

# THE EXAMINER.

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**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager. Office Supt.

## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.  
Winter Arrangement.  
TO COME INTO FORCE  
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't June	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Mt. Stew't June	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	Ar 5.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.  
Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.28 "
Mt. Stewart Junction.	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction.	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAUL,  
Sup't and Engineer.  
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.  
—pat pres h a neap sj kca pio 6i

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale all that Valuable Property situated on corner of Grafton and West streets, and comprising Town Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. Also, that Property on Kent Street, consisting of Town Lots Nos. 67 and one-half of 65, also in the third hundred. This property is a most desirable one for private residences, and will be sold low. If not disposed of by private sale, it will be offered at Auction about June 1st, next. Offers for part of the property will be received. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DAVIES & SCHEERLAND, or to the subscriber.  
F. MITCHELL,  
Chtown, Feb. 19, 1880—2aw Trustee.

## Daily Examiner! SECOND EDITION

1880.  
APRIL 2, 1880.

Advertises Cheap FOR CASH!

## JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

## Small Profits—Quick Returns. IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER Local News, Foreign News, Political News, Social News, Commercial News, Shipping News,

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## THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

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Subscription price only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Sent to any address in Great Britain or North America.

Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received  
J. W. MITCHELL, W. L. COTTON,  
Office Supt. Manager

## Potato Export.

HON. D. DAVIES has written another letter to the Patriot, in which he says:

Now, let us see what inducement we have to offer a line of steamers. Our supplies are oats and potatoes. Owing to our long winters, when we are shut out from exporting for five months in the year, a steamer can only carry two cargoes of hay, oats or potatoes in each year, say a cargo of oats and potatoes in the spring and another in the fall, with deck loads of live stock. There would be nothing for her to carry away in midsummer, and for the five or six months of winter she would have to seek employment elsewhere.  
With regard to exporting potatoes to England, it is only when the crop fails in the old Country that we could think of sending potatoes there. In 1877 there was a short crop there, and large quantities were shipped from this Island. What was the result? Total loss to the shippers, the potatoes shipped did not pay freight and charges. There were two causes for this result; the first was that large quantities of good, dry potatoes were sent to the English market from Denmark, France, and other parts of Europe, which kept the prices down, and the other cause was that our potatoes were bad, being of coarse varieties, such as Tomahawks and Cheneagues, very good for feeding cattle, but very poor for table use.  
Last fall, although prices were reported good in England, it was quite uncertain if prices would keep up, and, with the experience of 1877, merchants were afraid to ship, as they were not sure that large quantities of potatoes would not be sent to England from Denmark, &c., the same as in 1877. There was no trouble about getting freight room. The "Prince Edward" was open to have taken a full cargo of potatoes up to the latter end of November, but she only got part cargo. Those who did ship made, I am informed, some profits. Now, we must not lose sight of "natural obstacles" to foreign trade. If our navigation was open during the months of January, February, March and April, all our surplus potatoes would have been shipped to Great Britain for seed and consumption, but, as Mr. Coombs very properly observes, when the spring opens it will be too late to ship there, as seed time will be over and old potatoes not worth much. With regard to shipping potatoes to the States, every farmer on the Island knows that there is a duty of fifteen cents a bushel. It is only when the "potato bug" or disease destroys the crops in the States that we can ship there. As a general thing, we can't ship our surplus potatoes to either England or the States. What are we to do with them? We can grow any quantity in our favorable soil and climate. The answer seems to me to be very simple: when prices in the States and England are low, and won't pay, feed all our surplus potatoes off to "milk cows, stock, cattle and sheep" for the English market. Of course, every intelligent farmer feeds some hogs, more or less, according to the probable demand he may anticipate. I do not think that we can compete successfully with the "great West" in feeding hogs, because feed is very much cheaper there than here. It takes about one fourth of the value of a bushel of corn or of oats to send it to a shipping port, from say Chicago to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. The cost of sending the pork in barrels is small. We cannot compete with the "great West" in the pork business; they do this business there on a "gigantic scale," with system and order, and can feed hogs cheaper than we can.

## The Cost of Armies.

The European war system, and the British war policy, I believe to be at variance with the true spirit of our Christianity. "What national apology can be given for burdening and oppressing the people to maintain immense armies, which in many cases are the instruments by which tyrants repress the growth of liberty and progress? The intolerable burdens of taxation under which the people groan may be judged from the vast numbers of men withdrawn from all productive industry, to give protection against imaginary foes. The following are taken from published statements of the European armaments for 1877: Russia, 800,000 men; Germany, 800,000; France, 750,000; Austria, 400,000; Italy 200,000; Great Britain, 150,000. These figures are for a peace footing. The estimates for a war footing are double these figures. The money required to sustain these immense armies, and which is wrung from the poverty of the people, may be judged of by the simple fact that it has been computed that the interest on the war debt of Britain, and the cost of her army and navy, involve an expenditure of six thousand pounds sterling an hour, night and day! And yet there are many Christian men who, smitten with the intoxication of national vanity, will defend a course of action by our country that they would utterly condemn if it was pursued by any other country."—Christian Guardian.

## Mr. W. S. Gilbert is said to have received from Mr. Southern the sum of \$15,000 as the price of his new comedy; and the actor is quoted as saying that he would not take \$20,000 for it now.

Mr. Carlyle has not been well of late, having been unable to take even carriage exercise. He sees no society beyond his own family circle, and a few literary friends, including Mr. Froude and Mr. Lecky.

SEEDS.—Just received, English, American and Canadian Flower and Vegetable Seeds of the finest and best qualities at the Agricultural Store.—R. MAY. m22 12t eod

## Correspondence.

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

LENOX COTTAGE, Grafton Street, )  
April 2, 1880. )  
To the Editor of the Examiner.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you upon your paper of yesterday, the most interesting, and the very best periodical that I have ever known to come forth in this colony. I do not quite agree with every word in it, but gentlemen, when they do not quite agree, can agree to differ. The differences between you and me are, I am happy to say, infinitesimally small. You say, "now that most of the \$800,000 has been drawn and paid for Lands" (Permit me to say that LAND deserves a capital letter, being the only root of REAL respectability, not to be capitalized, Oh! how I do hate and detest that word!) "it will be shameful to spend the tenant's purchase money yearly." I can say nothing further nor better than the remainder of your paragraph above quoted. I wrote a letter to the Patriot, a long time ago, to the same purport. Please to quote it from your "Exchanges," if you think it worth while. Your paper of yesterday reminds me of "the days that are long gone by," when with the late John Delane, John Tyas, Doctor Russell, Miss Benger, Miss Mary Russell Mitford, Sergeant Talford, Lady Madeline Palmer, the late John Wilson Croker, Mr. Jesse, and many other celebrities, I was frequently an honored guest at Bear Wood, the princely mansion and park of John Walter, Esq., the proprietor of the great London Times, "my friend and brother," who will thunder forth a "Leading Article" for me whenever I ask him, as he very kindly did in the year 1875.  
I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,  
ROBERT BRUCE STEWART.  
(Of Strath Gartney and Brinchoille, Loch Catrine side, and formerly of Drumlease, County Leitrim, Ireland.)

To the Editor of the Examiner.  
DEAR SIR,—In a recent issue of the New Era, I notice a copy of the agreement, printed on the order books of J. H. Meacham & Co. In it Mr. Meacham states that he is not responsible for any statements or agreements made by his agents, during their canvass for subscribers for his Atlas. Now, I would like to know who is responsible for their statements in regard to the work if he is not; for, as far as I can learn, he never gave notice to that effect through the press, and not one out of a hundred of the subscribers, either read it themselves or had it read for them. Many, if not all the people through the country who subscribed, were induced to sign through the misrepresentations of the agents, and for the reasons before given they are not responsible for their signatures which were obtained through fraud. That the canvass was dishonest and was intended to be so from the first, this clearly proves, and if this is not the case, why should the agents who canvassed the names, keep out of the way while the Atlases are being delivered?  
Again, the Atlas is not at all like the one shown by the agent during his canvass, it being far below it as regards both paper and binding; and the maps, instead of being inserted in Atlas style—printed on one page only—are printed on both sides and extend right across the book, and in consequence of this the middle of the book contains a portion that cannot be examined very easily, if it can be seen at all. And also, the survey is inaccurate as regards springs and streams—large streams being in many cases entirely left out, and yet in the circular given to subscribers, it states are to be located. I might mention, for instance, a large stream that flows through the farms in Gallows Point, crossing the road before Mr. Judson's residence, and thence through four other farms into Pownal Bay. This stream is at least one and a half miles long, and the marsh through which it runs, in my plan, is about thirty yards wide, yet it is not indicated on the maps in any way. Another stream that runs through the Irving farms in Cherry Valley and also crosses the road, is left out, and a spring on Musick's farm, which is the starting point of all the lines in China Point, is entirely unmarked.  
I might mention other instances, but I consider it unnecessary, as the people are wide awake in this matter and are not to be imposed upon any longer.  
I remain, yours &c.,  
THOMAS CRANE.  
China Point, March 29th, 1880.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)  
To a Lady Friend and Well-wisher.  
MADAME,—Please accept thanks for your kind note, bearing date 50th ult. Will you be good enough to address me another, giving me the name of some person or persons to whom the party referred to in your note expressed opinions so freely and openly. Yours, in Christ,  
Chtown, April 2, 1880.

## Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

## A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own household work for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."  
"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

## August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sickheadache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

## CIVIC.

Ne Sus Minervam.  
To the Editor of the Examiner.  
SIR,—The citizens, through their representatives at the Civic Board, are petitioning the Government to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation in such a way as to give the City Council increased powers of taxation, and to enable that body to perform its work in a more satisfactory manner. The Bill placed before the House of Assembly by the City Council contains such alterations and amendments as they believe will be beneficial to the citizens. The petition requesting that this Bill become the Law or Charter of the Corporation, received the unanimous consent of the Council, and had appended to it the signature of each member thereof. As soon as this Bill appeared before the House, a few persons assembled in the Law Library and sent a deputation to the City members asking that the Bill be stayed in order to receive certain amendments to be submitted by them. Some of these amendments are: that the City Council be reduced from ten to five members; that the qualification for Councillor be real estate, valued at one thousand dollars; that each elector qualified to vote shall have the privilege of voting for the entire Council. The reason these changes are sought has not yet been made known by those assembled in the Law Library. The members of the Council do not receive pay for the services rendered to the Corporation. It cannot then be upon economical grounds that reduction is asked for. The tendency of the reforms of this progressive age is to require no property qualification for Legislative or Municipal positions. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Brougham, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield wasted the best years of their valuable lives in abolishing the grievances about to be introduced by men little conversant with the philosophy of history. To represent a constituency in the representative legislative assembly upon which the sun has ever shone a man need not possess a single foot of land nor own a shingle on the roof of the most miserable cot ever touched by "the north wind's breath." Great intellectual strength, the ability "to do and to dare" for the right, the *Ego* trammeled by the "vestment of flesh" are as nothing compared to the brainless drivelling idiot rejoicing