

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

The Railway and the Patriot.

The Patriot declared that it was Sir Charles Tupper's "niggardly, cheese-paring policy that drove nearly all our best mechanics from the machine shops of the Charlottetown railway to those of the Intercolonial."

This is the point at issue. The answer of THE EXAMINER and Sir Charles Tupper is that the wages of the mechanics in the Railway machine shops have not been reduced by one cent—that every change which has been made in the pay of the mechanics has been in the direction of increase!

Has the Patriot applied at the Railway offices for correct information regarding either its own declaration or our denial? It has not. Yet, in its wilful ignorance of the facts, it has the hardihood to say that "THE EXAMINER is affirming what it knows to be false and denying what it knows to be true."

But strong assertions do not make a strong case; and it is significant that the Patriot feels it to be necessary to wander from the point at issue. It says:

"Although in May, 79, THE EXAMINER affirmed that some of the 'most competent officials' on the road had their salaries reduced, in November, 1881, when Sir Charles Tupper is on the Island to note the utterances of the organ, the same EXAMINER declares that Sir Charles did not at any time reduce the 'wages of any efficient man.'"

That "by the wages of any efficient man" we meant any efficient man employed in the machine shop at repairing locomotives, was evident from the context. We were dealing simply and only with the Patriot's charge that the locomotives were out of order because of Sir Charles Tupper's "niggardly policy" which "drove out the mechanics." Even if (as the Patriot desires the public to believe) the editor of THE EXAMINER would not hesitate to say that which is untrue, it is not likely, in the face of facts which are familiar to everyone, that we could, by the words quoted, have meant to include all the officials composing the Railway staff. Yet the Patriot is in such a strait that it is forced, in order to make even an appearance of maintaining its ground, to take advantage of our somewhat careless language in this regard, and to misrepresent our evident meaning.

It is true THE EXAMINER did, in May 79 affirm that the salaries of some of the "most competent officials" had been reduced. That was a fact. But nearly every one of those "competent officials," are still in their offices, doing their respective duties as well as ever they did—some of them, we are glad to know, at their former salaries. How does the treatment they have received affect the question at issue. Will the Patriot dare say that any one of those "officials" were mechanics actually employed in the repair of locomotives? The Patriot in its desperation has referred to Messrs. Fraser and Breen, two of the overseers or foremen. We have yet to learn that Mr. Fraser ever had anything to do with the repairs of the essential parts of locomotives; and as for Mr. Breen his pay was raised to what it was before; and his departure from the Island had nothing whatever to do with the question of wages.

But says the Patriot, the men were compelled to work short-hours! This was during one winter—the winter of 1879. How the fact affected the condition of the locomotives in the fall of 1881, the Patriot will, perhaps, explain. The question then was whether to discharge a number of the men in a dull time, or to keep them doing nothing at the expense of the taxpayers of the country, or to put them on short hours. The latter alternative was chosen; and for choosing it Sir Charles Tupper needs no defence.

What tangible ground, then, has the Patriot for its declaration, which is the point at issue? None whatever.

To sum up the whole matter: The Patriot admits that the road-bed is in good condition, and the road in good hands. We admit that the locomotives do not meet the requirements of the country. The Patriot has failed utterly to make good its declaration that this is due to what it terms "the niggardly policy" of Sir Charles Tupper. We have shown that four additional locomotives have been procured since Sir Charles Tupper took office, and that the failure of the locomotives is due, not to any reduction of the pay of the mechanics, but, on the one hand, to the increase of traffic, and, on the other, to adverse circumstances over which Sir Charles Tupper could not possibly have any control.

Let the public judge.

Mr. Francis Schools, the lately deceased President of the Broadway Saving Bank, left by will \$25,000 to the American Bible Society; \$25,000 to the tract Society; \$25,000 to the American home Mission Fund; \$50,000 to the Board of Home Missions of the American Presbyterian Church; \$50,000 to his Foreign Mission Fund; \$10,000 to Presbyterian Ministers Aid Association; \$10,000 to the Board of Education of the same Church; \$10,000 to a Presbyterian Hospital in New York; \$10,000 to the general work of Evangelization; \$10,000 for Church building; \$5,000 to the Union Theological Seminary to build the Adams Memorial Chapel; \$10,000 to the American Seaman's Friend's Society, and \$5,000 to the Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Virginia. The example of such a man is worthy of being recorded and imitated.

The Telephone Exchange

The communication of speech by telephone, styled by the eminent Glasgow Professor, Sir William Thomson, "the most wonderful discovery of this or of any age," has not only immortalized the name of Alexander Graham Bell and awakened the deepest interest in the minds of men of science, but has become an important means of social enjoyment and a powerful aid in the transaction of business. By means of the telephone the distant saw mill is connected with the city office of the lumber merchant, the hotel with the railway station—the residence with the place of business—the bank with the counting house—the clergyman with his parishioners—the doctor with his patients—the manufacturer with his factory.

Probably no invention has ever become in so short a time so widely adopted in all parts of the civilized world. The telephone is found everywhere. One of the most useful applications of the instrument, existing now in most European and American cities, is in connection with what is denominated the Telephonic Exchange system. This consists of a number of circuits running from the manufacturers places of business, offices or residences, and of subscribers to a Central Office. By means of a switching apparatus, an operator can answer any call, call any subscriber, or connect any two lines.

The advantages of such a system must, to every intelligent person, be apparent. A proposal is now on foot to secure a Telephone Exchange in this city. Almost every city in the Dominion now has one. They are found in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N. B., Victoria, B. C., Winnipeg, and other cities. A proposal is afoot to establish a Telephone Exchange in Charlottetown. Thomas Henderson, Esq., a representative of the Bell Telephone Company, is now here. Several of our citizens have tendered to him their name as subscribers; and it is to be hoped that a sufficient number will be found to warrant the Company in taking the further steps necessary to secure a Telephone Exchange for Charlottetown.

The Scott Act.

The case of Mr. C. Benoit, charged with a breach of the Scott Act, was resumed at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon.

Mr. Davies stated the Counsel for the prosecution was willing that the charge for selling liquor on the 4th be dismissed, and that judgment be given, as if the sale on the 11th was proved. The Magistrate then gave judgment to the following effect and fined the defendant \$50:—

This prosecution is for a breach of the 2nd part of the Act—selling liquor. The offence is the selling; the time only specifies what particular offence is charged, in connection with the witnesses mentioned in the information.

I think the information is correctly drawn, and the offence need not be charged as having been committed on one day certain. It is but carrying out the intention of the 5th and 21st sections of the Summary Procedure Act which enact that no variance as to time or place, no matter how essential when the information and the conviction shall invalidate the proceedings. The information is now no longer incorporated in the conviction. In fact, the recent decision in the Queen vs. Hughes, decided before some nine judges, goes so far as to decide that without any information or warrant, the bare appearance of the person charged before the magistrate is sufficient to support a conviction.

I admit that no variance which really makes the offence charged a new substantive offence, could or should be amended by a magistrate, under the 5th or 21st sections of the Summary Procedure Act, and it might be a question whether, in cases of illegal liquor selling, the change of time would not necessarily change the offence; but I am bound to give effect to the 116th Sec. of the C. T. A., which is an enactment for a very different purpose and must be considered as adding to the powers given to the magistrate under the Summary Procedure Act this material ingredient; that is, that in prosecutions under it in such cases of variance, he can substitute for the offence charged any other offence against the provisions of the Act. Even limiting these words, as argued by defendant's counsel, to cases of somewhat similar nature to the case charged, in this instance this case would appear to come within this rule, for the offence, in any event, is the offence of selling.

I cannot shut my eyes to the evident object of the Act, which is to give power to the Magistrate, by alteration and amendment, to cure any defect by reason of any variance behind the information and the evidence, requiring him only in cases where a defendant may possibly be misled to adjust the hearing. No wrong can thus be done to any defendant, as all that the law requires in cases of criminal procedure is that he have reasonable time to answer and prepare his defence. Whether a prosecution is merely brought, so to speak, on speculation, with the object of fishing for evidence, is a question which can only be ascertained on the hearing of each case. No magistrate knowing his duty will permit this; but where a case like the present is brought before the court, with no such object apparent, and negatived by the fact of the names of the necessary witnesses being sworn to in the information, I feel bound to show the fullest examination of all such witnesses.

The case of Mrs. Hogan was adjourned for want of evidence until Wednesday next.

The North Pole—Commander Cheyne, the English explorer, is now in New York. He is pleading for an Anglo-American expedition to find Bennett's Jeannette and the North Pole, with the aid of balloons. In the course of an interview with the Herald staff he spoke of the coal mine which is known to exist in the polar regions. It was found by Sir George Naras and is at St. Patrick's Bay near Discovery Bay. The seam of coal is 250 yards long and 25 feet broad, the supply unlimited and lying on the surface, rendering mining unnecessary. It is "Welsh" coal and smokeless. Commander Cheyne is very hopeful of finding the Jeannette and the North Pole, too. He is lecturing on polar expeditions to the citizens of New York.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Destructive Storm in Great Britain.

Bismarck's Secret Mission.

OTTAWA NEWS.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Much damage was done by the gale in England, Ireland and Scotland last night. Various casualties to shipping are reported.

Later details show that the storm was principally felt in Scotland. On the banks of the Firth of Forth large stretches of sea wall were blown away. At Oban the esplanade was wrecked. At Blackpool the promenade was destroyed.

The storm was the fiercest known at Queenstown for thirty years.

Sixteen houses have been burned at Ayr, Scotland, and thirty families are homeless.

In the Scott-Sampson libel case to-day a verdict was rendered, awarding damages in the sum of £1,500 to the plaintiff.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

Gambetta's organ publishes a sensational telegram from London, about Bismarck's secret mission. His errand, the telegram says, is to offer England possession of Egypt, to the exclusion of France, and to guarantee that no power having interests in the Mediterranean be permitted to go beyond diplomatic means in resisting such annexation.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise arrived at Inverary to-day.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.

The appointment of Count Kalroky as Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs is gazetted.

ROME, Nov. 22.

It is stated that the next creation of Cardinals will take place a week before Christmas and will include the Archbishops of Algiers, Cologne, Seville and Vienna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.

The Sangamon River, which has been unusually high, is now receding. The damage to crops, etc., from its overflow is estimated at \$2,500,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

It is stated that a new Stock Exchange with a Bank and Trust Company attached, is being formed, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to be located in the lower part of Broadway. Among those mentioned as the projectors are Van derbilt, Cyrus W. Field, E. D. Morgan, Russell, Sage and others.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.

Mr. Senechal threatens the other Quebec editors with libel suits.

The Hudson Bay Company shares have appreciated more than thirty-three per cent since January last.

The Marine Department has sent orders to-day, to place light ships at Halle St. Louis, below Montreal.

The Speaker's warrant has been sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, ordering a writ for West Northumberland which is expected to issue at once.

Mr. F. Shanly has concluded taking evidence in re A. P. McDonald's old Intercolonial Railway claim of a quarter of a million. No other claims will be proceeded with here.

It is understood Mr. Shanley goes shortly to Halifax to investigate claims there.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

On the Guiteau trial this morning, Mr. Scoville resumed his argument for the defence, which was more in the nature of a familiar talk than an oration to the jury, with many cases derived from reports of Insane Asylum Superintendents and others. He took up the history of the Guiteau family, who were of Huguenot extraction, and who had emigrated to the present day as a marked characteristic, a sturdy adherence to religious convictions, among which was expatriation of the Huguenots. The asserted insanity was hereditary in the family, and had to some degree affected Guiteau's father.

During the progress of Mr. Scoville's argument, Guiteau leaned back on his chair, stroked his beard and apparently followed him closely. Mr. Scoville alluded to the prejudice which undoubtedly existed against the plea of insanity generally, and especially in the case of the prisoner. He said that the newspapers had intimated that Guiteau was only feigning insanity and such seemed to be the general theory of the public.

Guiteau here turned uneasily in his chair, and with quick, nervous articulation said, "I never feign, I act my part, sane or insane."

During the course of his remarks, the court was frequently interrupted by Guiteau, who would excitedly deny certain statements, and approve of others. He accused Scoville of breaking faith with him, and the court was obliged to sternly rebuke him. Scoville introduced and read several letters, 15 or 20 years old, to show the bent of the prisoner's mind at that time.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow. Jones, who was committed to jail yesterday, on a charge of assault with intent to kill Guiteau, was released this morning on \$5,000 bail.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.

A despatch to The Mail yesterday states that His Excellency and the Princess will sail for Canada on the 12th of January.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, November 23—10 a. m.

Winds shifting to the east and northeast, and increasing in force by morning; fair to cloudy milder weather, followed to-morrow by snow or rain.

A despatch from Lahore says Ayoub Khan is living in retirement at Tazitan, having become insane.

The Czar has decided to organize the army on the German system. This will result in a great saving.

THIS IS A GRAND TIME TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF GOODS FOR THE SEASON, —AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE, as we are offering special inducements to CASH BUYERS, and can meet the wants and means of all in Town and Country.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, Special Values, at 9, 10, 12, 16, 20 and 25 cents per yard.

BLACK & MOURNING GOODS, ALL PRICES.

A large lot of Ladies' Felt, Cloth and Knitted Skirts, from 50 cts. up.

Ladies' Sacques and Fur Lined Circulars. A lot of Colored Table Cloths, many of them at Half Price, to clear.

Wool Tweeds for Men's and Boy's wear, at 50 cents per yard, up.

Hat and Ulster Cloths, double width, 50 cts. per yd. up. Grey Union Flannels for 16 cents, up.

All Wool Flannels, in all prices. A LARGE STOCK OF Ladies' Wool Squares.

Bales of Buffalo and Wolf Robes. Coon and Buffalo Coats.

Waterproof Tweed and Rubber Coats, JUST OPENED. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATS & ULSTERS, \$5.00 UP.

Reefing Jackets, \$3 up. A GOOD LINE OF BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITS FROM \$1.50 UP.

Boys' Ulsters and Storm Coats. Men's Winey and Flannel Shirts 50 cents up.

Men's Woolen UNDERCLOTHING and CARDIGAN JACKETS. A Good Selection of Ladies' and Men's Fur Caps.

A VALUABLE STOCK OF BLANKETS, IN WHITE AND GREY. BATCHELORS' QUILTS, \$1.10 UP.

HORSE RUGS, \$1.25 UP. Excellent Value in Grey and White Cottons, Tickings, and all Staple Goods.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES. Superior Teas, in Chests, Half-chests and Boxes.

Our House has long been popular for the quality of its Goods and the Cheap rate at which it has supplied its customers, and with greatly increased facilities for trade, we intend that its reputation in this respect shall be fully sustained in time to come.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1881.

Apples, Onions, Apples. To-Morrow (Thursday), 24th Inst., BY AUCTION,

IN FRONT OF THE Queen Street Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

300 barrels choice No. 1 Winter-Keeping Apples, 50 barrels Onions.

As the season is growing late for moving Apples, this large sale will afford a favorable opportunity to secure winter stock.

Nov. 23, '81. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, STOVES and SAFE AT AUCTION,

Friday, the 25th inst., AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

1 Parlor Set, in Hair Cloth, 1 Superb Bed Room Set, in Walnut, Marble Top Dressing Case and Bureau, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, 1 Large Base Burner, 2 small ditto, Parlor Stoves, 3 Writing Desks, a lot of spoons, Tobacco Cutler, Sewing Machine, Clocks.

—ALSO— 1 Fire Proof Safe, 1 large Chandelier, 1 Piano, 1 Chamber cabinet (in solid mahogany), 1 Smoker's Cabinet.

Nov. 23, 1881. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED AND FAT STOCK, &c., AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by DANIEL MILLER, of Ringwood, Lot 65, to sell at AUCTION, on his premises, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock,—

4 Horses, 5 Fat Cows, 6 Milch Cows (fine Stock), 8 two-year old Heifers (in calf, from imported Bull), 4 one-year old Heifers, 1 year old Bull, 1 Bull Calf (very large), 16 Sheep (good stock and fat), 4 carts, 3 Trucks, 4 Wood Sleighs, 1 Iron Plough, 2 Wooden Ploughs, 2 pairs Harrows, Cultivator, 2 Wagons, 2 Creameries, &c.

For the accommodation of the public, the steamer "Southport" will leave Ferry Wharf at 10 o'clock, and returning will leave Rocky Point at 4 o'clock.

Terms—All sums under \$20 cash; over that amount 12 months credit will be given on approved paper.

Nov. 23, '81—11 wklly Auctioneer.

CLEARING-OUT SALE. Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

I AM instructed by Messrs. Wright & McNutt to sell at AUCTION, at their Store, Kent Street, on Thursday, 1st December next, at 11 o'clock, all their STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Half-chests and boxes Tea, Cans and Packages C. C. C. Boxes Tobacco and Cigars, lot of Glassware and Crockery-ware, Spices, Syrups, Lime Juice, Jams, Pickles, Vinegar, Sage, Tapioca, Arrowroot, Corn Starch, (sandles, Soap, Brooms, Blacking, &c., &c.

Terms as sale. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE. THE undersigned will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Miminogash, Lot 2, on THURSDAY, 15th December next at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property of E. G. Fuller and Frank M. Fuller, comprising Dwelling House, Fish Houses, Stables, Horse, Truck Wagon, Harness, Six Boats (rigged), ten Mackerel Nets and Herring Nets, Twelve sets Trawls (complete), about 6,000 fathoms Rope, 35 Anchors, 190 lbs. Cork Wood and a variety of other articles, comprising a fisherman's outfit on a large scale.

Also, at Souris, on Thursday, 22nd December, at 12 o'clock, noon, at lot on Main Street, 70x200 feet, with a House 54x28, two stories high, fitted up for a double tenement, with barn and Coach House. This House has been lately occupied by Mr. Fuller, and known as the Fuller House.

Terms made known at sale.

JOHN McLEAN, Assignee.

Nov. 23, '81—wklly li

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE Black Buoy on St. Peter's Bar and the Bell Buoy on Fitzroy Rock will be removed on or about the 24th inst., and spar buoys will be placed instead.

By order, DAVID SMALL, Harbor Master.

SANTA CLAUS! THE Ladies of the Aid Society of the Methodist Brick Church purpose holding

A TEA MARKET HALL,

Wednesday, Dec. 14th.

There will also be a CHRISTMAS TREE, and the veritable Santa Claus will distribute the gifts. Nov. 19, 1881.