

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 4, 1882.

Civic Finances.

We learn that the Finance Committee of the City Council had an interview, on Thursday, with the manager of the Union Bank, at which they made arrangements for a further advance to meet the requirements of the Corporation. The doors of the Bank are now, therefore, once again open to the calls of the City.

Crossing at the Capes.

CAPT. ARTHUR IRVING says that, in his opinion, suitable steam launches might safely be kept at the Capes, and would do good service there. He says that if a steam launch were there now, there would be no difficulty in keeping up daily communication, and indeed even a good large water boat would be a valuable aid to the courier; for it is the water and lolly now in the Straits, and not the ice, which prevents crossing with the small boats.

Novel Reading.

To Dr. Murray we are chiefly indebted for a vigorous discussion, before the Educational Institute, of the important subject of Novel Reading. The learned Doctor, took high ground against novels in general, and the inordinate reading of novels in particular; and thus brought out the opposition of others who entertain more liberal views of this question. The result is that the members of the Institute see more clearly than they did before, the necessity of discriminating in their choice of novels and taking care not to occupy time in reading them which should be devoted to the reading of other works, or to the serious duties of life.

Canons of Representative Government.

The people of this Province will, without doubt, soon be engaged in the selection of fit and proper persons to represent them in the Local Legislature; and they may soon be called upon to elect their representatives in the House of Commons. It is very expedient that they should, first of all, have a clear idea of the nature of their duty as free and independent electors. We, therefore, submit the following "Canons of Representative Government" as formulated by the Great Lord Brougham, feeling sure that they will be carefully read and thoughtfully studied.

I. The representative chosen represents the people of the whole community, exercises his own judgment upon all measures, receives freely the communications of his constituents, is not bound by their instructions, though liable to be dismissed by not being re-elected, in case the difference of opinion between him and them is irreconcilable and important.

II. The people's power being transferred to the representative body for a limited time, the people are bound not to exercise their influence, so as to control the conduct of their representatives, as a body, on the several measures that come before them.

III. Any proceedings on the part of the people tending to overawe or unduly to influence their representatives upon a given question, though no outrage should be committed, and only an exhibition of numerical force be displayed for these purposes, are contrary to the whole nature of representative government, and in themselves revolutionary, being criminal in the people and doubly criminal in any of their representatives, who thereby commit a flagrant breach of duty.

IV. The best sort of representation is the direct, in which the deputies are chosen by the people, and not by electors whom the people choose.

V. The combination of any other choice or veto with the popular choice is greatly to be reprobated, as an impairing of the pure representative principle; so the representative body itself should have no power of expelling its members, except for infamous offences, or the non-payment of lawful debts.

VI. The selection of representatives ought to be free, and the whole community open to the choice of the electors, without any restriction whatever upon eligibility, except the period of infancy, or conviction of infamous offences, or actual insolvency, declared by judicial sentence.

VII. The distribution of the representation should be such as to secure representatives of all the great classes in the community, which are sufficiently numerous, in the combined ratio of the importance of the classes, and the numbers comprised in them.

VIII. Population alone cannot safely be taken as the criterion of numbers chosen to represent, and any arrangement is to be reprobated which should give one very large town the choice of many representatives, by giving it representatives in proportion to its population.

IX. Population should not be so far neglected as to give great inequality to the electoral districts, thus enabling a small body of the people, by their representatives, to control those of a much larger body.

X. Districts should be formed for representation so large as to prevent the corruption of the voters by the candidates or their friends.

received a good plain education, and if a property qualification is adopted, no change or loss of property ought to disfranchise a person once recognized as fit to exercise the right.

The Little Giant.

The number of towns and cities which have sprung up along the various lines and extensions of the D. & R. G. Railway, is a most noticeable feature, and has, no doubt, conduced to its wonderful success. When new lines of railway are projected, it is not considered that they will pay running expenses for at least two or three years. In this respect the D. & R. G. has proven an exception. Wherever this railway has penetrated, new towns have sprung up, mineral has been discovered and agriculture has been started into new life.

The gauge of the Denver and Rio Grand Railroad is the same width as our own. But there appears to be a vast difference in the equipments of both roads, and the advantage is altogether on the side of the D. & R. G. of Colorado. I hope I may be pardoned if I suggest some improvements that might be made in connection with our own road. I do not do this because I think that our own Superintendent is either indifferent to or ignorant of the requirements of the travelling public. On the contrary, I believe Mr. L. B. Archibald is a live man, a splendid official, and by far the most efficient manager that our railway has yet had.

The gauge of the D. & R. G. Railway is the same width as our own, three feet six inches. Its character is even more serpentine than our own road, but to make it any straighter than it is would be an impossibility. There is a reason for its crookedness. While the gauge of both roads is the same, the cars on the Colorado railroad are, at least, one foot, perhaps eighteen inches, broader than ours. This gives space enough for two good seats, each seat capable of accommodating two persons comfortably. In building new cars for our Island Railway this fact should not be lost sight of.

Then, the cars are at least one foot higher than ours. This is a very great improvement. It gives decidedly better ventilation. The cars, in consequence, appear roomy and cheerful, and are decidedly more healthful and comfortable than our own.

The windows of the cars of the D. R. G. Railway are higher and broader than ours. The panes are so large that the whole side of a car appears to be glass. Between each window and another there is not more than four inches of space. This gives the cars a light, lively appearance. Then, they are painted in light colors, and not in the gloomy drab, with which our own have been besmeared, which makes a Colorado car look airy, cheerful and pleasant.

All the trains on the D. & R. G. Railroad are provided with air brakes. The advantages of the air brake are so many that it is useless to name them. I think the Dominion Government should see that all our trains are provided with a similar appliance.

The cars, too, of the Colorado road are about a third longer than our own. The engines also—the Baldwin—are much more powerful than any I have ever seen on our road. These engines will haul from five to seven car loads of passengers for miles up a grade of 211 feet to the mile, while ours will puff and snort and labor in dragging three cars, loaded with passengers, over a short grade of 60 feet to the mile. There is something wrong here. While it is but reasonable that our road should be furnished with locomotives manufactured in our own country; yet it might be well for the Minister of Railways to insist that our new engines should be modelled after the engines that climb so successfully the Marshall Pass and the Mule Shoe routes in Colorado. The builder of locomotives should be compelled to examine these before turning out such things as we have on the Island. Without powerful engines it is impossible to operate the P. E. Island Railway as it should be operated.

The Presbyterian Church Suits.

THE Rev. Robert Dobie, having won some advantage in the case before the Privy Council of England, recently decided, respecting the "Temporalities" Fund, is disposed to follow up his advantage in new actions. The pages of a contemporary indicate that he is about to make a few modest demands upon the House of Commons of Canada, for the purpose of acquiring and gaining his supposed rights. Queen's College, with our friend Principal Grant thrown in as a sort of perquisite, he requires for immediate use. Morin College, Quebec, will serve him for a summer resort, where he may study the ramparts of the ancient capital, and gaze upon some outgoing ship, such as the *Parisien*, belonging to his purse-bearer, the Knight of Ravenscraig. The Widow's and Orphan's Fund, of the deceased ministers who "bore the burden and heat of the day" ere he emerged from the lap of luxury, may prove convenient as a storehouse out of which to dispense alms to very sturdy beggars. These things safely disposed of, his small emolument will doubtless come down to the sea for a gentle breeze of fresh air. There is no Rothschild, 'tis true, but Rustico, or the Loric, (a good name) might serve instead. MacCallum More, or at least his heir and the Queen's son-in-law might allow him to travel with him, and eat brose some fine day. This would sound well across the water. Dr. McGregor would be greatly pleased to hear occasionally of this valiant champion of the Church of Scotland. On a clear summer day, the people of Orwell and DeSable might be allowed to see him in the Drill-Shed, provided Dr. Young were to give bonds not to hurt him.

Meanwhile, the Lords of the Privy Council must have been poking fun, in a sly way, at Canadian law-makers, when they pointed out the ample field for new litigation which legislative blunders have provided. Doubtless the obliging folk in the House of Commons will come to the rescue of the distressed ones, by new,

higher and better legislation. "Neatness and despatch" is the motto just now. Ten minutes sufficed to give the P. E. Island Bank authority to go on the slip and get a new bottom. It will be an easy matter to sanction the putting of a new hoop about the Presbyterian tub, and the concern will then hold water.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

The Gift Enterprise.

To the Editor of the Examiner. SIR,—The Grand Holiday Gift Enterprise came off according to the latest advertisements, and, as usual, those that got no prizes were dissatisfied, and stated that great numbers of the tickets registered were not drawn.

The Committee met and carefully examined the file of tickets and compared them one by one with the two books, one kept by the Secretary, and the other by the Manager, and found them correct. All the tickets found on the Register were also found on the foil and had been drawn.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. N. B.—Prizes paid on Monday.

Honourable Celts.

Scotland mourns the loss of an accomplished Celtic Scholar, by the death of the Rev. Alexander McGregor, of Inverness, at the age of 73 years. His grandmother was a sister of Figh Buidh Shruil, and his grandmother was the idiomitable *Malgbread nan Shuilac*, who distilled porter under a thatched roof, by the wayside at Artrasgart, Fortingall; and sold it to all and sundry who believed in its invigorating and inspiring qualities. Her three sons were Robert, John, and Duncan. And this plucky woman, by a hard scramble, managed to give Robert and John a University education. The former was ordained to the ministry in Skye, while the latter (a poet of considerable merit) taught school at Dull. Poor Duncan, who was a half-witted fellow, but also a genius in his way, turned out an itinerant bagpiper.

Alexander, who died at Inverness a short time since, was the son of Robert. His social qualities were such as endeared him to all who knew him. He also wielded a facile and forcible pen, as the pages of Blackwood's Magazine, *Teachdair Gaidhealach*; *Quairtear Nan Gleann*; *Fear Tathaich Nan Beann*; *Gaidheol*, and *Ard Albannach* will testify all along from 1829 till the present time. For terseness and idiomatic crispness in the use of the Gaelic language, he has left few if any equals.

The sister isle—Erin—also sends her Wailing Coronach across the waters, for the removal by death of their Celtic father—Archbishop MacHale—more widely known as "John of Tuam." While these men were true patriots of their respective countries, the Celts of both nations and the Celtic world mourn the common loss. "Sgiathannach" and "John of Tuam" will be remembered as long as the Scottish Celtic and Ears languages will have a place in the literature of the world.

BODOCH D' GHLEINNE. Colorado, Jan., 1882.

A SOCIETY for the prevention of cruelty to animals recommends the following rules for the treatment of balky horses:

- 1. Pat the horse upon the neck, examine the harness carefully, first on one side then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so, then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey. 2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle. If the first dose of this doesn't cure him, the second will be sure to do it. 3. To cure a horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off the wind till he wants to go and then let him go. 4. The brains of horses seem to entertain but one idea at a time; thus continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolves; if you can by any means give him a new subject to think of you will have no trouble to start him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg just below the knee, and tie in a bowknot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

"I once remarked to the General" says a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* who was with General Skobeleff during the Russo-Turkish war, "that he acted very imprudently in constantly exposing himself to the enemy's fire without the slightest necessity for so doing. 'Do you suppose,' was the answer, 'that it gives me any pleasure to let the Turks shoot at me? If I go into danger I have good reasons for it. My superiors envy me on account of my success, and would gladly take an opportunity of getting rid of me. The only way, therefore, of keeping my place is to make my troops so enthusiastically attached to me that they will follow me anywhere and make me indispensable; and in order to do this I must behave with that reckless bravery which always endears a commander to his men.'

A number of arrests have been made in the south of Ireland, and it is reported they were made in consequence of information received by the Government, respecting a serious and rapidly extending conspiracy. It is supposed to be really formidable, but so far as can be ascertained, all the information concerning it was transmitted to the government by the agency of "Capt. Moonlight," the fictitious name of a common informer.

After ten years' debate, the German Legislature has decided to create a permanent Parliament House, on a scale worthy of the nation, on the *Konigs Platz*, a little to the north of the *Brandenburg Gate*, and not far from the *Unter-den-Linden*. The cost will be about \$2,500,000 for the site, and \$3,700,000 for the buildings. Funds for the purpose are already at the disposal of Parliament.

The only place on P. E. Island, where you can get every part of a Gun made, is at Brown's Shop, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

WE beg to announce to the public that we have purchased the good will and interest of OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., in the Dry Goods business heretofore carried on by him at Charlottetown.

We invite an inspection of our large and varied Stock, especially in the following Departments:

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Lace Curtains, Prints, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c.

Cloths, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Cotton Warp, Small Wares, &c.

We have decided to close some very large lots of these Goods at cost to make room for spring importations, and to give bargains in every department.

JOHN McPHEE & CO.

Charlottetown, March, 1882—wklly

In reference to the above, I do hereby return my sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to my Dry Goods business at Charlottetown, and take this opportunity of soliciting the same patronage for the above firm in the future.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

MARCH SALE!

CLEARING-OUT PRICES!

J. B. MACDONALD.

- 7000 yards Grey Gotton, - - 5 cents up. 9000 yards White Cotton, - - 7 " " 8000 yards Print Cotton, - - 5 " " 13,000 yards Ladies Cold Dress Goods, 8 " " 3000 yards Black & Cold Cashmeres 22 " " 1500 yards Spring Tweed, - 40 " " 1000 yards Table Damask, - 20 " " 1000 yards Willow Gotton,

White Cotton Sheetings, Lace Curtains, Curtain Muslin, Tapestry Carpets, Scotch Carpets, Felt Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Flour Oil Cloth, all widths, and Room Paper.

During the month of March I will give Bargains in every Department. Cash customers will find no cheaper goods in Town.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Brown's Old Stand, Queen Street, February 28, 1882—wklly, pat pres

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, \$5,000,000. Reserve, \$250,000. Govt. Deposit, \$100,000.

Every description of Property insured at the lowest rates.

London and Lancashire Life ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Government Deposit \$110,000.

Rates lower than the majority of Offices.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

Prince Edward Island Branch:

W. E. DAWSON, Esq., F. W. HYNDMAN, DIRECTOR. GENERAL AGENT

All Fire Policies are issued at Charlottetown. Agencies at Georgetown, Summerside, Souris and Alberton.

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FAIRBANKS MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, STANDARD FREESTONE.

SCALES! SOLD CHEAP.

R. B. Huestis

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

Queen St., Feb. 1, '82—1m 2w wklly, pat s

THE place to get your Printing done at the EXAMINER PRINTING OFFICE

Posters, Post and most New York Paper done in P. E. Island.

SPRING GOODS.

Boys', Youths' and Men's Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, Liners and Drawers, Shirts, Collars.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

Paper Hangings, Paper Blinds, &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

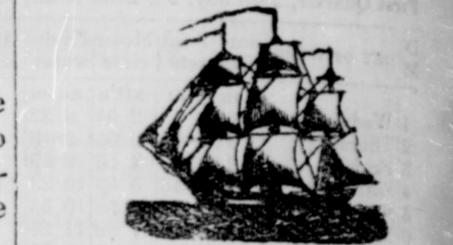
—ALSO— Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds.

F. LEPAGE & CO.

Having commenced the Auctioneer and Commission business, we solicit consignments of general merchandise, Furniture, &c. Evening Sales of Household Goods will be continued at our Store for a few evenings.

F. LEPAGE & CO., Auctioneer. March 4, '82—pat

Liverpool to Charlottetown.



THE Fast-sailing Brig, "ISABELLA" 119 tons, coppered and classed A1 at Lloyd's, THOMAS RICHARDS, commander, will be on the berth and carry freight at LOWEST RATES, for Charlottetown and adjacent ports, sailing from Liverpool about 10th April.

For further particulars apply in Liverpool to R. M. C. Stumbles, Esq., 4 India Buildings, Water Street, or here to the owner, ROBT. F. QUIRK.

March 3, '82—1w pat

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

In Store and for Sale— Porto Rico SUGAR in Hubs, and Barrels. Choice MOLASSES in Pancheons.

At lowest prices, wholesale.

FENTON T. NEWBURY. Ch'town, March 2, 1882—4i, wklly 2i

FOR RENT.

THE Store and Warehouse at Spring Park, lately occupied by Daniel McNaughton.

Apply to HENRY COOMBS. Ch'town, March 2, 1882—pat ne 3i

BARRELS.

I HAVE on hand a lot of Pork Barrels. Will sell cheap. Apply to H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, March 2, 1882—pat ne 2i

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER the Clipper Schooner CITY POINT, 50 tons, at private sale, as she now lies at Kennedy's Wharf, Charlottetown. Apply to A. Kennedy & Co., for particulars, or to the owner at Bay View, New London.

ROBERT B. McLEOD. Feb. 28, 1882.

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 12 o'clock, noon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Asst. Cashier at least one day previous to meeting.

LESLIE S. MACNUTT, Asst. Cashier.

Charlottetown Feb 18, 1882—till meeting

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced Nurse Good references required. Apply to Mrs. Freeland, Brighton, or at Admiral Bayfield's, Queen Street. [fe 2]

LOST—March 1st, an AMBER BROOCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER Office. [pat]

FOR SALE—The complete edition (2 vols) of Picturesque America, new, handsomely bound, cost \$18 per vol, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. [pat 25]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, a horse for a wagon. Wagon can be built to order. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [fe 28 1/2]

WANTED—At the "Lorne Restaurant," a good smart cook (one used to Restaurant cooking preferred). The highest wages will be paid to the right person. [fe 27 eod f]

WANTED—In a merchant's office, a young man as Assistant Book-keeper. Must write a good hand, and be of steady habits. Satisfactory references required. [fe 27]

TO LET—The second story of the Brick Building, on Queen Street, lately occupied as the Orange Hall. It is conveniently situated and well adapted for a Lawyer's office. Apply to Mrs. OFFER, Queen Street. [fe 14 2w]

FOR SALE—A Breach Loading Gun, 10 gauge, rebounding lock, snip action. Apply at this office. [fe 27]

LEIGHS—I have a number of Slight Rabbits, from \$6 to \$14, that I will trade for hay or small potatoes—cattle feed.—H. COOMBS. [fe 10]

WANTED—A large quantity of Clover and Timothy Seed, Island growth; also Wheat, Barley, Flax Seed, Oats, &c.—W. F. GARDNER. [fe 17 1/2]