

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

NO. 593.

## J. B. MacDonald's SPRING STOCK!

NOW COMPLETE.

Buyers in Town and from the Country will find this Stock unexcelled in Variety, Styles, Quality and Low Prices by any House in this City. We will quote a few articles to show the correctness of our remarks.

YOU CAN BUY 20 YARDS GOOD GREY COTTONS FOR \$1.00

YOU CAN BUY 10 YARDS PRINT COTTONS FOR 70c.

YOU CAN BUY 10 YARDS DRESS GOODS FOR \$1.20

YOU CAN BUY LADIES' UMBRELLAS FOR 22c. EACH.

### OUR LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

ARE CERTAINLY THE CHEAPEST.

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Laces, Collars, Ties, Frillings, at Bottom Prices.

In Gentlemen's Out-fitting Department, we have a full Stock

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

Mens' and Boys' in Great Variety, Very Cheap.

150 PIECES TWEEDS, } Made to Order. Good Fits Guaranteed.

50 PIECES WORSTEDS, }

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 15, 1879 -her

### Steam Navigation Co. Steamers

MAY, 1879.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Steamers "St. Lawrence" and "Princess of Wales" will leave as under:—

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

From Charlottetown to Pictou, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock.

Returning from Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

#### FOR CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside for Point Du Chene EVERY DAY about 9 a. m., on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown.

Returning to Summerside EVERY NOON, on arrival of morning train from St. John.

By order,

F. W. HALES.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1879.

### Bedding, Matresses & 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—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 Coutil, 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

### CHAIR FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to the inhabitants of the Island generally that he is manufacturing at Messrs. McKinnon & Fraser's Spring Park Carriage Factory CHAIRS superior to any imported from Canada or the United States, made of the best material—hard wood bottom, Rocking Chairs, in Arm and Nurse; Children's Table and Small Chairs.

Also, Cane Seats renewed. Repairing, Repainting and all kinds of Turning done to order.

PRICE LIST.

Common Single Back Chairs, each.....55c

Single Screw Back do. do.....65c

Double Back do. do.....75c

Fancy Extra do. do.....85c

THOMAS GREEN.

April 22, 1879,—1m

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, May 1.

Morning Session.

DEBATE ON THE DRAFT ADDRESS RESUMED.

Mr. DODD said the speech with which the Legislature was opened, foreshadowed several changes of very great importance to this Colony. The abolition of the Legislative Council would involve a very serious change in our Constitution. Ever since we had a Parliament we had a Legislative Council, and, ever since law was established, we had imprisonment for debt—so that the changes now contemplated were very important. Now we had a new Government, and one which, in the opinion of some hon. members, was immaculate; and it appeared they were going to make wonderful improvements. It was very desirable to curtail the expenditure; too much money was spent in legislation, and, if the business of the public departments could be carried on with fewer officials, he would be pleased. He wished to reply to a statement made by the Leader of the Government in this House, who said the late Government should have resigned long before they did. It was true that the late Government were very unpopular in the country, on account of the Education Act and the Assessment Act. Men whose families were grown up, objected to paying for building new schoolhouses; and the objections of those men were somewhat reasonable. The Assessment Act was distasteful to many, principally on account of the unequal apportionment of the lands. The great cry with many was, not that they were taxed too much, but that their neighbors were taxed too little. The appraisers may have done as well as they knew how, but it was a very difficult matter to value farms properly. Then, the pay of the collectors was too high the first year, but this was remedied the next year; and now the collectors only got five per cent.—if the people paid in proper time—and seven and a-half when they had to notify those who failed to pay. Had the late Government been allowed to remain in power until the people became accustomed to those Acts, they would have been regarded very differently. A new Government was now in power, and he (Mr. Dodd) hoped we would have a political millennium, and that all the people would be contented and happy. The late Government was broken up on account of having traitors in their camp. Those four gentlemen sat at the Council Board, and helped to pass the laws they now found so much fault with. They were all a happy family; but it now appeared those gentlemen were all the time plotting to leap at the throat of the Government and destroy it. But they missed their mark, for one hon. gentleman whom they expected to go with them, calmly looked at the matter and remained true to the Government, he would not leave them without just reasons. The vacancies had to be filled up and he (Mr. Dodd) was called upon to join the Government at the time they were the most unpopular. He had no personal desire to be a member of the Executive; but he joined them because he considered those four Conservatives had treated the Government unjustly. He had his election to run at a time when the Government was belied and slandered both in the press and on the platform. He was opposed by a very popular man, and there never was a stronger effort put forth to defeat any candidate; but he gained his election. He (Mr. Dodd) joined the Government because he wished to allow them to meet Parliament, as it had been insinuated that there was something behind the scenes; for those gentlemen who left said their mouths were sealed and they could not give their reasons. Their reasons had since been given, and they were very paltry reasons indeed. The only charge they could sustain against the Government was that the Leader took part in Dominion elections. The Government now boasted of their large majority; but they had a very small majority of the votes polled taking the whole Island together. Public opinion was changing very fast, and he believed that had the election been a month or six weeks later, the party now in Opposition would have been returned. The first paragraph of the Speech referred to the inconvenient season at which the Legislature was called together. This was the fault of the present Government; they should have gone on with the business of the country when they had nineteen to eleven in the House of Assembly. With regard to the finances of the country, he would emphatically deny that they were in an unsatisfactory condition. The statement in the Speech would lead people to believe that they were almost in a state of bankruptcy; that there was no money in the Treasury to pay the expenses of the departments. When he (Mr. Dodd) had charge of the Treasury, the bills were all paid when presented. Again, the Speech referred to the public debt; but he had no such thing. When he left the Treasury there was over \$40,000 in the coffers, and bills presented had been paid. Then we \$130,000 of the money given by the Dominion to purchase lands and a balance of \$800,000, on which we drew interest from the Dominion; so that it was an untruth to say our finances were in an unsatisfactory condition. With regard to the Fishery Award, all were agreed that we were entitled to a share of that money. Our shores were surrounded

by American vessels catching our fish and this Island should get the benefit of the money paid for that privilege. The late Government forwarded a Minute of Council to Ottawa on the subject; and, although that document had been sneered at by those who knew no better, yet those well-qualified to judge, said the arguments were put as strongly as possible in that Minute of Council. In the House of Commons, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries denied that there was any communication from the Local Government on the subject, but if he was not aware of it, he should have been. He hoped the present Government would enforce this matter upon the Dominion Government, and claim it—not as a favor—but as something we have a right to. The interest on our share of that Award would relieve the people of this country from taxation. The next subject referred to was the abolition of the Legislative Council, and this was a very important subject, although treated very lightly by men who knew very little about legislation. People forgot that many of the Bills passed by the House of Assembly had been amended by this House, and they would have been very imperfect had they not been scrutinized by the members of this branch of the Legislature in a certain cool manner. Although he would be glad to see the cost of legislation reduced, yet he would not vote for abolishing the Council, nor did his constituents wish him to do so, but wished to have property-holders protected. The floating population could turn an election in this city at any time, and the men who owned property would have no protection. When the country was poorer than it is now, the Legislative Council existed, and men sat round this Board free of expense to the country, and plenty men could be found to-day who would do the same. They should pause before sweeping the Council out of existence, and give the power into the hands of the floating population. Once a Bill of this kind was passed, we could never get the Council back again, no matter how much we desired it. Regarding the Civil Service, if the Government thought they could secure increased efficiency by reducing the number of officials, they would be deceived. Some reduction might be made; but if they did not give the men salaries enough to live on, men would not be got who were competent to do the work. The heads of departments could bear a reduction in their salaries, but most of the officials had meagre enough pay. \$500 a year was small pay for men of any ability. We were also promised a measure relating to Public Roads and Bridges. He did not know much about the working of the present Road Act, but ever since he was a boy he had heard complaints about the old system of Statute Labor. Men who were called out to work on the roads thought it sufficient to work for an hour or two and then lounged around the rest of the time. It would be a retrograde movement to go back to the old system. If imprisonment for debt was abolished, without providing some means for a creditor to take hold of a debtor, poor people who wished to get credit could not do so. The Assessment Act gave dissatisfaction; but it was more just than the old land tax, which was equally as heavy on a poor man working with his hoe in the woods as on a man who had a valuable property near the city. Reference was made to the small-pox at Alberton, and when it broke out the Government of the day did all in their power to prevent it from spreading. Credit was due to the gentlemen who composed the Board of Health of that place, and he was sorry to hear they had not been reimbursed by the Government for the outlay they incurred. He was pleased to hear the Leader of the Government in this House say that he did not approve of the action of those four traitors who left the Government—although that hon. gentleman had gone over to the other side of the House himself. He hoped that hon. member (Mr. Wightman) would receive as much consideration from the happy family as he had from his late colleagues.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN had not used the word "traitor" in speaking of those four gentlemen who left the Government.

Mr. DODD said there was the sum of \$460,000 due to the Land Office, and two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land yet to sell, and still it was said the finances of the country were in a poor condition. A great part of this money was due, but no Government liked to press the people, especially in such hard times, but the money was not all lost. This talk about bankruptcy was all shilly-shally to humbug the electors. The country was in a better state now than it would be after the present Government would be in power a few years. With three lawyers in the House of Assembly, and another gentleman of the long robe who ruled too much in this country, holding the whip over them, it was probable they would collect more of that money from the poor people of the country than the late Government would have done.

Of the 20,000,000 acres of land in Ireland, two men own between them 280,198. If this enormous property were divided into five-acre freeholds, it would sustain 56,439 families in comparative comfort and independence. Seventeen landlords are owners of 1,400,000 acres which, partitioned off in the manner above set forth, would support 280,000 families. Again, 4,000,000 acres are held by 107 persons, and this land would maintain 800,000 families. Another fact, nearly one-third of the entire surface of the country is held by 292 individuals.

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

### 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

### 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 Asphaltum for sale very cheap, for cash only.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

### Job Work

DONE in Straight and Jig Sawing, Fretwork Sawing, every description of Turning, Plain, Ornamental, Twist and Elizabethien, 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, Escritoirs, 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, Commodore 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

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.