

# THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

### The Pacific Railway.

By the semi-official statements made, throughout the Press, and by the speeches of Sir John McDonald, and Sir Charles Tupper, the public is in possession of the main features of the question of the Pacific Railway, as it will soon be presented to Parliament.

Nevertheless it may be advisable, now that it is finally to be submitted to the representatives of the people, to review the leading facts of its history, and to state as precisely as possible the obligations of the country with respect to it.

The idea of the Canada Pacific Railway was, we believe, first forcibly and definitely brought before the people of Canada, by the Toronto Globe; and when British Columbia joined the Confederation, the Parliament of Canada ratified the terms of Union which included the construction of the railway.

From that time until the last session of Parliament, the leaders of both parties, agreed and consented that the building of the railway was absolutely necessary, not only because the credit of the country was pledged to it, but also because it was good policy as soon as possible, to open up the fertile prairies of the Northwest to emigration and cultivation, and to bind the United Provinces together by an unbroken band of iron over which there would be continuous communication.

On the other hand, this policy was opposed by supporters of both parties.

The opposing leaders, too, differed very much about the mode or means of constructing and managing the Railway.

Sir John McDonald's scheme was that the railway should be built, owned and maintained by a company, subsidized to the extent of \$30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest.

This scheme was, in 1872, submitted to the people at the polls, and agreed to; but subsequent developments convinced many persons that this decision was obtained by means of bribery and corruption. The Pacific Railway slander cry was raised; and, in the autumn of 1873, Sir John McDonald resigned.

In the winter of 1874 Mr. McKenzie, at that time Leader of the Government appealed to the people; and in his celebrated speech at Lambton, Mr. McKenzie submitted the question in this way: He complained of the work being given to a Company, and urged that it would be more profitable for the Government to build and maintain the Railway, and obtain the profit which would fall into the hands of a Company if Sir John's scheme were adopted.

It need not be said that Mr. McKenzie was sustained by an overwhelming majority. But in opposition to his views as expressed before the election, Mr. McKenzie in the following session of Parliament asked and obtained power to give the construction of the road to a private company aided by grants of money and land.

And again, with vacillation, he, in the "Carmarvon Terms," undertook that the Government of Canada should build the road and finish it by 1890, by means of money raised by or on the credit of the people of the Dominion.

So that during their years of power, the Party now in Opposition again and again bound themselves to build the railway; and it was not till they were defeated at the polls—not till Mr. McKenzie had been hurried from the position of their leader—not till they were powerless in Opposition, Mr. Blake being their leader—that they repudiated their record with regard to this question, and opposed the Pacific Railway policy on the ground of the great expense the carrying of it out would involve.

In the general election of 1873, the conduct of the late Government regarding the Railway was sharply criticised, chiefly on account of its vacillation and its divergence from the statesmanlike scheme of 1872.

This criticism, there is no doubt, contributed to the defeat of the McKenzie administration.

But the original policy of building the road by a Company was, not only attacked—it was defended in all parts of the Dominion by the party which proved victorious.

Thus proposed and upheld by the leaders of both parties; thus endorsed, or at least never condemned by the people, the question, again, in 1879, came before the present Government.

They dealt vigorously with it. They obtained leave from Parliament to sell 100,000,000 acres of land, to defray the cost; and they proceeded to make contracts for connecting the detached links left by Mr. McKenzie and building the road through the mountains and canyons east of Burrard Inlet.

In a word, they showed that they had confidence in the enterprise, in the ability of the country to grapple with it, and in themselves.

It was not long before they received propositions from capitalists; and the Syndicate in the result.

Now, the question is, shall Parliament ratify this bargain? or shall the Govern-

ment build the road? or shall the repeated obligations of Parliament, to build the road, be repudiated?

No one will, we think, be found who will say that, if the terms made with the Syndicate are at all reasonable, they should be ratified.

It is understood that the Syndicate are to finish the road in ten years, and to receive 50,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 in cash as the work goes on.

With respect to the land, all will say, let it be given. It is right that the land through which the railway will pass should be used to pay for the railway. But, what about the \$25,000,000? This is a large sum, and added to our present burdens it will involve the country considerably.

Now it is to be remembered that the Government have leave to sell 100,000,000 acres of land to defray the cost of the railway, and of these, only 50,000,000 are to be given to the Syndicate.

Consequently the Government have still 50,000,000 acres to dispose of. Surely these will be sufficient to cover the \$25,000,000, with interest.

### Troubled Ireland.

THE latest news from Ireland is:—

That the Times of the 19th says: "We have no doubt whatever that the power of arresting a few of the active organizers and agents of the agrarian terrorism in Ireland would bring immediate and enormous relief not only to peaceable persons, but to many of the docile peasantry, who have been coerced to join in the agitation."

That alarming news comes from Ireland to the effect that several flagrant attempts were recently made to tamper with the loyalty of the soldiers stationed there, and money was offered them by Fenian agents, who also promised them high commands in the Irish National Army. The police are reported to be on the track of the agents.

That a London special says Gladstone denies the report that any dissension prevails in the Cabinet, from which it is to be inferred that Bright, Chamberlain and Forster carried the day, and that land owners submit to the inevitable. In no other way can the split be avoided.

That the London Standard, in its evening edition, on the 17th, makes, in a prominent form, the announcement that at the Cabinet Council, to be held at Windsor next week, Parliament will be prorogued until January 6. It is believed on many sides that the reports of differences in the Cabinet are unfounded. Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain have pronounced absolutely against coercion in Ireland. Several Ministers favor the convocation of Parliament in December to authorize the suspension of the habeas corpus act. No decision has yet been taken.

That a despatch from Ballinrobe to the Standard says there is every reason to believe that the order for the despatch of 300 soldiers to reinforce the troops at Ballinrobe has been countermanded, as the expedition to Lord Erne's residence has been abandoned. Mr. Boycott states that he will leave with the troops, but will return shortly. A monster meeting of Catholics was held at Belfast yesterday, at which sympathy was expressed for the members of the Land League.

That Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., sends the following special cable despatch to the Boston Globe on the condition of Irish affairs, and the Land League movements in Ireland:—"The result of the now famous Mayo invasion by the landlord hirelings, with those always constant allies of the Tories—the Orangemen shows the impossibility of defeating the patriotic and powerful combination that is now organized all over Ireland against the tyrannical sway of unjust landlords and their agents. Seven thousand troops will be occupied probably for fourteen days in securing the crops on Boycott's farm at Lough Mask, and in protecting their own communications from it to the rear. This one landlord's agent, Boycott, in the job on hand will cost the British tax-payers \$15,000 a day, and possibly the expense may not fall far short of \$25,000 altogether. The daily expense, it is now estimated, makes every pound weight of potatoes or turnips saved cost Britannia one quarter of a dollar per pound. There are thirteen other landlords or landlords' agents who are 'Boycotted' in the neighborhood of this place in Mayo, and it is calculated that this new method will be adopted by the people toward 2,000 Irish landlords and their agents before Christmas. This will necessitate the employment of 1,000,000 of troops to 'save' the crops of these landlords. The people are organized, and with such organization the battle is won. Already dissensions are rumored in the British Cabinet in regard to the suspension of the habeas corpus. But it is now too late to stop the onward progress of this movement for popular rights by any such step. Indeed, at any time during this agitation such a step as the suspension of the habeas corpus act would be one of doubtful utility. The government is delaying the prosecutions and evading the issues of them by refusing to give full particulars respecting the charges. Whatever facts are given out are of a very vague nature. They cannot charge the land leaguers with any overt acts against the constitution. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the government is reticent and hesitates as well. It is daily noticed here that the evident desire of the government is to postpone the trials until the next meeting of Parliament so that the members accused may be withdrawn from the debates in Parliament. The meeting of Parliament will not probably be convened before the first week in January next. The Gladstone Ministry is much damaged by the Irish situation. The attention of the government is withdrawn from the question of Turkish reform, which was about to occupy it very zealously, to Irish reform, bag and baggage. The fate threatened by Gladstone against the Turks is imminent for Irish landlords."

That the Marquis of Sligo has removed all his valuables from Westport, and will reside in London until the agitation in

Ireland is ended. A despatch from Limerick says:—"It is rumored that a land lord owning an extensive estate in county Cork has been shot."

That the roving correspondent, who has been travelling through the estates of Lord Sligo and Lord Lucan, finds that the disaffection has penetrated even to the once peaceful region of Connemara. Three years ago crime and police were alike unknown. The people were poor, and preserved the sense of having been wronged; but theft and violence, saving a broken head now and then, were unknown. Within the last two years a great change has come over this remote corner of Ireland. Police barracks have made their appearance, and outrages of the agrarian class have become disagreeably frequent. Formerly, cattle and sheep were as safe on the mountain as oats in the stackyard. Now, nobody of the grazing farmer class is entirely free from alarm. At any moment his animals may be driven into the sea or his ricks fired. The population, if not so fully armed as that of Mayo, is arming rapidly. Revolvers and carbines are being distributed among the peasantry of Connemara proper. This district has, during the past twelve months, become disturbed in such wise that it is impossible to ignore the fact that here, as in Mayo, a sort of deadset is being made against grazing farmers. It is true that life is not taken, and, it may be added, not even threatened, in Connemara proper, but outrages of a cowardly and destructive kind are common. During last winter an epidemic of destruction broke out, the effect of which may be seen in the large amount added to the county cess to give compensation to the injured persons. The Grand Jury has levied altogether between £700 and £800 more than usual. So ignorant or reckless are the destroyers that they take no heed of what is well understood in other places, to wit—that the amount of the damage done is levied upon the adjacent townlands. Thus the addition to the county cess in Lettermore is 10s. 11½d. in the £1; in Cara, 8s. 9½d.; and in Derry-inver, 8s. 7½d.—a cruel additional burden on the ratepayer. Some of the items are very large. To George J. Robinson was awarded £181 for seventy-six sheep and two rams "maliciously taken away, killed, maimed and destroyed." To Hamilton C. Smith three separate awards were made—£28 for four head of cattle driven or carried out to sea and drowned; £21 for fourteen sheep maliciously driven off and removed; and again £17 10s for fourteen sheep similarly treated. Houses and boats have been burned, and even turf ricks destroyed. The object in all cases seems to have been to "hunt" the injured person out of the country in order that the neighbors might turn their cattle on to his grazing land, has been done at Tyrone, in Mayo. In one conspicuous case these tactics have proved successful. Michael O'Neill was awarded £120 "to compensate him for ninety-six sheep (his property) maliciously taken or carried away and destroyed, at Tonadorna-vann, in the parish of Ballynakill." This sum is levied on the fourteen adjacent townlands, among which is the unlucky Lettermore. Michael O'Neill, who appears to have been a respectable man, not otherwise objectionable than as the tenant of more grazing land than was considered his share by his neighbors, has received his £120, and is so far reimbursed; but he thought it better to obey the popular will than to attempt to stand against it, and gave up his farm accordingly. Such deeds as the frightening of "decent people" out of Connemara by maiming cattle and burning houses, which must be paid for by the offending districts, speak more distinctly than any words could do of the ignorance of this part of the wild West.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Nov. 19th.—Henry White, Barrington, N.S.; D E Daniel, Halifax N.S.; Julius Cox, Morell; G H Jenkins, Halifax; Joseph Harper, Tignish; John Wright, Halifax; James Yeo, M.P., Port Hill; John A. McLaine, St. Peter's; John West, Summerside. Nov. 20th.—D Clough, Lennox Ferry, C.B.; M S Matheson, Bradalbane; Sam McLean and wife, Liverpool G.B.; Jacob Schurman, Summerside; Dr McNeill, Vernon River; John Beaton, Victoria Cross; Robert Elliot, Elliot's Mills; Malcolm Matheson, Bradalbane; E Stewart, Georgetown; Henry Jark, Dunk River; Daniel McDonald, Tignish; J A Matheson, Campbellton; John McEwen, Montague; John Bourke, Kensington.

ROCKLIN HOUSE.

Nov. 20.—Wm D Stewart, Boston, Mass.; Daniel E Kennedy, do; Henry Secord, Bedeque; William McKay, New London; Rev Allan McLean, Crapaad; James Robertson, Bonshaw; Miss Robertson, do; D McKay, New London.

## WHITE OATS!

WE want a few thousand bushels. As this will probably be the last shipment for the year, holders had better apply immediately to

H. or G. COOMBS,

Charlottetown.

Nov. 22, 1880—4i, pat ar sj li

## TO LET!

THE Dwelling (7 rooms) adjoining the subscribers' shop on Great George Street. If desired, stable room and workshop can be supplied. Apply to

H. COOMBS

Nov. 22, '80—4i eod, pat ar 2i

## VALE COAL MINES.

VESSELS WILL HAVE

NO DELAY

In getting Cargoes of Nut or Round Coal.

CARVELL BROS.,

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1880—2i AGENTS.

## THE GREAT SALE OF

# Silver-Plated Ware!

—AND—

## CUTLERY,

# For the Holidays,

WILL BE RESUMED AT THE

Queen Street Auction Rooms.

THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

As the owner of these Goods must leave the Island this week, they will be closed out very cheap.

Call and see for yourselves.

W. D. STEWART,

Nov. 22, 1880. Auctioneer.

## TO LET.

THE Shop and four rooms attached, at present occupied by the subscriber. A first rate stand for a Merchant or Butcher. Apply to

H. COOMBS.

Nov. 22, '80—4i eod, pat ar 2i

## BEST VALUE

—FOR—

# READY CASH,

—IN—

Men's Overcoats, Ulsters,

Reefers, Sacque & Shooting Coats,

Pants and Vests,

Underclothing,

Serge, Wool, Winey and Cotton Shirts.

Ties, Braces, Lioen and Paper Collars,

Tweeds.

Tailors' Trimmings &c.

F. LEPAGE & CO.

GLASGOW HOUSE.

53 QUEEN STREET.

Nov. 22, '80—pat

## KINDLING WOOD.

300 LOADS FOR SALE. Apply to

JOSEPH MEAGHER.

Nov. 22, '80—tf

## WOOD.

100 CORDS SOFT WOOD, 50 cords HARD-WOOD, and 2000 LONGERS, for sale by

JOSEPH MEAGHER.

Nov. 22, '80—tf

## LABRADOR HERRING!

FOR SALE, 150 barrels Prime Labrador Herring, fresh from the coast. Also a few firkins Codfish Sounds. Persons wishing to secure a good barrel of Herring for family use, should call without delay, as they are selling rapidly.

ANDREW SULLIVAN.

Cor. Pownall and Grafton Sts., Nov. 20, 1880.

## FLOUR!

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE, a large consignment of FLOUR, consisting of the following choice and well-known Brands:—

BENEFACITOR—(Fall Patent).

QUEEN CITY—(Patent Process).

ROSE VALLEY—(Best Superior).

WHITE STAR—(Choice Superior).

Apply to

JAMES BROWN & CO.

Commission Merchants.

15 Water St., Opp. Lord's Wharf, Nov. 20, '80.

## Stellarton Relief Fund.

MR. J. BEVERLEY HARRIS

will present his great impersonation of

## "The Christmas Carol."

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

In the Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 23rd,

For the benefit of the bereaved families of the Albion Mines.

Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 p. m.

The Mayor will occupy the chair.

Tickets 25 cents—at the usual places.

Nov. 20, '80—2i sat mon

## CONCERT

—IN AID OF THE—

Asylum for the Blind.

On Thursday Ev'ng Next

A Concert will be given

In the Y. M. C. Hall,

In aid of the Asylum for the Blind.

Tickets 25 cents.

## LAST TRIP

# BOSTON STEAMERS!

THE "CARROLL"

LEAVING BOSTON

Saturday, 4th of December,

(WEATHER PERMITTING),

Will be the Last Trip of the Season.

CARVELL BROS.

Nov. 19, 1880—pat 1w

## WINTER

# CLOTHING

—FROM A—

Choice Selection of Cloths.

FIT, PRICE & QUALITY

GUARANTEED,

—AT OUR—

Tailoring Department

BEER & SONS.

Nov. 19, 1880.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

ROBERT SHAW,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law.

OFFICE—Opposite City Hotel, corner of

Dorchester and Great George Streets.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1880—pat 4i

## Elegant Christmas Cards

FOR SALE

At the British American Book and Tract Society's Depository.

—ALSO—

In stock (and a large supply expected) handsome Gift Books, Magazines and Reward Books and Cards for Sabbath Schools, &c.

M. F. ELLIS.

Nov. 17, 1880—6i

## TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of eight rooms, with good cellar and yard, situated east end of King street.

—ALSO—

The rooms over my store in Queen street, very suitable for offices. Apply to

WILLIAM DODD.

Oct. 18, 1880.

## Very Superior Teas.

358 PACKAGES just received ex Ethel Blonde; 130 packages more to arrive in a few days.

Those TEAS will be found very superior in strength and flavor, and we offer them wholesale and retail at remarkably low figures.

BEER & SONS.

Oct. 23, 1880.

## Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

LOST—On Thursday, between the Railway and the Free Church, and Oil-cloth Coat (painted black). The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office. [no 20 3i

LOST—Between Dodd's Medical Hall and Messrs. G. Davies' store, a large, brown silk Umbrella. Any one bringing it to the EXAMINER office will be suitably rewarded. [no 19

HORSES EPIZOOTIC—Persons who have horses still suffering from Cough, &c., will find a sure cure at A. N. LANG'S. Cure guaranteed in two days—25 cents per bottle. [no 19 2i f m

SAFE FOR SALE—Cost \$100 four years since. Will be sold for half-price. Apply to H. COOMBS.

HORSES for sale—Choice of three. Apply to H. COOMBS.

PONY WAGON and HARNESS for sale. Apply to H. COOMBS.

ONE Old Style English Grate and fireplace for sale. Apply to H. COOMBS.

1 GALLEY STOVE (cast) and 1 Ship's Cabin Stove—suitable for a small vessel; also Two Companion Ways. Apply to H. COOMBS.

SEVERAL Franklin and Shop Stoves—At low prices. Apply to H. COOMBS. [no 16

TO LET—A Tenement House, situated on Kent street, next door to Dr. Creamer. Apply to MRS. OFFER, Queen street. [no 13 1f

BOARDERS—Three or four Boarders can be accommodated with first class board and apartments at very reasonable rates, in a pleasant and one of the most convenient localities in the city. Apply at this office. [no 6 1f

TO LET—A House containing 8 rooms, with stable, coach house, and a large garden attached, fronting on Rochford Square. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. T. CROCKETT, at the Fish Market. [no 2

UMBRELLAS—The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Charlottetown that the business of Umbrella mending, &c., is still carried on at the old stand, opposite Mr. R. Bridge's meat store.—S. TAUDVIN. [no 25 1m