

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

VOL 9.—NO. 92.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 1st day, 9h. 56m., a. m., N. E. (below horizon).
Full Moon 7th day, 12h. 27m., midnight, S. E.
Last Quarter 16th day, 2h. 49m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 23rd day, 7h. 42m., a. m., W. (below horizon).
First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 39m. p. m. S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	water	len.
1 Thursday	5 26	6 34	1 38	2 55
2 Friday	27	32	2 33	4 6
3 Saturday	28	30	3 34	5 37
4 Sunday	29	28	4 41	7 5
5 Monday	31	26	4 41	8 10
6 Tuesday	23	24	5 13	9 10
7 Wednesday	33	22	5 42	9 56
8 Thursday	34	20	6 8	10 29
9 Friday	36	18	6 37	11 16
10 Saturday	37	16	7 7	11 5
11 Sunday	38	14	7 41	0 22
12 Monday	40	11	5 21	1 14
13 Tuesday	41	12	9 6	1 59
14 Wednesday	42	9	19 48	2 49
15 Thursday	43	7	16 53	3 50
16 Friday	45	5	11 5	5 4
17 Saturday	46	3	morn	6 17
18 Sunday	47	1	0 53	7 23
19 Monday	48	59	1 54	8 15
20 Tuesday	50	57	2 57	8 56
21 Wednesday	51	55	3 59	9 33
22 Thursday	52	53	5 2	10 7
23 Friday	53	51	6 5	10 39
24 Saturday	55	49	7 9	11 12
25 Sunday	56	47	8 15	11 47
26 Monday	57	45	9 22	morn
27 Tuesday	59	43	19 28	0 24
28 Wednesday	6 6	41	11 32	1 3
29 Thursday	1 39	39	11 29	1 49
30 Friday	6 38	37	1 19	2 42

Marine Insurance Company

—OF—
Prince Edward Island.
ROBT. LINGWORTH, Esq., President.
Directors:
Hon. L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq.,
T. HANDEMAN, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq.,
G. R. BEER, Esq., SAMUEL MITCHELL, Esq.
Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and
Freights, at their Office, Corner of Great
George and Lower Water Streets.
FRED. W. RALES,
Ch'town, April 25, 1881. Secretary

LORNE HOTEL

The Popular Summer Resort.
For Surf Bathing, Boat Sailing and
General Recreation on Better in
the Lower Provinces.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Strangers visiting the Island should not go
away without visiting this Hotel. (July 15)

NEW COAL DEPOT!

Beer's Wharf (Late Duncan's).
THE subscriber wishes to intimate to his
friends and the public generally, that he
has opened a Coal Depot at the above named
place, where he is prepared to receive orders
for all the leading kinds of Coal, and fill
them at lowest possible rates.
R. McMILLAN,
Ch'town, Aug. 18—cod, wky 1m pd

NEW Paper Bag Factory!

KENT STREET,
Between Queen and Pownall,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

EVERY quality and size of Paper Bags for
Grocers, Dry Goods men, Confectioners,
Hatters, Druggists, and Pastry Bakers' use, in
stock or made to order at short notice, and
sold at Montreal prices, with usual trade dis-
counts.
Parties having quantities of paper in stock
can have it made into Bags without loss of
time and at much less cost than they can
import them.
Orders respectfully solicited.
E. H. BABBITT,
July 27—3m

The Largest Amount of Life Insurance
at the Smallest Outlay!

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND
LIFE ASSOCIATION,
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The Safety Fund System!
is fast becoming the popular plan of af-
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LIFE INSURANCE!
Members only pay actual current cost.
No large accumulations of the people's
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Expenses of management limited.
Send for circulars. Examine our plan.
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E. H. BABBITT,
June 25, '81. Special Agent for P. E. I.

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ADVANTAGES afforded by this Associa-
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ORDINARY LIFE PLAN. CASIL. BONUS.
C. L. A. Policy No. 1, \$10,-
000. Profits for 1880,
TENTH YEAR, \$121 90 \$312 00
Results under 21 per cent.
Bonus plan, 87 75 250 00

Difference - \$34.15 \$62.00
This difference in favor of the C. L. A.
policy-holders INCREASES with each additional
premium paid.
Policies in this Association are NON-FOR-
FEITABLE after two years, and are
Indisputable After Three Years.
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June 28, Managing Director.

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—REPRESENTING—

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CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

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CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at LOWEST RATES.

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—tf

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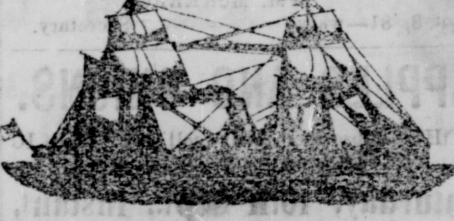
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HAY RAKES,
SCYTHES,
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SCYTHE STONES,
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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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ON THE UPPER DECK,
And Will Sail for Liverpool Direct
on or About the 6th October.

Shippers will please make early application,
in order to secure room.
For Freight and other particulars apply to
PEAKE BROS' & CO.,
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ALFRED A. BOWN,
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General Commission Merchant
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., etc.
Prompt returns guaranteed. Good refer-
ences on application. [ju 17 6m oaw]

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Alleged Government Jobbery at the Stock Farm.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—On the 14th of August last, in
company with Mr. Squires, of Cornwall, I
paid a visit to the Stock Farm Buildings,
now being constructed by the Government
under a supposed contract with Mr. P.
Doyle. We examined, carefully the several
buildings erected, and find that although
an Inspector has been appointed by the
Government in the interests of the tax-
payers, to look after the work and see that
it is performed according to plans and
specification, he is not, in any sense of the
word, performing the duties of his office,
and in my opinion the whole work is a
swindle and a fraud on the tax-payers of
this Province. My reasons for arriving at
such a conclusion are that no attention
whatever is being paid to the plans and
specifications of these buildings prepared by
the Government at the expense of the country;
and in place of first-class material being
put in the buildings, the very reverse is
the case. Instead of sawn scantling, die
square, as called for in the specification,
part rotten, had been used. The boards
called for were to be no. 1 white hemlock
or pine, seasoned, clean cut, free of shakes,
knots or any other defects; but Mr. Doyle,
under the very eyes of the Inspector and
with the knowledge of the Government,
put into the construction of these build-
ings a third class quality of boards—green,
shaky, knotty, etc., and some buildings
are covered with refuse spruce, not superior
in quality to slabs; moreover, the wall
boards, as specified, were to be put on in
one length, and to project one inch and a
half below the bottom of the sills, while the
part contractor, in whom the Government
seems to be so much interested, is allowed
to put them on in two lengths, coming down
half way on the sills. I also noticed that
the truss bolts, which are supposed to be a
source of strength to the buildings, to keep
them from spreading, have been allowed by
the inspector and the Government to be
put in without washer plates. The result
of this will be, should a spreading take
place, the heads of the bolts will draw
through the posts, and we may find, in a
few years, the buildings which cost so
much of the people's money, down.
Neither is the foundation in accord with
specification. It would not require the Com-
missioner of Public Works, with his little
crow-bar to pull it down, as he is
reported to have done with the Asylum
wall, under that terrible and corrupt gov-
ernment known as the Davies and Stewart
faction. All that would be necessary for
the bold William in the present instance,
would be to press the masonry with the tip
of his carpet slipper, and the bricks would
forthwith recede to make room for his hand-
some foot. The piers I have found, are
built with the bricks on edge, and what has
been an excuse for mortar, is no better than
mud, in what it seems to me, that from
beginning to end, it is a glaring piece of
fraud on the taxpayers of the country, who
must pay for such work. On my return to
the city I met the Commissioner of Crown
Lands, who is also Commissioner of the
Stock Farm Buildings. I informed him of
the huge swindle, and the total disregard
paid to Plans and Specifications. I also in-
vited him to go out with me, and I would
point out everything to him. As he is in
receipt of \$1,600 a year of the public
money, I thought he would take that much
interest in the affairs of the country, but
as an *Unsound* man, he declined, being
too busily engaged fitting up the
Rink for the great political statesman from
Ottawa. Had the *Unsound*, however, been
apprised of goods having been furnished by
Thomas Walker Jobber Dodd to the boss of
the Government Ring, and who is supposed
to be the contractor, the invitation tendered
him by me would have made a different
impression on his mind. I also wish to ask,
as a tax-payer of this country, and a sup-
porter of the Liberal Conservative party,
where is the honest Hon. George Wastie
DeBlois, who was so shocked at the Davies
Stewart Government, born, by the way, in
corruption and cradled in rascality, that he
resigned his position as Colonial Treasurer
of this Province, rather than be associated
with such corruptionists. What blinds
him now that he cannot see through the
glass doors of the Land Office? I would fur-
ther ask, where is the Hon. Neil McLeod,
the mechanics representative and friend,
the father of the *Lien Law*. Where is he,
that he has allowed the bold William to
play a game of bluff on his supporters in
Charlottetown? He above all, as he was
bragging forth as the chief hope to see
right and justice done to the mechanics of
Charlottetown, should not be silent on an
occasion of this kind from exposing the
huge swindle that has ever been perpe-
trated on the taxpayers of this country.
And, moreover, I would ask, where is that
talented lawyer and statesman who so
often sought the suffrages of the people of
Port Augustus, only to be returned to the
bosom of his family. I remember the elec-
tion of 1878, when he lifted his hands in
holy horror, disclaiming with his melodious
voice until the tears gushed from his mild
eyes, when proclaiming to the people in the
Market Hall the corruption of Thomas
Walker Jobber Dodd, W. D. Stewart and
Davies, in connection with the Asylum
contract. Are we to believe that \$1,600 a
year and Treasury pay for a dear con-
nection would have stopped his eloquent
tongue, and stayed that copious fountain;
or is it, that he is afraid to interfere
with William, the bold, in case he should
make use of his little crowbar, and scatter
to the four winds of the heavens the mis-
erable apology for a Government, and Wil-
liam Wilfred would once more be compelled
to seek consolation in the bosom of his
family. Is this the reason that he offers

overtures to parties not to expose the Stock
Farm scandal and the rascality of the
aspirant to a seat in the House of Com-
mons?

After informing the Government of my
first visit, I paid a second visit to the
Stock Farm Buildings, on the 1st of September,
and I expected to see some improvement by
the Government enforcing the work to be
carried out according to Plans and Specifi-
cations. It confirms my former opinion
that the affair is a swindle and smells rank
of jobbery and corruption; for in viewing
the buildings on the last named date I was
assailed by the supposed contractor and was
ordered off the grounds under the threat of
braining me, and in self-defence I
had to arm myself with a brick.
As the work is so bad and dis-
graceful that the ring do not wish any one
to see it during construction. I, therefore,
came to town and applied to the Hon.
Donald Ferguson, Commissioner of Stock
Farm, to give me an order so as I could go
in the buildings and on the grounds, which
he refused to give me. For the present I
will leave the matter in the hands of the
people and tax-payers of this country to
judge who is the ring. In my next letter I
will give you further information in regard
to the money matters connected with the
swindle. I also notice that some of the
buildings are not framed according to
plans. How is this that under the very
eyes of the inspector, and with the knowl-
edge of the Government, that this swindle
has been perpetrated on the tax-payers of
this country. Can it be possible that this
has escaped the keen eye of the aspirant to
a seat in the House of Commons, who is
now acting in the capacity of Commissioner
of Public Works, Engineer, Leader and
Dictator to the Government? And I chal-
lenge the Government to deny one single
statement that this letter contains in con-
nection with the Stock Farm swindle.
I remain, yours,
WALTER LOWE,
A supporter of the Liberal Conservative
Party.
Fort Augustus, Sept. 3, 1881.

Early History of the Axe.

The axe has quite a history, for in
Homer's time iron was much used for wood-
cutters' axes, etc. The axe was an ancient
weapon of war and appears to have been
used from the most remote periods of war-
fare. The war axe varied in form accord-
ing to the race to which they belonged.
The first had a single edge only, and was
similar to the modern hatchet; the second
had two edges, and was sometimes called
an Anaxonian axe, from a supposition that
weapons of this kind were used by those
ferocious warriors. Axes were much em-
ployed as offensive weapons by the Celtic
and Scandinavian nations. Among the
Roman armies, the axe was not much
used; it was considered the weapon of
uncivilized nations. At the siege of the
Roman capital by the Gauls, Brennus is
represented as being armed with a battle
axe, and Ammianus Marcellinus, several
centuries afterward, describes an armed
body of Gauls as being all furnished with
battle-axes. In the Bayeux tapestry the
English are represented as using the battle-
axe. The pole-axe was introduced into
Britain by the Saxons and Danes; it had an
edge on one side and a sharp point on the
other. The Franks, in their expedition
into Italy in the sixth century, made use of
an axe with a large blade (much like the
present broad-axe). This was termed
Francisca. The battle-axe of Childeric
the first is preserved in the Louvre
in France. The battle-axe fell
into disuse toward the close of
the sixteenth century. In Russia, Sweden
and Norway and many parts of Germany
they cling to the old, rude, unfinished and
unwieldy axe with which they are familiar.
The introduction of the American axe in
these countries must be a matter of time.
The expression "to bury the hatchet," "to
take up the hatchet," are taken metaphori-
cally from the practice of the North Ameri-
can Indian. In 1840 an English gentleman
visited this country and took back an
American axe and hove, which from the
peculiar curve of the handle and shape of
the axe proved infinitely superior to the
English. His son still has the axe, which
is serviceable, though, of course, the handle
has been renewed several times, always on
the model of the old one. When it was
first used, carpenters and woodmen came
from a distance of ten miles to inspect it,
and many times the owner was offered ten
times its price for it—indeed, one enthu-
siast tried to steal it. Nevertheless, so
tenacious is habit, to this day that vener-
able axe is the only one of its kind in the
neighborhood.

The meat shipments from Australia to
Great Britain by the cold air process have
resulted satisfactorily. The fresh mutton,
a large quantity of which was sold at
Smithfield, was in excellent condition, and
brought sevenpence per pound. The beef
was also almost perfectly preserved.

A number of breeders in the West of
Scotland have formed themselves into a
Company for the purpose of exporting
Clydesdales to America and elsewhere.
The title of the Company is the Glasgow
Horse-breeding and Clydesdale Exporting
Company.

Good saddle and driving horses are in
great demand in the United States, and
breeders are paying more attention this
season to these classes.

BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.—Thous-
ands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souville's spi-
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properties direct to the parts affected. Full
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