

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No. 7 Mixed
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.00	P. M.
Cardigan	Ar. 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	P. M. 2.40
	Dp. 9.00	
Royalty Junction	9.25	3.05
North Wiltshire	10.22	4.02
Hunter River	10.40	4.20
Bradabane	11.18	5.00
County Line	11.28	5.10
Kensington	12.07	5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	6.20
Wellington	2.45	
Port Hill	3.28	
O'Leary	4.43	
Alberton	5.45	
Tignish	6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	A. M.
ALBERTON	8.55	
O'Leary	9.52	
Port Hill	11.07	
Wellington	11.48	
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	A. M.
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	2.45	9.12
County Line	3.30	9.50
Bradabane	3.40	10.10
Hunter River	4.20	10.40
North Wiltshire	4.35	10.58
Royalty Junction	5.30	11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	12.20
Royalty Junction	2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	7.55	Lot 40	4.26
St. Peter's	9.16	Morell	4.32
Morell	9.42	St. Peter's	5.05
Lot 40	9.48	Harmony	6.20
Mt St'w't Jnc	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE
Gen. Superintendent Sup't. P. E. I.
Govt. Railways. Railway.

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.
Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Nov. 30, 1877.

TEA!

SEASON 1877-1878.
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50 CHESTS TEA, of the latest season—
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CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 23-24

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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,

we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never before attempted in this City.

We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENAMEL

the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

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Glace' Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

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ROSS BROS.,
Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

1878.

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W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MARCH 7, 1878.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 2.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

The debate on the Budget was resumed yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Oliver (not of Neebing Hotel notoriety) addressed the House. Both gentlemen devoted much attention to the Trade Question. The former may be classed as a Free Trade Protectionist, the latter as a Protectionist Free Trader. Neither of them understood the first principles by which trade is governed; and their efforts to elucidate the question were as awkward, as they were vigorous, as ridiculous as they were earnest, and as effectual as the efforts of a man who has never learned the multiplication table to solve a difficult problem in arithmetic. These men represent a very large proportion of both sides of the House. They are good men in their way. They sincerely desire to do right. They are clear when they understand. But they have never learned the a b c of political economy; and when they talk about the difficult question with which the people of Canada are called upon by the Dominion Government to grapple at the next election, they appear to the same advantage as the Dutchman who tried to read an English newspaper before he learned the English Alphabet.

Of a very different, though infinitely smaller class of men was the next speaker—Mr. John Macdonald, of East Toronto. Your readers will remember Mr. Macdonald as the supporter of the Government, whose sense of justice is so far superior to his party prejudices, that he could admit that Sir John Macdonald had been guilty of no wrong in the matter of the "Northern Railway" and in the matter of the Secret Service money; and whose manhood is so far superior to that of his political leaders, that he dared, in their despite, to stand up in Parliament and maintain Sir John Macdonald's innocence. Such a man usually understands what he talks about; and it is not surprising that, from a Free Trade standpoint, he made the best speech that has been delivered this session. He showed, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, that during the four years from 1870 to 1874 the merchants of the Dominion had imported goods to the value of \$91,508,000 more than they could sell—more than the people could pay for. To this fact he attributed all the unhealthy competition, the staggering commercial depression and disaster. This debt still weighs upon the country. All classes—every man, woman and child in the community—are, through the blind rage of business men to be suddenly rich—burdened with a debt, the interest of which, amounting in the aggregate to \$14,354,030, has yearly to be paid. The banks are also blameable. Their large discounts have much to do with the depression. The English merchants are also blameable for selling on long credit. But, in Macdonald's opinion, the United States merchants are not blameable because they collected promptly, and closed their accounts with a "defaulter." To the question, would Protection have saved the country? he answered "No." If Protection had been inaugurated, the only difference would have been that the loss—part of which has fallen upon the English merchants—would all have fallen upon Canadians. When the seventeen and a half per cent. duties were levied, the Canadian manufacturer has now an advantage over the importer of thirty per cent. of the value of his goods; and if that was not sufficient he did not deserve to continue in business. With prudence, energy and self reliance, there is not the slightest doubt, Mr. Macdonald thinks, that Canadian manufacturers may prosper under existing conditions. He would not, however, pretend to deny that a beneficial change might be made in the present tariff. The lessons of the "Crisis" are, Mr. Macdonald thinks, that a large volume of business does not prove that the country is prosperous; and that we want character among our merchants. Mr. Macdonald eloquently pointed out that it was England's great commercial and manufacturing men who made England a great commercial and manufacturing country. With respect to the deficit, Mr. Macdonald would have been glad had it been greater, for that would have shown that our importers are bracing themselves up manfully to meet the consequences of their previous folly. He questioned very much whether the hopes of the Financial Minister that this deficit would be covered by the surplus of the current year, would be realized.

Mr. Haggart followed. He touched several very weak points in Mr. Cartwright's two-faced shield. He avowed himself a Protectionist who did not wish to see the tariff raised above its present average. He maintained that it made no difference to the people at large whether the revenue was raised by a duty of two per cent. on some articles and twenty-five per cent. on others, or by a levy of seventeen and a half per cent. all round. But to the manufacturers who are depressed, and to those immediately dependent upon them who are starving—it made a very material difference. He would not favor the slightest additional burden upon the people.

PASTORIAL ON IRISH EDUCATION.

A pastoral from Cardinal Cullen and the Bishops of the Province of Dublin, read on Sunday last in all the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese, does not promise well for the settlement of the Irish education question which the Government has announced its intention to take in hand during the present session. The Prelates say that Ministers have not undertaken to redress the grievances in primary, intermediate, and University education. At the same time they express a hope that the Government will bring forward some substantial measure, capable of restoring in no small degree the rights they have been unjustly deprived of, and of giving equality in educational matters with their non-Catholic fellow-subjects, which they complain has been systematically refused.

A CABLE DISPATCH FROM PARIS ANNOUNCES THE DEATH OF GODEFROY BROSSAIS ST. MARC, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF RENNES, FRANCE.

He was born at Rennes in February, 1803. Cardinal St. Marc was distinguished through life by great prudence and astuteness, and though regarded as strongly ultramontane in his views, managed to keep on fair terms with the various governments which have ruled France during the last thirty years. At the time of his first promotion to the Episcopacy Rennes was a simple Bishopric, but in a few years after it was raised to the dignity of an Archbishopric, and its Bishop, as a matter of course, raised a step in the Episcopacy. His promotion to the Cardinalate took place since the accession to power of Marshal McMahon.

shall not be bound to accept a composition or sign the discharge of any insolvent trader. Nevertheless, such non-trader having ranked upon the estate for the amount of dividend declared shall be empowered to recover the balance so due him, as if no proceedings in insolvency had been entered into.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1878.

Among the receptions given by Senators families here this winter, perhaps none are more largely attended than Mrs. Senator Blaine's. This is due partly to the fame of the Maine Statesman and partly to the fact that Miss Abigail Hamilton Dodge (Gail Hamilton) is a member of his family this season. Various opinions are entertained towards and concerning this well-known writer. She is apparently just as well received in society as if the pen lashings she has been giving the country's highest officials for the past year had not been administered nor received. She meets and talks with the very men she has abused most roundly through the press, with a genial pleasantness and composure that is astonishing. At first sight her personal appearance is very unprepossessing; eyebrows lowering over twisted eyes (not quite crossed but akin to that), and projecting mouth full of uneven teeth, which have to show continually, for the whole face talks when the lips speak. She is affable, though, and jolly, but never stale or uninteresting. It is often said that she is not as pleasant with ladies as with gentlemen, and that she much prefers the society of the sterner sex; but at Mrs. Blaine's last reception she was constantly surrounded by ladies with whom she laughed and chatted most agreeably, although some gentlemen were present. She was becomingly dressed in lightest and darkest brown silk, fitted close to her very trim figure, and cut with pampadour neck, filled with white blond lace and edged with valencienes. She wore no jewelry save a jet cross set with pearls suspended by a narrow black velvet ribbon. Her hair, which is light brown, was quite elaborately dressed—puffed, frizzed and curled. Mr. Blaine's house is his own, arranged according to his individual taste, and is right pleasant though by no means perfect in its appointments. Turkish rugs and carpets cover the floors, and the walls are almost hidden by pictures, among which are many Japanese productions. In one parlor is a life-size bust of Senator Blaine, which is a most perfect likeness. It could never be mistaken. The door-ways, as well as the windows, are heavily draped with dark, figured damask, which gives the whole place a gloomy atmosphere that requires all the personal wit and pleasantness, possible, to enliven.

I suppose the time will never come when office-seeking will be unknown here. Government clerkships are the goal aimed at as the highest ambition of many a young man and young woman. If they could but obtain a position, they think they would be well satisfied. They get it and they are satisfied, and that is just the misery of it, and that is why I feel that too much cannot be said against such positions. The occupants settle down into the narrow ruts that these clerkships lead to, and lose all ambition for any higher life. It is a life of monotony, a life that transforms people into nonentities. Their work is almost entirely routine and mechanical, and tends to nothing that is ennobling. This is what some aptly say of them: "When they once take the salary of a Government clerk, get comfortably seated in the splendid palace of the nation, breathe the intoxicating atmosphere of politics and public life, the chances are their lives will prove bitter failures; and nothing but the rude hand of power, as it drives them out at last to taste want and loneliness, unfitted for any useful calling, will ever awaken them from their dreams until too late to recall the fact of a wasted life." I give an instance corroborative of the above, which is but one among scores and scores. Some years ago an ambitious and enthusiastic young man left a decent and growing business in the country for a Government clerkship. He married a sweet young girl who was a school teacher in the same country village he came from. His family increased but his salary did not (government salaries rarely do), his wife grew sick and every energy was taxed to the utmost to meet life's necessities. Finally he lost his place (clerks almost always lose their places after a term of years) and the old story of want and wretchedness followed. To-day he mops Government floors and cleans Government spittoons, and is thankful for the chance to do it in these hard times—as he was for the first appointment he obtained.

MERRILL.