

Cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER in his speech on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., gave a calculation which he said was an outside estimate prepared by a gentleman who had the best opportunity of any man in this country and one whose caution equals his knowledge and experience, namely, Sanford Fleming. The ascertained distance from Lake Superior to Burrard Inlet is 1,956 miles, divided into Fort William and Selkirk, 406 miles, costing with a thorough equipment, \$17,000,000. For the 1,100 miles between Selkirk and Jasper Valley, \$13,000,000, which is three millions more than the average of the 200 miles just tendered for, though these 200 miles are worse than any part West to the Rocky Mountains. From Jasper Valley to Fort Moody, 550 miles, divided into two portions—from Jasper House to Kamloops, 325 miles; from Kamloops to Burrard, 225 miles, in all 550 miles, costing \$30,000,000. The total from Lake Superior to Burrard Inlet will be \$60,000,000. Surveys will cost \$3,119,618. He showed that Mackenzie had spent in British Columbia over \$600,000 during his term of office over a railway survey which would be useless if the new policy of the Opposition were followed. The Pembina branch cost \$1,750,000. The Fort William and Nipissing would cost \$24,000,000. Thus the whole cost from Ottawa to the Pacific would be \$82,870,000. From the land sales during ten years the Government expected \$38,000,000 in cash and \$32,000,000 in mortgages. He showed that other authorities, besides Fleming, believed in the figures alone given, both as to the cost of the railway and the proceeds from land sales. He showed that the Globe, which was in the confidence of McKenzie, had said that if McKenzie had been kept in power the construction of the road in British Columbia would have been in full operation, and that a year had been lost by the change in Government. Blake, he said, might retort that assuming that all these things were true, the road would have to be run at an enormous loss each year. He (Mr. Tupper) had received a letter from the Superintendent of the Pembina Branch, and the returns for the month of March were \$7,000 for passengers and \$17,372 for freight. In two years they would have 700 miles in operation, and they had every reason to believe that for every mile of it the country would have a fair and reasonable return. He said that when McKenzie had in 1877 asked by advertisement for tenders for the construction of the road, he got no bids. The country in the Northwest had so changed, the prospects were so wonderfully improved, that now the Government could easily secure the building of the road from Manitoba to the Pacific for \$13,000,000 and twenty-six million acres of land.

Canada Temperance Act.

The following is a summary of the Chief Justice's judgment in the case of Fredericton vs. the Queen, which involves the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act:—

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, explained the nature of the appeal, and the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. It was contended, assuming that the Parliament of Canada had the power to pass an Act for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, that the first part of the Act was a re-vesting of legislative power to a portion of the people, and that Parliament had no right to delegate such powers and to make legislation subject to its being adopted by another body. He found no limitation in the British North America Act to prevent the passing of legislation which might be applicable to one part of the Dominion and not to another. This, however, was a general law, although its provisions were not to be brought into operation at the same time throughout the whole Dominion. The real question arose: "Has the Dominion Parliament power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor?" If we contended that this was strictly a Temperance Act, passed solely for the promotion of temperance, and that the sale of spirituous liquor and the granting of licenses therefor, and laws for the prevention of drunkenness, were within the exclusive powers of the local Legislatures; if the Dominion Parliament legislated strictly within the powers conferred by the B. N. A. Act, they had no right to inquire what motive induced Parliament to exercise the powers. This statute declared that the Dominion Parliament had power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. If, then, Parliament in its wisdom deemed it expedient for the peace, order and good government of Canada so to regulate trade and commerce as to restrict or prohibit trade or traffic in intoxicating liquor, it mattered not so far as they were concerned, nor had they the right to enquire whether the legislation was prompted by a desire to establish uniformity of legislation with respect to the traffic dealt with, to increase or diminish such traffic, to diminish crime, or for the promotion of temperance, or to in any other way regulate trade or commerce within the scope of the legislative power confided to Parliament for securing the peace, order and good government of Canada. The effect of a regulation of trade might be to aid the temperance cause, but that would not make the legislation ultra vires if the enactment was a regulation of trade and commerce. The power to make

a law was all they could judge of. The recital of the object of the Act contained in the preamble could not in any way affect the enacting clauses. He pointed out that the Dominion Parliament had control in matters relating to trade and commerce and the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors, and with reference to this particular traffic, held that if it had power to regulate, it had also power to prohibit. It had been contended that if the Dominion Parliament had the right to prohibit this traffic, it would interfere with the right of the local Legislatures to grant tavern and shop licenses, granted them under the B. N. A. Act, and to deprive them of the revenue derived therefrom. If they precluded the Dominion Parliament from legislating with respect to that branch of trade and commerce carried on in intoxicating liquors, they would take the right to regulate alike foreign and internal commerce. When the Dominion Parliament, in its undoubted right, adopted legislation which interfered with local legislation, then the latter must give way. Legislation respecting trade and commerce was not to be overridden by local legislation with reference to any subject over which power had been given to the local legislature. He pointed out that it was also clear that the local Legislature had no power to prohibit, and mentioned that this had been very clearly decided in a case which came up for trial when he was on the New Brunswick Bench. He had then held the opinion that this power belonged to the Dominion Parliament, and he thought so still. He was, consequently, of opinion that the appeal should be allowed.

American Beef Shipments.

The rapid increase in the American exports of cattle and fresh beef to Great Britain is at present a subject of great interest to dealers in New York and Boston, and the enterprise is inviting capital and assuming proportions little anticipated by its promoters. The following table shows the shipments in the four years ending with 1879:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, No. Live Cattle, Lbs. Fresh Beef. 1876: 21,593, 33,331,506; 1877: 59,001, 49,210,990; 1878: 80,040, 84,016,771; 1879: 133,720, 84,025,832.

For the first three months of the present year the shipments have been heavy as shown by the subjoined figures and indicate the increased business expected by shippers during the coming summer.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. 11,939 head cattle, value \$1,125,459; 5,236 sheep, value 53,425; 16,857,503 lbs fresh beef, value 1,457,750; 492,463 lbs fresh mutton, value 34,200.

The shipments during the summer will consist largely in live cattle, which saves to the shipper several items of expense. It is generally thought that there is more profit to be derived from live cattle than from fresh beef, although there is a difference of opinion on this point. Only the best American cattle are shipped. These can be landed at the docks of Liverpool at a cost of £8 per head, and are worth on their arrival an average of £20. The dressed beef can be shipped at a cost of two cents per pound. It is claimed by American shippers that under anything like favorable circumstances American beef can be put upon the English markets two cents a pound below what the English producer can possibly afford to sell at. These facts explain the increasing demand for American beef, and have been the subject of anxious comment by the British press and producers.—Herald.

American Capital in Canadian Mines.

American capitalists are buying up Canadian mining properties right and left. One hears of them making purchases of this sort east, west, north or south. They do not seem particular as to the nature of the deposits bargained for. They have bought gold mines, silver mines, iron mines, copper mines, etc. They deserve success by their enterprise and push. In some former instances they achieved splendid success. Take the case of Silver Islet near Arthur's Landing, Lake Superior. It was in the hands of a Montreal company that just fooled around the rich deposit it contained, and accomplished little or nothing. But when it fell into more vigorous hands it turned out to be a bonanza with millions in it.—News.

Correspondence.

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

The "Northern Light."

To the Editor of the Examiner. DEAR SIR,—I wish to make a few remarks on the above-named steamer. Not that I want to run her down or abuse the captain and crew, for I think they have all done their best as far as was in their power; but I think the Agent of Marine here, Mr. Mitchell, is to blame, and is neglecting his duty in allowing the steamer to go over one day and come back the next. Why could she not come back the same day, as it only takes her four hours to get over? Why could she not start at daylight instead of at 7 a. m., be over at about 8 or 9 o'clock, she would then have ample time to load and return by 6 or 7 p. m. As there is such a quantity of freight at Piouou landing, Mr. Mitchell should have made a push before the next blockade of ice came to get the goods over. Perhaps Mr. Mitchell will say he did not know there was such a quantity of freight. I say this, that if he did not know he should have known it, and if he did know it, he neglected his duty in not making the steamer at least try and make the round trips. I am, your obedient servant, AN INTERESTED PARTY. Ob'town, April 19, '80.

Sheep Lost!

ON FRIDAY LAST. Any person returning the same or advising the subscriber of their whereabouts will be rewarded for their trouble. April 19, '80—21 H. COOMBS.

Emigrants, Attention.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR Manitoba, Colorado, and the West, IS VIA THE

Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway.

QUICKER TIME, SHORTER DISTANCE and FARES always LOWER from Prince Edward Island than by any other route. For TICKETS and all information about Luggage, Freights, &c., apply to F. W. WALES, Agent Grand Trunk Railway, Charlottetown, April 17, 1880—3m wklly

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

THE Directors, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., will pay to Policy Holders their proportion of Division of Funds in accordance with prepared Schedule to be seen at the Office of the President, H. J. CALLBECK. Payment made between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m., at said place. H. V. PALMER, Acting Secretary. Ch'town, April 17, 1880—3i

FIVE THOUSAND TWO-BUSHEL SACKS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. HORACE HASZARD. Charlottetown, April 17, 1880—1w

Codfish. Codfish.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—60 Quintals Codfish. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. April 17, '80—4i eod

CANNED GEESE.

IN ONE POUND TINS, at 22 CENTS. For sale at BEER & GOFF'S. April 17, 1880.

Potato Farina.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR CORN STARCH, and CHEAPER, at BEER & GOFF'S. April 17, 1880.

TEA. TEA.

CHESTS AND HALF-CHESTS, Wholesale, Cheap, at BEER & GOFF'S. April 17, 1880.

Marmalade and Jams.

FOR SALE IN BULK, AT BEER & GOFF'S. April 17, 1880.

The Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of JOHN SELLAR, an Insolvent.

FURNITURE SALE.

I WILL sell AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 21st of April, at the residence of the above Insolvent, Upper Prince Street, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles of Household Furniture,—

- 1 Organ and Stool, Sewing Machine, Sofa, Centre Table, Rocking Chair, Window Curtain and Cornices, Carpet, Clothes Press, Book Case and Desk, set Drawers and Glass, 1 Sink, lot Carpeting and Mats, 1 Chest Drawers, Bedsteads, Tables, Wash Stands, 1 set Parlor Furniture, etc., etc.

Also, a lot of Black-Thorn Plants. B WILSON HIGGS, Assignee. Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 16, 1880. [till sale, pat li

Advertisement for JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Includes an image of a pen and text: "GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875. BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

ROOFING SLATES.

IN STOCK, and FOR SALE, CHEAP.—35 Tons Pennsylvania Slates, Direct from the Quarries. Imported previous to advance in duties. Builders are invited to call and inspect samples. Terms of payment easy. F. S. HANFORD, April 16, 1880—5i 43 Water Street.

PERKINS & STERNS

CONTINUE TO OFFER

EXTRA GOOD VALUE

IN ALL KINDS OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Our Stock of the following Goods is complete, and marked at the very lowest prices:

- White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Printed Cottons, Fleecy Cottons, Cotton Battings.

NEW SPRING

TWEEDS.

We have just opened our New Spring Tweeds, and can say we have the

Very Best Value in the City,

—AND AN—

Immense Variety of Patterns to Choose from.

ROOM PAPER,

—OF—

English and Canadian Manufacture, A large variety of Patterns, and very Cheap.

Our Carpet and Oil Cloths

GOOD VALUE.

Perkins & Sterns.

March 22, 1880.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

DANIEL McDONALD against the Schr. "Emilie," her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.

IN pursuance of a decree of appraisement and Sale issued out of the above Court, dated the 14th April 1880, and to me directed, I will set up and sell, or cause to be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of April, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, where she now lies near Prince Street Wharf, the above named Schooner "Emilie," together with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.

Dated this fifteenth day of April, 1880. FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Marshal Vice-Admiralty Court. [ap 15, pat till sale]

ONE-THIRD DISCOUNT.

THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to the public in general that he has just fitted up apartments in his Warerooms purposely for the Undertaking business in addition to his former appliances, and is prepared to furnish Caskets, Coffins, Hearses, &c., on the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Telegraph orders from the country will be specially attended to at one hour's notice. He has on hand a large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut imitation Caskets in a variety of Patterns and sizes, and prices below any in the city, with silver-plated (Canadian and American) mounting in beautiful designs as well as modifications of old and approved patterns of mounting. Hearses of every class, and horses well trained, with careful drivers, and at prices lower than any other Establishment; and 33 per cent. less will be charged on the Hearse when ordered with the Casket.

MARK BUTCHER, Queen Square Warerooms, Ch'town. April 13, '80—pres ar wklly 4w eod

Fire, Life, Marine.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned has removed his Office from Queen Square to No. 61 WATER STREET, the Building lately occupied by HASZARD BROS.

HORACE HASZARD. Charlottetown, April 14, '80—1w

BRICKS.

ON SALE, ABOUT 50,000 BRICKS! Apply to TREMAINE & METCALF. April 12, 1870.—1w

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

TO LET—The HOUSE lately occupied by R. Young, Esq. Immediate possession given. Apply to W. J. BOSWALL. [a 19 tf

TO LET—The commodious and neat COTTAGE, with good yard, Garden, Coach House and Stables, conveniently situated on Richmond Street west. Possession given about the 17th May, ensuing. Apply to JAMES D. MASON. [ap 17, 3i eod

LOST—In this City, a case of Surgical Instruments. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at APOTHECARIES HALL. [ap 16

HOUSE TO LET—A large and commodious Dwelling of 13 apartments, suitable for Hotel accommodation, centrally located on Hillsborough Street, within a few minutes walk of Railway Depot, Market House, and Post Office. Possession given 1st May proximo. Apply to ROBT. BRIDGES. [a 15tf

WANTED—A COOK, well recommended. Apply to MRS. MACNAB, Dundas Esplanade, any morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. [a 13, tf

LOST.—In this city a GOLD BROCCO, The finder will please leave it at the EXAMINER Office. ap. 12

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The House at present occupied by the subscriber, on West Street, opposite the residence of James Peake, Esq.; apply to SAMUEL N. EARLE.—ap. 12.

TO LET—Good Pasturage for seven Cows, within a convenient distance of the city. Apply at this office. [a 9

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—Large Garden in high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees; centrally situated. Apply at this office. [a 9

FOR SALE—VIS-A-VIS WAGON, nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply at this office. [a 9

TO LET—On or about the first April, the House now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Davies, junr., fronting on Water Street. For information apply to W. W. CLARKE [m 18 tf

TO LET—That comfortable and convenient COTTAGE (9 rooms), with stable and coach house, situate on Dorchester Street, adjoining the premises of the undersigned. Possession given 1st May. Apply to H. J. CUNDALL. [a 13, eod]

BOARDERS WANTED—Two or three persons can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at this office. [a 14 eod

TO LET—TWO HOUSES—One containing 8 rooms, the other 6 rooms. Apply to JOHN STEVENS. [m 27, oaw tf