

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

NO. 129

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## SECOND EDITION

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 22, 1880.

#### Reminiscences from Homer's Iliad (Slightly Paraphrased.)

BY VICH DHOMMUL NAN OED.

Scene—The Land Commissioners' Court, Char-  
lottetown, A. D. 1880.

Fierce to the charge great Thomson led the  
through;  
The Tenants, following, rushed with shouts  
along.  
Nor less resolved, the fearless Landlord Band,  
Well armed in Truth, in steady circle stand.  
The first attack the Landlords scarce sustain;  
Repulsed, they yield; and Thomson kills the  
slain (Leases).  
Then fierce they rally, to revenge led on  
By the swift rage of Sam Slick's noble son.  
(Robert, to old Sam Slick the second name,  
In graceful figure first, and next in fame.)  
With Truth's own force the squatter ranks he  
tores;  
So through the thicket bursts the mountain  
Boar,  
And rudely scatters, for a distance round,  
Each startled Lawyer and each baying  
Hound.  
Hemmed round with hostile foes, the Land-  
lord's stood,  
A brazen bulwark in a cause right good.  
Sam Slick surveys them with incessant care,  
And in an orb contracts the crowded war;  
Close in their ranks commands to fight or fall,  
And stands the CENTRE and the SOUL  
of all.

"Landlords! (he cries, and every rank  
alarms)

Join battle, man to man, and arms to arms!  
'Tis not in me, tho' favored by the sky,  
To fight alone, and make the squatters fly;  
No great Q. C. such Hornets can engage,  
Not great McLeod, nor Palmer's greater rage;  
But whatsoever your Counsel can inspire,  
Whate'er of active force, or acting fire;  
Whate'er my head can plan, my voice obey,  
All, all Sam Slick, my friends! is yours to  
day.

"To mine to combat impudence and lies,  
To drive the lawless squatters from their  
styes!

And make 'the snatchers' open wide their  
eyes!"

A chrysal goblet of champagne stood near,  
The Hero's fainting energies to cheer,  
So high his silvery voice the Hero reared,  
Thomson shut up, and all the squatters  
feared.

Thrice in the Court Sam Slick his voice up-  
raised,

And thrice they fled, confounded and amazed;  
While, shielded from the darts, the Land-  
lord's gain  
The long-contended carcass of the slain  
(Leases.)

Great Thomson had a greater Aide-de-Camp,  
(pronounced Kong.)

Without whose help his case had all gone  
wrong;  
An aged man, attired in filthy vest,  
For studied exhibition fitly dressed;  
And redolent,—but not of "Araby the  
blest!"

A dirty dishevelled careful hands had bound  
Around his head, so he was robed and crowned!  
The Sheriff brought this man in this con-  
dition,

From out the jail, for special exhibition;  
He formed the key-note of the roar and screech  
Which mostly go with a forensic speech.  
A certain Highland Landlord, sitting present,  
Was roared and screeched at,—scarcely felt it  
pleasant

To be debarred from entering on the lists  
With sword and targe, or England's weap-  
on, lists!

But sat, (as Edward Whelan said, quite  
plump.)

"Calm and unmoved as any old pine stump."  
Now, in conclusion, please to let me take  
An extract from "The Lady of the Lake":  
"Ours is no sapling, chance sown by the  
Fountain,

Blooming at Baal-tein, in winter to fade;  
When the whirlwind has stripped every leaf  
from the mountain,  
The more shall the Stewarts exult in her  
shade,

Moored in the rifted rock,  
Proof to the tempest's shock,  
Firmly they root them the ruler it blow,  
Loud shall Strath Gartney's glen  
Ring round Loch Catrine then,  
Riabhairt Vich Dhommul nan Ord, Ho! heroic!"

\*Loud as a Trumpet with a silver sound.  
—Vide Ariosto.

#### Wonderful, if True.

The Kansas State Board of Architecture  
is proclaiming to the world that a new  
cereal has been discovered or developed  
fitted to flourish on the great American  
desert without irrigation. It is called  
"rice corn," or "Egyptian corn," and is  
smaller than the common wheat grain. It  
is fit for food in which wheat or rice can  
be used, and is said to be almost as nutritious  
as wheat. The stalks will serve as well as  
fodder or fuel. It is said to have been  
tested with success on very arid soils, and  
to have yielded at the rate of sixty bushels  
to the acre, each bushel weighing sixty  
pounds. Finally, it dispels the army  
worm and defies the locust. The seed is  
thought to have been brought by the Men-  
nonites from Russia.

German emigration to America is attract-  
ing Prince Bismarck's attention.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia offers to give  
\$50 toward a fund for erecting a drinking  
fountain for man and beast in Halifax.

## Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I see that the Judges of the Su-  
preme Court of Canada have decided that  
the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is  
not *ultra vires*.

While this question was in abeyance and  
many people expected that the decision would  
be otherwise, the movement to bring the  
Act into force, did not, and could not have  
been expected to, receive a general and  
hearty support, without a prospect of suc-  
cess. Still, several counties throughout the  
Dominion, including two of our three, have  
passed it, despite the strenuous efforts of  
rum-sellers and rummies to the contrary.

But now that the bright prospect, in the  
near future, of a sober country is presented  
to us by this decision, it is to be hoped that  
the spirit of action will be moved in all the  
lovers of temperance—that no pains nor  
expense will be spared to bring this Act  
into force, and when it is brought into force  
to enforce it.

No doubt we will be opposed in this  
charitable work by those pests of society,  
the rum-sellers, and by a few of their vic-  
tims who are so lost to a sense of manhood  
in the beastly vice to which they are ad-  
dicted, as to rivet closer the chains which  
bind them. But let us, advocates of tem-  
perance, unite, and having the right cause  
to contend for we will surely obtain a de-  
cisive victory over these demoralized fol-  
lowers of Bacchus.

I propose that the committee appointed  
for this purpose—who are, we know, men  
of energy and sterling worth—take up this  
subject and see that the Act which has al-  
ready passed in the city be enforced accord-  
ing to law as soon as possible, and also that  
they bring on the election in Queen's  
County as soon as possible, for while the  
Act remains unenforced in the Royalty it  
is of little avail in town.

By giving this a place in the columns of  
your popular journal, Mr. Editor, you will  
greatly oblige, yours truly.

TEMPERANCE.

Ch'town, April 19, '80.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your issue of the  
19th the speech of the Hon. Simon Bolger, on  
the Orange Incorporation Bill. The speech  
is, indeed, a very slim affair. Taking into  
consideration the fact that Mr. Bolger rep-  
resents a Catholic constituency, and wishing to  
make himself popular, I am not surprised at  
his speech being "published by request."  
There are one or two assertions in his speech  
which I cannot allow to go uncontradicted, as  
some people who are not acquainted with the  
facts of the case might believe them to be  
true. Mr. Bolger says that the Prince of  
Wales refused to land in Canada where the  
Orangemen were assembled to welcome him.  
Mr. Bolger must be very ignorant of the case,  
or else he is trying, after the style of Patrick  
Raymond, to throw dust in the eyes of the  
people. The facts of the case are these:—  
Some years ago the Prince of Wales visited  
Canada. He was accompanied by Newcastle,  
whose name appears attached to a memorable  
despatch, which appeared some time ago in  
the would-be "Irish World"—the celebrated  
"New Era." In Kingston, Ont., the Corpora-  
tion invited all Societies to join in the pro-  
cession, welcoming to their shore their future  
King. A place was assigned in the said pro-  
cession for the Orangemen, who, one of the  
leading papers remarked, were the bane and  
sinew of our country. A night or two before  
the Prince arrived, a few Irish Catholics, of  
the stamp of Mr. Bolger and P. R. Bowers,  
held a meeting, at which they passed resolu-  
tions, asking the Corporation of Kingston to  
not allow the Orangemen to take part in the  
procession. The Corporation were indignant  
at the idea, and of course took no further  
notice of it. But the followers of O'Connell  
were not to be so easily foiled, and knowing  
that Newcastle was a bigoted Catholic, they  
took advantage of it, and despatched a copy  
of the resolution which was passed at their  
meeting, which they said was passed by an  
"immense and enthusiastic" meeting of Irish  
citizens, although it was well known that the  
meeting did not contain over fifty persons.

The Orangemen, in the meantime, were mak-  
ing every preparation to give the Son of their  
beloved Queen a hearty and loyal reception.  
The steamer at last came, and the celebrated  
Newcastle sent word to the Mayor of King-  
ston that if the Orange arch was not removed  
and the Orangemen put aside their colors, he  
"could not advise the Prince to land." The  
Mayor and whole Corporation were indignant,  
and sent word back to Newcastle to the effect  
that the Orangemen would maintain their  
rights as becoming British subjects. New-  
castle again replied, informing them that they  
must concede to his wishes before a certain  
hour; but the 100,000 loyal Orangemen stood  
their ground. They felt the insult that had  
been given them by the adviser of the young  
Prince. The Corporation met and passed a  
vote, none but the Catholic members voting  
against it, condemning the acts of Newcastle,  
a copy of which they sent to Newcastle, on  
receipt of which the steamer sailed. The  
Orangemen had their procession, and as they  
marched through the streets they were cheer-  
ed to the very echo by the admiring populace.  
Shortly afterwards John Hillyard Cameron  
was sent by the Orangemen as a delegate to  
the Queen, with a memorial and, in spite of the  
efforts of Newcastle, obtained an audience to  
Her Majesty, who was gracious to receive the  
same. As Newcastle has gone to the land  
from whence no traveller returns, I will say  
nothing about him.

The attempt of Mr. Bolger to try and sad-  
dle the Prince of Wales with the bad judg-  
ment of Newcastle, is indeed small. He ex-  
pects, like his friend of the "New Era," to make  
a fine point out of this question. Perhaps  
so. We shall see.

Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Will you, through the  
columns of your widely circulated and in-  
fluential journal, give publicity to the  
following, which I have weakly endeavored  
to set before the minds of the public:

I beg leave to call your attention to much  
needed reforms in Education. I think it  
altogether unjust and unfair that the  
country teachers should be compelled to  
teach every 2nd, 4th and 5th Saturday each  
month, while the city teachers have every  
Saturday a holiday. I am positive that it  
injures the ends of education to have the  
school open on Saturday. Having examined  
several registers, I find that the average  
drops off, at least 25 per cent., on Saturday,  
and on this account, in many districts, the  
half-yearly average falls below the requisite  
percentage, and then the teacher is sent  
back to the district to trouble us with a new  
assessment, whereas, if no school was kept  
on Saturday, the average would be kept up.  
It is reasonable for parents, in the country,  
to keep their children on the last day of  
the week, for on that day, as it is not in  
town, there is always something for them  
to do. I think it would be nearer perfec-  
tion to reverse the rule, i.e., the city teach-  
ers to be compelled to teach every Saturday,  
for the pupils have nothing else to do but  
attend.

Again, I think it a relic of barbarism to  
force young children to sit cooped up in a  
school in the sultry days of summer from 9  
o'clock until 4; and the rule, you see, is  
very absurd, for, in the summer months,  
those who would be benefited by the long  
hours, i.e., the more advanced pupils, are  
at home attending to farm work, while the  
school is composed of the smaller ones, to  
whom the long hours are very wearisome,  
and has a tendency to make the pupils very  
inattentive.

I have been very much interested in edu-  
cation ever since I was a boy, and I always  
remarked that a child will learn more in an  
active half hour's work, than by an hour's  
poring over a lesson. Again, that long  
hours are injurious to the health of the  
pupils, for, in most country schools, the  
seats are of the old-fashioned stamp, i.e.,  
without backs on them, and this will ac-  
count for the many deformed children.  
And also that it gives the children a great  
distaste for school, which prevents them  
from making much advancement.

I think that if the country schools had  
the same hours as the city, i.e., from nine  
o'clock until two, it would be far better,  
not only for the health of the child, but I  
solemnly believe that more work would be  
accomplished.  
Hoping that these few rambling remarks,  
on such an interesting topic, may bring  
abler pens to write on the same subject, on  
which the foundation of Prince Edward Is-  
land stands. I remain, yours &c.,  
W. B.

(Other papers please copy.)

A Town Destroyed in Missouri.

75 PERSONS KILLED, 200 WOUNDED.

Terrible news comes from the little town  
of Marshfield, Webster County, Mo., situ-  
ated on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific  
Railway. The place is 218 miles from St.  
Louis, Mo., and the population between  
800 and 900. On the 19th inst., a fright-  
ful cyclone swept over the town, and in  
the midst of it, a fire broke out. The place  
is reported to have been completely de-  
stroyed. Seventy-five persons are reported  
killed, and 200 wounded. Later telegrams  
are looked for with the greatest anxiety,  
but the wires are down in all directions,  
and it is almost impossible to get anything  
through. A passenger who passed through  
Marshfield, at 8.30 on the 19th, learned  
from a man who came to the depot at  
Edgetown, while the train was there, that  
at 6.30 a furious hurricane struck the place  
and levelled all that part of the town, lying  
west of Centre square flat to the ground.  
Ruins of buildings immediately took fire in  
several places, and flames could be seen at  
some half dozen points, by passengers on  
the train. Forty dead bodies had already  
been taken out and more were supposed to  
be buried in the ruins or burned up. There  
were also many living still imprisoned in  
the debris of falling buildings. All physi-  
cians of town were killed except two. There  
was great want of doctors to attend the  
wounded, of whom it was said there  
were 200. Relief train, with 20 physicians,  
and nurses, and full supplies left Spring-  
field, Mo., on 19th, for Marshfield. The  
storm was generally in South Western Mis-  
souri, and other places have suffered  
damage, but as telegraph wires are all prostrated,  
no advices have been received. Violent  
hail and rain, accompanied the cyclone.

The "Times" on the British Poli-  
tical Outlook.

The "Times" says: "Political interest is  
already transferred from the present and  
the past to the future. The question of  
the moment is no longer whether Lord  
Beaconsfield's Government was right in a  
particular crisis two or three years ago, but  
how it is to be superseded and by whom.  
As to the latter point—that of the persons  
who will form the new Administration—  
only one thing can confidently be said. It  
may safely be alleged that for every place  
that has to be filled there will be at least  
three candidates with strong claims. There  
are the survivors of the Liberal wreck in  
1847, on some of whom six years have told  
heavily, but who must needs be considered  
in the formation of any Liberal Govern-  
ment. Besides these veterans, however,

there are a considerable number of new  
men, who were coming to the front at the  
close of the last Parliament, and who since  
then have done vigorous work in Opposi-  
tion. It will be no easy matter for the  
new Premier to adjust these various  
claims; and the difficulty will be en-  
hanced by the fact that some of them will  
represent the demands of important polit-  
ical interests within the party. There is  
certainly no lack of ability at the disposal  
of the Liberal Premier, and the new Govern-  
ment will, at any rate, be strong in de-  
bating capacity.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-  
ings, 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—

## MACLEAN & MARTIN ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.  
June 18, 1879.—er2aw

## E. G. HUNTER,

Manufacturer & Dealer in

## MONUMENTS Tablets, Headstones, &c.,

in variety, at LOWEST PRICES. BEST  
STOCK. Superior Workmanship.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO PATRONS

N. B.—Farm Produce taken at market  
rates, in payment, during shipping season.

Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Please call and examine Designs & Prices.  
Mar. 20, 1880.—w d—tu sa su

## J. R. FOSTER, MORCOT, N. B.,

REPRESENTING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES  
Ontario, Chicago and Western  
Millers and Shippers,

—IN—

## FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN, Seeds and Provisions.

The following are some of the leading  
brands of Flour for sale wholesale, in car-load  
lots only, viz:—"Buda," "Alabaster,"  
"White Rose," "Warcup's Superior," "Pastry,"  
"Beaver Mills," "Red XXX," "Amber,"  
&c., &c.

The above choice brands of flour, with many  
others, can be obtained at all the leading  
Flour Houses in the Maritime Provinces.  
Samples of all kinds of Seed Grains, and other  
goods will be sent to any address on applica-  
tion free of charge.

Ask for quotations by telegraph in  
"Cipher," which will be supplied to all cor-  
respondents on application.  
Nov. 25, 1879—ly

## ST. MARGARET'S HALL, HALIFAX, N. S.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR:

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at very moderate  
cost, the advantages of a comfortable and  
pleasant home together with a thorough and  
refined education.

The course of Instruction is the same as  
that of the best Schools in England and is  
founded upon the University Examinations  
for Women. Eight young ladies from this  
School passed the Local Examination of the  
University of King's College in June last.  
This is the only School in Canada that has  
passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering  
the School select, and while it possesses all the  
educational advantages of a large public school,  
each pupil is enabled to receive that individual  
care and oversight which is so important, and  
which cannot be given in a large establish-  
ment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a  
staff of four resident governesses, besides visit-  
ing masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversation-  
ally. There are two resident French Govern-  
esses.

References given to parents of pupils.  
For further particulars address the Prin-  
cipal.  
Sept. 19, 1879.

#### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months,	\$2 50
Three Months,	1 25
One Month,	0 30
One Week,	0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quar-  
terly, or half-yearly advertisements, on appli-  
cation.

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

## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.  
Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE  
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

#### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
Breadalbane	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
County Line	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	
	" 6.10 "	

#### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

#### SOURIS BRANCH.

##### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Marmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.23 "
Mt. Stewart Junction.	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

##### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction.	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Marmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

#### ALEX. MACNAB,

Sup't and Engineer.  
Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1879.  
—pat pres h a ne sp sj ka pio gi

## NOTICE.

THE Best, Shortest and Cheapest route of  
Cape Traverse is via Train to County  
Line Station, thence via HUGHES' Teams to  
Capes—which are in readiness at all times.

J. W. HUGHES,  
J. HUGHES.

Feb. 25, 1880—tf

## Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash  
per cwt. for all bones delivered at the  
Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity  
less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Agent.

Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879