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THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale every day on the trains east and west, and at the following places—
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The Daily Examiner.

JANUARY 17, 1879.

The Railway.

"Time is the nurse and breeder of all good."

The Patriot does not relish the apt and pungent remark of the Moncton Times that "the whirligig of time" has brought its revenge for the wrongs suffered—shortly after the Grits attained to power—by Mr. Lewis Carvell at the hands of Mr. C. J. Brydges. The remark calls to mind the mean shifts, the misstatements, the misrepresentations by reason of which Mr. Carvell was forced to resign. Like Sir John McDonald, Mr. Carvell was driven out under a shower of lies; and it is not strange that the Patriot should seek to divert the public from the remembrance of them by broadly insinuating that Mr. Carvell's forthcoming investigation of the Island railway will be conducted on the principle of "revenge."

We need not say that the public will rather believe that Mr. Carvell will do the management of Mr. Brydges' simple justice, and make such a report as shall result in the reform, readjustment and increased facilities, which the interests of the public demand.

From the first, the railway has been in the hands of its enemies; and, in our opinion, it has always heretofore been managed with the view, first, of rendering it a complete failure, and, when its failure could not be accomplished, of rendering it as expensive, of as little service, and as unpopular as possible.

A short Provincial Railway, with a merely local traffic, it was encumbered with a staff sufficiently large to manage the Intercolonial. There was a "General Superintendent," a "Superintendent" and a "Train Despatcher," all at large salaries, to do work which, we believe, could have been well and easily done by one competent man. Then there is a "Chief Engineer" to give orders, and an "Assistant Engineer" to do the Engineer's work; while a perfect army of sub-superintendents and inspectors exercise and exhaust their ingenuity in a vain endeavor to find something to be at. Many of the staff are excellent men. We should be sorry to write one word derogatory to their capacity. But a weeding out, a re-adjustment and a change of the management of the staff is absolutely needed to satisfy the demands of the public—in which we include persons of both political parties. At present the expense of the Railway is too great; the facilities too few.

Time—"the nurse and breeder of all good" has, at last, sent us a Liberal Conservative Government, and the Railway reforms for which the people have been asking are soon to be made. We feel satisfied that, if the changes which Mr. Carvell will advise, are made—and they doubtless will be made—the Prince Edward Island Railway will give far greater satisfaction to the people at whose expense it was built than ever it heretofore has given—at far less cost to the country at large.

ACCORDING to notice, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Campbellton and surrounding country was held in the Campbellton Schoolhouse, on Friday, 3rd inst. Mr. James McNeill being appointed to the chair stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of constructing a branch line of Railroad from Bloomfield to Campbellton. The following resolution was moved by Mr. John McDougall and seconded by Mr. John McCarthy.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that our Dominion representatives should use their most strenuous endeavors to obtain from the Dominion Government a sum sufficient to construct a branch line of Railway from Bloomfield to Campbellton, a distance not exceeding three and one-quarter miles.

This resolution was carried by a unanimous vote. Proposed by Mr. John McCarthy, that a committee be appointed to draw up petitions, and also to wait on Mr. Hackett and solicit his support. Committee of five was appointed.

"THE CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL," for January, contains a sketch of the life of Rev. Geo. W. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Halifax.

Cardinal Manning on Prohibition.

Cardinal Manning is a very zealous and active prohibitionist. At a meeting of the League of the Cross, a temperance association, held in London on Father Mathew's birthday, he made a strong speech in favor of prohibition. In that he said:—

When the hand of death was on Father Mathew, and his eye was dim, he heard of the formation of the United Kingdom Alliance, of which you all know, and he wrote these words to the founders of the Alliance. "I have labored, I hope, by God's help, not without fruit, but I find that this work is beyond any individual exertions, and I rejoice that the United Kingdom Alliance has taken up the work, as it strikes at the root of the evil." Father Mathew had labored like an apostle in Ireland, in Scotland, in England, and in America before he went to his rest. He saw much done in his time, but he did not see what was to come after. The United Kingdom Alliance, is a very powerful organization, spread over England, Ireland and Scotland, and the purpose of it is this. As the Legislature has, I may say, created a drink-traffic, and a licensing system, and as the Legislature is at this time under the influence of that enormous capital—of one hundred and fifty millions which are invested, spent, and turned over every year in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink—as the Legislature has done this the Legislature must undo this. This is the object of the United Kingdom Alliance. To use all the power that men can possess by legal and peaceful means to influence the parliamentary elections, and to return to Parliament men who will pledge themselves to counteract this enormous, this pestilential and poisonous influence which is wrecking the homes of our people. We have been told for years, "Why do you not use moral influence?" We are doing it. The bishops of Ireland have used their pastoral influence, and we have not been slack here in England to do the same. Liverpool, Manchester and London are proofs of what I say. The League of the Cross is the offspring of the pastoral and moral influence of the bishops and priests of England. Why not do it with our moral influence? Can our moral influence shut up one hundred and fifty thousand public houses? Our moral influence may keep men and women out of those houses, and so we strive to do; but we want something which will do more. Whenever a new part of the town is to be built, whenever new streets are to be laid out, the best corner, which has two frontages, is not only pitched on for a public house, but that public house or gin shop is built before any dwelling house is built near it. To turn back the course of legislation from the encouragement and diffusion of the legalized temptation into a channel of sobriety, this is the object of the United Kingdom Alliance. Well, it was a very up hill game from the beginning. We have had leading articles in newspapers and jeers from men in high position, but they did no harm, they broke no bones, and I am glad to say to-day we are more resolute and determined, and what is better, more confident than we ever were before. This, mark you, springs out of Father Mathew's words of joy on his death-bed that the United Kingdom Alliance was formed. Therefore do not think that I am forgetting Father Mathew in what I am going to say. The United Kingdom Alliance was formed in 1854. In the session of 1854-5 a Parliamentary committee sat on the question, and published two enormous blue books as the result of their enquiry. These blue-books are full of the evidence collected—enough to strike terror into many who would read the revelations of wickedness and horror. What was done? The blue-books were put back into their shelves and nothing was done. The United Kingdom Alliance went on with its work, and there was another committee some years afterwards for Sunday closing. What did it do? It reported that the restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drink on Sunday were quite as much as were prudent or valuable. Well, this last year there was another committee, of which I will speak with great respect, for what it has done I do not know. Then came one of the Permissive Bill, and Sir Wilfred Lawson—who once, like a good man and true, lost his seat in Parliament, but who, as a courageous man must do in the end, won his seat again, and was returned, Permissive Bill and all. From that day he has been fighting the battle, and no man has been more laughed at than Sir Wilfred Lawson, but apparently no man can laugh better than he, and, to tell the truth, sometimes he has by far the best of the laughing. Every year his bill has been discussed by Parliament. A hopeless discussion. I do not know how many voted against it, but there was 80 in favor of it; then 92; and lastly 101. Something more than this has been done—I do not exactly remember the date, but the Scotchmen did a thing which was then beyond the power of any other members of Parliament—they carried the Forbes Mackenzie Act, by which they shut the public houses on Sunday the whole day long. That was the first great blow that the monopoly of capital in the drink trade received at the hands of Parliament. It was the first, and a heavy blow, but it is not the last, nor was it as heavy as I hope the last will be. Well, while these things were going on, something else happened (I will not say the United Kingdom Alliance was the chief cause), but somehow or other all the judges on the bench began to prophesy. There came upon them a wonderful spirit of unanimity and discernment, and every one of them who had the administration of the criminal law of England began to tell us, from assize to assize, that 75 per cent. of all the crime in England could be traced directly or indirectly to drink. Well, this made a great impression on public opinion. But then there came something else. We Catholics have always been called a very superstitious people, and though the Council of Trent have condemned superstition, yet I am sorry to say a great many very good Catholics are

very superstitious, and I will tell you what their superstition is. They say, "I cannot do without wine or some stimulant, because if I do I grow so weak, and my health is so much injured that I would die without it." I call that believing in ghosts. And moreover, it has been a superstition and a fashion, and if I were to say something more, it has been a practice of some people to say, "I have been accustomed to it so long that I cannot leave it off all at once." Now, I know that people will not leave it off all at once if they go on whispering to and talking to the temptation; they will not leave it off at all; and therefore I always say, "Only leave it off all at once;" and if they answer I think I should die," I say "Try it." The doctors assure us that there is no danger in leaving off suddenly, and there is no doubt they speak the truth; and I have a near neighbor in Westminster, a very large house where there are a great many inmates. It is called Tothill Field prison, and the inmates of the house are most exemplary total abstainers. Before they go in they do not usually practice that habit so dangerous to life, but I am informed that the very next morning, and without any of that tenderness—for happily it does not depend upon their own will—they become the most rigid of total abstainers that we could desire. I saw yesterday in the "Times" what gave me very great satisfaction. There is a document at this moment published containing a list of 250 names of graduates who have given their belief that the only remedy for this prodigious evil throughout our people is the Permissive Bill. I think all this would have consoled Father Mathew on his death bed if he could have foreseen it. But this is not all. The other day, for I call 1864 the other day, after a long fight year after year in the Dominion of Canada, an act was passed giving the Permissive Bill to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but in this present year a bill was introduced into the Supreme Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, extending the provisions of the act to the seven provinces which constitute the Dominion, so that there is a Permissive Bill at this moment on the statute-book of the Dominion of Canada, which has received the assent of the crown, and is part of the imperial legislation of the British Empire. Well, I am inclined to think that this Permissive Bill in Canada is a very gallant approach to ourselves. However, it has now come nearer home—almost to our own coast, Mr. Sullivan and the O'Connor Don, bore a foremost part and were in the lead in carrying through the House of Commons the Sunday Closing Act for Ireland and Lord O'Hagan stayed in London, although he was bound by many engagements to be in Dublin, to take it through the House of Lords to its last reading. There is, therefore, upon the statute-books of Ireland and Scotland the Sunday Closing Act for it needs no prophecy to say that that there will be a Sunday Closing Act for England before long. The Act for the Dominion of Canada is far stronger than the Sunday Closing Act of Ireland and Scotland and it is the first time that the permissive principle has been applied to the subject of the liquor traffic. As I said before if Father Mathew could have foreseen those things of which I have spoken, he would have had motives of joy and thanksgiving which he did not know, which he could only hope for, and in the confidence of his faith believed would come to pass. And now I may say that we ourselves must labor and hope, and though many will never see it this is a work that we must do.

The Trouble in the Northwest.

The Manitoba Free Press says:—"The news about the Indians in the Far West received at Battleford is contradictory of that which reached us from Ottawa. We learn by telegrams that Cornelius Pruden and sub-constable Grimpsom, who have been to Cypress for witnesses in the Elliott case, have returned to Battleford, having been unsuccessful. Messrs. Gabrielle and Ross, two half-breeds, were just in from Cypress, and report that the rumors concerning stoppage of surveyors are true, and they further state that Major Irvine was threatened by the Indians, and was actually pulled from his horse. He made them a number of presents and withdrew. Our correspondent says that considerable indignation exists at the contradiction of the Herald's report, as every new arrival from the plains confirms its statements. George Gunn, of Red Deer Forks, says that the same stories were brought to him at the Forks, and are true. All news from the plains confirm the stories that the Indians are very dissatisfied and ripe for an outbreak. Big Bear has been unanimously chosen head chief by all the dissatisfied Indians of all tribes.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Capt. John Johnston, of Clifton, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Donald Montgomery, Esq., of Park Corner.

At North Bedeque, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. Orchard Cotton, of Wellington, to Miss Alfaratta Manderson, of Kensington.

Died.

In this City, on Thursday, the 16th inst., after a short illness, in the 47th year of his age, M. P. Rotchford, leaving a sorrowing wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.—May his soul rest in peace.

NOTICE.

OUR BUSINESS, from this date, will be conducted strictly on the CASH SYSTEM.
MacEachern & Co.,
 "ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."
 Jan. 1st, 1879—city pa 1m

SPECIAL A GREAT RUN

—TO THE—

FLOUR & TEA STORE!
 And it cannot be stopped while they are selling
SUCH EXCELLENT TEA

For 36c., 40c., and 44c. per lb.
GOOD SUGAR
 For 7c., 8c., 8½c., and 9c. per lb.

CHOICE FLOUR
 From \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl., and

OTHER GROCERIES
 RIGHT CHEAP.

Save your money by buying at
BEER & GOFF'S,
 Ch'town, Jan. 17—

NOTICE.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS desirous of obtaining pews or single sittings in Zion Church, are hereby requested to apply to the undersigned, at the Post Office.
 J. A. LAWSON,
 Sec'y of Trustees.
 Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1879—s & t pres pat 2i

14 JAN. 1879.

Tea, Flour, Tobacco,
FOR CASH ONLY.

1,000 Bbls. Choice Family FLOUR,
 100 bbls. kiln dried CORNMEAL,
 120 chests and half chests prime Congou TEA,
 140 packages TOBACCO, consisting of Acadia
 Twist, Twin Gold Bar, Princess Louise,
 Choice Navy, Rough and Ready, Bird's
 Eye Solace.

NO CREDIT
 J. & T. MORRIS.
 Jan. 14—2i

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
 ON and after the 16th inst., our Business will be conducted strictly on the Cash System.
 DODD & ROGERS.
 Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—

NOTICE. NOTICE.
 WE have to request the prompt payment of all accounts now due. All accounts unpaid after the
1st Day of February Next,
 will be sued for without further notice.
 DODD & ROGERS.
 Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—pat h ne till feb

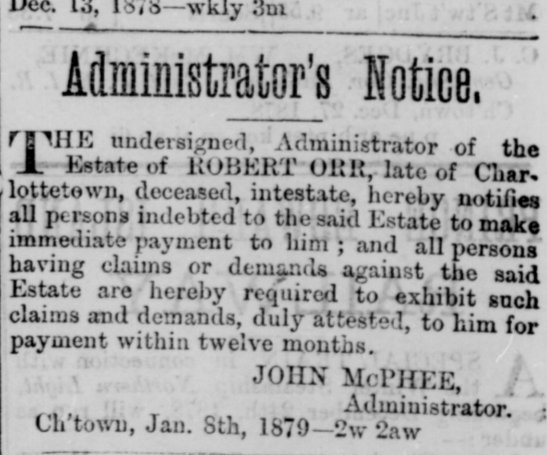
SILVER
SETTS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, &c.,
 RECEIVED TO-DAY.
 W. W. WELLNER.
 Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1879—pat 3i

Coal. Coal.
 THE Subscriber has on hand, fresh from the Mines (under cover),
 200 Tons ROUND COAL, at \$3.25 per ton.
 200 " NUT " " 2.70 " "
 40 " BLACKSMITH (Old Albion Mines),
 at \$3.00 per ton.
 TERMS—CASH.
 JOHN HUGHES, Water Street.
 Dec. 13, 1878—wky 3m

Administrator's Notice.
 THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of ROBERT ORR, late of Charlottetown, deceased, intestate, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to him; and all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate are hereby required to exhibit such claims and demands, duly attested, to him for payment within twelve months.
 JOHN MCPHEE,
 Administrator.
 Ch'town, Jan. 8th, 1879—2w 2aw

McKAY'S LIVERY STABLES

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.
FIRST-CLASS Single and Double Teams to hire at shortest notice.
 TERMS MODERATE.
 Orders left at J. F. McKay's promptly attended to.
 A. J. McKay.
 Ch'town, Dec. 30, 1878—



LONDON HOUSE.

150 Pairs Canadian
ALL WOOL BLANKETS!
 are being closed out very low.

THE BALANCE OF
 Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters,
 at a great reduction, to clear.

The Balance of
WINTER SHAWLS!
 very low, to clear.

The Balance of
 Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.

AND
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
 greatly reduced, to clear.

A Lot of Ladies' Black
QUILTED SKIRTS
 marked down, to clear.

MEN'S
Flannel Shirts
UNDERSHIRTS

AND
DRAWERS!
 VERY CHEAP.

COTTON
BED-TICKINGS
 SPLENDID VALUE,
 just received by "Northern Light."

READY-MADE
DEPARTMENT
 Unusually Good Value in

ULSTERS,
OVERCOATS,
REEFERS, &c.,
 Graded to Suit the Purchaser.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
 Jan. 14, 1879.