

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

NO. 56.

BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.
INCORPORATED 1833.
Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.
HORACE HASZARD, Agent.
Office, South Side Queen Square.
July 10, 1879.

UNION HOUSE,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.
CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.
TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.
FRESH OYSTERS received daily.
Rooms large and comfortably furnished.
COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.
First Class BARBER SHOP.
July 4, 1879—3m

LORNE HOTEL,
TRACADIE BEACH,
NORTH SHORE P. E. I.
This new and pleasantly situated Hotel is now open, and will be found the

Best Summer Resort
ON THE ISLAND.
It can be reached from the City twice a day by Rail to Bedford, or by carriage: distance 13 miles, or one and a-half hours' drive.
Visitors will find that every care has been taken to provide for their comfort and pleasure.
PRICES MODERATE.
Special Arrangements may be made for Families.
CYRUS TAY,
MANAGER.

MACLEAN & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. MCLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,
Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.
LICENTIATE MIDWIFERY.
RESIDENCE:
Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Easton streets, Charlottetown.
OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—cod

NOTICE.
I BEG to inform the TRADE of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that Messrs. ROBERTSON, LINTON & Co., Montreal, have appointed me their Agent for the Island for the sale of **Canadian Cottons, Tweeds and Woollens, and Imported Dry Goods.** Samples of these manufactures will be on hand in good time for Fall orders, and will be in charge of Mr. Ben. Davies, jr., who will, after 16th June, be associated with me in business. Any orders entrusted to Mr. Davies will receive the most careful attention.
I hope to be on the Island early in July with full lines of samples from the various houses whom I represent.
JOHN H. CATHRAE.
—AGENT FOR—
Messrs. Reinach's, Nephew & Co., London.
" Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal.
" L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co., "
The North American Rubber Co., Quebec.
June 16, 1879—3aw

QUEEN INSURANCE COY.
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—

LOOK HERE! BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out our
Large and Well-Assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS
At Unusually Low Prices, Which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.
Prints from 6 cents upwards.
Hemp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.

All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1879.

TO LET.
A VERY desirable **NEW COTTAGE**, situate on the South Side of the Hillsborough River, Mount Stewart, lately occupied by Edwin Coffin, Esq. Apply to
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, June 29, 1879.—2aw 1f.

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. 63a
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.
November 6, 1878.

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch
OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,750,000.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.
Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years.
The Tables of Rates are moderate.
Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DeBlois,
General Agent.
Dec. 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
MUGFORD,
Sole Licensee for Lambert's Patents for Permanent Photographs, for City and Queen's County.

THEY NEVER FADE,
as the old Photographs do.
ALL THE OLD SORTS HALF PRICE
RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite London House—David Wilson's Old Stand.

P. S.—TO THE TRADE.—Photographers wishing to supply their Customers with Permanent Pictures, can get their Printing and Enlarging done at reasonable Prices from their own Negatives.—Sample, 25 cts, 35 cts, 60 cts.
Ch'town, May 16, 1879—3m law dy & wky

To Inventors and Mechanics.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D.C.

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

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The British Victory.

LONDON, July 24.

Despatches from South Africa show that Sir Garnet Wolseley has ordered Lord Chelmsford to fall back on Kambawaso, and so unite his forces with General Crealock's column. General Wolseley himself is at Port Durnford, in the neighborhood of Crealock's command.

When the troops entered Ulundi, everything of value had been removed to the new kraal, which was built by Cetewayo when the war broke out, fifteen miles north of Ulundi, which can be approached only through a long, narrow ravine.

Cetewayo's chief regiments went with him as a body guard.

The correspondents at the seat of war, though all agreeing that the victory over the Zulus was decisive, express at the same time some doubts whether King Cetewayo will immediately come to terms.

The Times correspondent says the question whether Cetewayo will surrender or not is of little importance as, in the event of his proving stubborn, the British can place his brother Ohum, who surrendered some time ago, in possession of the lower and far more fertile part of Zululand and, by assuring Ohum of some little support at the commencement of his reign, can establish a complete bulwark between Cetewayo and the British Colonies. The continuation of war would be an arduous and fruitless task as beyond the Ulundi the country is wilderness where the transportation would exceed in difficulty anything yet experienced.

An official return of the British losses does not include those in the native contingent. The Zulus were compelled to pause by the heavy fire when they arrived within 60 yards of the British square, and eye witnesses differ greatly as to the persistence with which the Zulus pressed the attack. This probably arises from various positions in which they witnessed it. The most circumstantial narrative shows the Zulus came with a magnificent rush in dense masses upon the rear of the square, and seemed determined to get in close quarters, but their attack on the left flank was not nearly so determined, as that flank was protected by a Gatling gun which the Zulus dread greatly. Estimates of the losses vary so greatly as to show that they are pure guessing, the highest being 1,500. The dead were seen lying thick all around the square.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 24.

In the competition at Wimbledon, to-day, for the Kolapore cup, the Canadian team was beaten by 24 points. The weather was fine. In the prize shooting, to-day, for the Elcho Shield, Scotland won, Ireland being second and England third.

In the Commons, to-day, Edward Jenkins, Liberal member for Dundee, asked if the Government, considering their present friendly relations with the Government of France, would not prohibit the erection of statue to the Prince Imperial at Westminster Abbey. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the matter rested solely with Dean Stanley, as the Government attached no political significance to the movement.

The Letellier Matter once More.

(From the St. John Sun.)

Well, the Grit agony is about over! Our friends know the worst "at last." Mr. Letellier is dismissed and Dr. Robitaille succeeds him as Governor of Quebec! What our Grit contemporaries have all along predicted would not happen has just happened. What the Home Government would never consent to, has come about. What the Governor General would never do, the Governor General has done, and done quickly. Mr. Letellier has been removed from the Governorship of Quebec, and the sky has not fallen. Mr. Letellier leaves Spencer Wood; yet no earthquake shakes this Dominion to its foundations. Our rivers still run to the sea; our soil still yields its products; trade is not more unsettled than before, and even Grit editors have not been startled into an improvement in the moral tone of their journals.

That the Dominion Government has the power to dismiss a Lieutenant Governor, and that the power resided nowhere else, will now be accepted as axioms of constitutional law. This Dominion Parliament and the Dominion Government have laid down this principle and the Imperial Government has frankly conceded. It is no longer an open question. It is settled, and settled for as long as the Dominion shall last. The point on which there will be differences of opinion is as to whether the dismissal of Lieutenant Governor Letellier was justifiable. The facts of his misconduct, fairly considered, can afford only one reply. Governor Letellier is dismissed "for cause." The cause lay in his abuse of the office to which he had been appointed. He was appointed to a non-partisan office. He was to act as umpire between contending Parties. It was his duty to hold the scales in so even a balance that neither political party in the Province or Dominion should know to which side he inclined. While in this position he could, with moderate

ability, have performed all the duties of his office acceptably to all the people, not being chargeable with or suspected of using his official position to further the interests of one portion of the people to the injury and humiliation of another portion. And only while so conducting himself could he hope to retain the confidence of the Legislature or the people, or to execute the wishes of the General Government whose authority and influence would be lowered by any other line of conduct.

Did Mr. Letellier pursue this non-partisan course? Was his conduct such as to inspire the whole people of Quebec with confidence? Did he execute his commission in its true spirit? He did none of these things. At a critical moment in the life of the DeBoucherville Ministry, he took advantage of his position to overthrow them. Like another Judas, he betrayed his Ministry with a kiss. While professing to give them his utmost confidence, he was deliberately digging a pit into which he intended to precipitate them at the most favorable moment. Under the patriotic excuse he dismissed them, when they were supported by two-thirds of the House of Assembly and two-thirds of the Legislative Council, and nominally on a question which affected but a limited number of the constituencies. After dismissing his old Ministers he threw himself actively into the service of his new Ministry, who had been for many years fellow laborers with him in the so-called Liberal party of Quebec. He canvassed personally—he, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec—for supporters of the new Government, and made his official influence tell in all directions. After the elections showed that the new Government had failed to elect a majority of members the Governor became a "whip" for his new ministers, and approached Conservative members and "independents" on the subject of supporting the Government—which, of course, simply meant a desperate attempt to secure a majority of the House to support his own improper and unconstitutional conduct. In other ways, as well, he played the partisan, and so far was his partisanship carried that the man who should have been the arbitrator between contending Parties became as thoroughly a portion of the "Government machine" in Quebec as the Minister who conducted corrupt negotiations to secure support from the opposite side, or the "whip" whose duty it was to see that the members were in their seat to vote. It is even stated that the Governor was himself a party to the negotiations which resulted in the purchase of Mr. Turcotte, the price being the Speakership and the payment of some old claims against the Government. With such a record, the Governor forfeited the confidence and respect of a large majority of the people of Quebec, and as claimed by the majority of the Dominion Parliament, his usefulness in Quebec Province was at an end. No unprejudiced person can fairly weigh the facts of this case without coming to the conclusion that if ever the Dominion Government could be justified in removing an official of its appointing, it was in the case of Mr. Letellier. Had Mr. Tilley, in New Brunswick, or Mr. Howe or Mr. Archibald, in Nova Scotia, or in Ontario, Mr. Howland or Mr. Crawford, followed the bad example of Mr. Letellier in Quebec, we would have an outcry from the people of those Provinces which would have brought about the speedy removal of the obnoxious Governor. It is well known that these gentlemen, although passing directly from the conflicts of Parliament to the Governor's chair, were never suspected of the slightest political bias while filling the position. Mr. Letellier was an inglorious exception, and his misconduct has been marked by its proper punishment.

We are truly glad that the Parliament of Canada, the Government of Canada, the Home Government and the Governor-General are so thoroughly in accord in the matter, and we have no doubt that the lesson will be of great value to the public service.

A Gushing Rascal.

The Rev. J. S. Anderson resigned his pastorate of the Methodist Church at Charles City, Iowa, without any apparent reason, and mysteriously disappeared, leaving his wife and children behind. Mrs. Hayes, wife of a church trustee, had previously gone away, ostensibly to visit relatives, and her stay was strangely prolonged. People remembered that the clergyman and sister Hayes had been very attentive to each other, and it was soon surmised that they had eloped. They were traced to where they had established a home for themselves under assumed names. Anderson had decided to change his profession to that of medicine, which he had studied. The pair were arrested, and in the woman's trunk were letters written by the clergyman before the elopement. One passage was as follows: "Oh, but I did have such a sweet dream of you last night! I could feel your kiss, and oh! how good it did feel; and I awoke to find it only a dream. I got up, knelt down, and in deep earnestness asked our father to make you sleep sweetly." In another letter he tells sister Hayes how he had just informed his wife that he no longer loved her, and added: "Oh, my precious jewel, how do I wish I could be with you to-day, and hold you in my arms and caress and kiss you and feel your warm, sweet lips applied to mine; but, God bless you! I must close this letter and prepare a sermon for next Sunday. Yours, with love and kisses."