in France on paying a duty of two francs per ton instead of forty francs per ton. In other words, it will restore the shipbuilding trade to its wonted prosperity in a very great degree. The French Government have received those propositions very favorably. Of course a corresponding concession on our part must be given in the shape of a reduction in the duties on French wines. That matter is to be submitted by the French Government to the Chamber of Deputies in a few days—I believe to-morrow. (Cheers.) Of course it is impossible for us, or perhaps for the Government of France, to say what the change will amount to, but as far as the French Government are concerned, they have met us more than half way. (Loud cheers.) With regard to Spain, that country has exhibited not only a desire to develop trade between Canada and the Spanish colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico principally, but the Government have themselves asked that the powers of our Commissioners should be enlarged so as to embrace consideration of the trade relations