

THE EXAMINER.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun.	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royal'ty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	dp 5.25 "
Hunter River	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Breadalbane	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
County Line	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
Kensington	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Summerside	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Wellington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25 "
Port Hill	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
O'Leary	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Alberton	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Tignish	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	dp 7.50 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 8.57 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.07 "
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 7.58 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.48 "	" 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52 "
Ch'town	ar 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 p.m.	Dp 6.30 a.m.
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.58 "	" 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun.	Ar 6.25 "	Ar 9.20 "

Train Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stewart Jun.	Dp 9.30 am.	Dp 5.35 p.m.
Morell	" 10.02 "	" 6.15 "
St. Peter's	" 10.25 "	" 6.47 "
Harmony	" 11.23 "	" 8.02 "
Souris	Ar 11.40 "	Ar 8.25 "

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE, Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways, Supt. P. E. I. R. Ch'town, April 20, 1878.

RINGS!

A Lot of Heavy 15-Caret PLAIN GOLD RINGS (assorted sizes and prices) received to-day.

W. W. WELLNER.

April 15-31

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The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Blotting, Premature Old Age, and After taking many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address **W. M. GRAY & CO.,** Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
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1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, **House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.**

Special attention is given by him to WHITENING, COLORING and the DECORATING of CEILINGS, WALLS, etc.

On hand and made to order—**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGES.**

Carriage Repairing promptly attended to.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

P. H. TRAINOR,

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Clothes Cleaning Depot,

(Above Mr. D. Farquharson's Store),

CORNER OF QUEEN & DORCHESTER STREETS.

Renovating and Repairing Clothes.

M. R. PATTERSON guarantees that no matter how badly faded or stained garments may be, he will restore them to their original color.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Feb. 9—

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under the careful supervision of

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THE

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JUST OPENED UP

IN

Our Tailoring Department.

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EXCELLENT VALUE!

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, March 23, 1878.

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Ready-made or Made to Order.

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A Very Large Supply of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS, TIES,

SCARFS, SHIRTS, &c.,

—ALSO—

Tweeds, Coating and Cloths.

Buyers before leaving their measures or orders elsewhere, should inspect our Stock and Prices.

ROBERT ORR & CO.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1878.

Canadian Shipping

WE are pleased to note amid the general depression of native industries a small but steady increase in shipping. In the year 1874 it was 1,158,363 tons, and on the 31st December last year it was 1,310,468 tons. The increase holds good, almost uniformly, province by province:

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Nova Scotia.	505,144	529,252	2,961	541,579
N. Brunswick.	307,926	324,533	1,133	320,457
Quebec	222,965	228,502	1,951	248,399
Ontario	114,990	123,947	926	131,761
P. E. Island.	50,892	50,677	342	55,547
B. Columbia.	3,685	3,308	43	3,479
Manitoba.	178	178	6	246
Total.	1,204,565	1,260,893	7,362	1,310,468

Lighthouses.

The following are the estimates for the construction of New Lighthouses and fog alarms for 1879, on Nova Scotia and P. E. Island coasts:—

New Lighthouse at Sheet Harbor, Halifax County, \$2000.
New Dighthouse near Point Michaux, \$3000.
New Lighthouse at Brooklyn Breakwater, \$1000.
New Lighthouse at Wedge Island, Guys-boro, \$2900.
New Lighthouse at Three Top Island, \$1093.
New Lighthouse at P— Island, Yarmouth, \$3000.
New Lighthouse at Shelburne Harbor, \$2000.
Light in Lower Custom House, Pictou, \$240.
Beacon Light at Entrance of Harbor au Bouche, Antigonish, \$1,000.
Beacon Light at Oak Point Pier, King's County, \$200.
Fog alarm at La Have, Lunenburg County, N. S., \$2,000.

P. E. ISLAND.

New Lighthouse and Pier at Summerside, \$4,000.
New Lighthouse at Cove Head, \$1,200.
New Beacon-Light at Brush Wharf, Orwell, \$500.
Range-Lights at St. Peter's, Kings, \$1,600.
Range-Lights at Murray Harbor, \$1,500.

Sir John McDonald, referring to the fact that the Dominion Government is sending Government officials out to canvass, sarcastically remarked: "The late Government did all kinds of monstrosities. They offended against constitutional law and the independence of Parliament. They used the civil service machinery for the purpose of keeping their corrupt Government in power against the wishes of the people. But that was all to be cured when this Government came into power. There was to be a golden age again. No more civil servants were to work at elections. No more was the free and independent elector to be approached by civil servants. This country was to be restored to the age of Adam and Eve before Eve ate the apple. That was the promise made the country (Hear, hear). The Minister of Militia does not deny, or attempt to deny, the statement of the hon. member for Charlevoix; but he says 'it does not lie in your mouth to complain of such a thing,' and he winds up by congratulating my hon. friend on coming to the principles so long advocated by the Liberals of Canada. Yes, it was a long time advocated, and we were promised that it would be carried out. Everything was to be changed; but have we a change, Mr. Speaker? When the only return the Minister of Militia can make—he cannot deny the charge—is 'You're another!' What does he say? He says one of the faults he found with the present Government when he went into it—it is faultless now, of course, since he is there—was that the late Government had crammed the offices with political friends, and that the present Government had retained them. Is his Government examining the offices with political foes? Every Government selects their officers, from among their own friends if they are fit to hold office. That is done everywhere except in England, where they now have the system of competitive examinations. But it was always the case in England before that, and it was always the practice in Canada, and hon. gentlemen opposite will not say that since they got in, the appointments they have made were not from among their political friends. No, their political friends and supporters would not allow them to select their political foes when they had men in their own party fit to hold office. But he remonstrated with the late Government because they did not remove men who were acting politically while they were civil servants. Why then does he not ask the Speaker to remove those men of whom it is now stated, and it cannot be denied, that they are engaged in electioneering? We know that the Premier has said more than once that a man who does not carry out in Government the principles he advocated in Opposition, is no better than a demagogue. I hold the hon. gentleman to his words, and to the principles he laid down. He says that the time honored principles of his party were, that civil servants should not interfere in elections. Carry it out now. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Burnaby was asked by his Turco-man guide which an Englishman loves best, his horse or his wife; but the captain answered diplomatically, "That depends on the woman."

POLITICS.

(From the Moncton Times.)

The majority of Canadians take part in the political movements of the country and have some acquaintance with its political affairs, but there are a very large number who have no accurate knowledge on the subject or are indifferent to the issues presented, is shown by a large number of votes left unpolled in a majority of the constituencies, even during exciting contests, and by the inferior sort of persons who are too frequently chosen for the Assemblies and the Commons. Occasionally, even, an elector is heard from who boasts that he knows nothing about politics and thanks God that he reads no political newspaper! It is a safe statement that it is wholly to the indifferent, the ignorant and the corrupt elements that a country owes misgovernment. It ought, therefore, to be the duty of all who desire good Government, to see that the indifferent are aroused, the ignorant educated, and the corrupt restrained, and that intelligence, probity and public spirit govern the choice of those whom the electors send to form Governments and make laws.

The plea that politics is a mean and polluted business,—that politics is an article of merchandise,—that scheming and tricking rule the roost, is no defence for non-interference. The politics of a country is simply the management of its public affairs. Is not every man, woman or child interested in the proper administration of the public affairs of the country? Are public affairs more or less than the private affairs or interests of the individual citizen, managed in the aggregate by deputies chosen by the majority? Laws made for dealing with the commerce, the civil rights, the administration of justice,—the taxation, the education of the people—touch every individual, are surely matters of individual moment, are really (though not exclusively) private matters, and should concern each individual quite as much as the balancing of his private ledger or the price of merchandise or the performance of some official duty. To shirk the discussion and regulation of public affairs is, therefore, to grossly neglect one's private interests on vital matters. It is not selfishness—it more resembles suicide.

The London "World" on Lord Dufferin.

A SPECIAL by cable to the Toronto Globe, from the London office of that paper. 55 Cheapside, E. C., says:—

LONDON, April 20, 1878.—Lord Dufferin is the subject of the "Celebrities at Home" sketch in the London World this week. The eulogistic article concludes as follows:

"By the exercise of refined, genial hospitality, by treating with unvarying kindness and courtesy all who have come within their sphere, Lord and Lady Dufferin have wholly won the hearts of the Canadian people. Thus the good work which the viceroys has done in private is not forgotten in the enduring memory of his great public services. This is not the piece in which to dwell on the splendid results of the statesmanship and ability Lord Dufferin has displayed, or on the accumulated triumphs of his patriotism, industry, genius, and eloquence. Lord Dufferin is one of the few men whose existence confutes the maxim of Solon, and who may be safely called happy while he lives. His administrative success is probably without a parallel in the history of the colonies. It is illuminated by a brightness and splendor without precedent, but it is also a success which has been won by labors of huge magnitude. We have seen Lord Dufferin at home. To judge of his character and work aright we should have been with him also on some of his great colonial progresses, when he traversed thousands of miles of the Dominion to investigate personally the vast resources of the country, and from experience to form an opinion of the best mode of their development. These undertakings were fatiguing and costly, but have resulted in what cannot fail to prove a permanent strengthening of the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the English Crown, as well as placing on a firm and secure basis the friendship happily existing between the great English Democracy and the English Dominion which he side by side in the New World.

"The policy Lord Dufferin proposed to himself at the outset of his Canadian career was to administer the Government in strict accordance with the constitutional rules. From the moment of his entering office up to the present time he has held himself aloof from party politics and political partisanship. Whatever Ministers were in power, to them he gave his complete confidence. Whenever they went out of office the same confidence was reposed in their successors. He stated in one of his earliest speeches that a Governor General, as the head of a constitutional State, as engaged in the administration of parliamentary Government, should have no political friends. Still less need he have political enemies. The possession of either—may, even the suspected possession of either—destroys his usefulness.

"As an orator, Earl Dufferin is the true descendant and heir of his brilliant ancestor, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the equal of any English speaker living in breadth of view, finish of style, and the delicate touches of humor which are imparted to his speeches. Other statesmen and administrators illustrate the claims of duty, virtue and patriotism. To Lord Dufferin it has been reserved not only to exemplify patriotism, but to identify it with loyal, joyous service; not only to show what duty is, but to gladden the conception of it among, and to bequeath the bright image of duty to the great growing population of our Empire of the West."

A bill appropriating over seven million dollars for the improvement of rivers and harbours, has passed the Washington House of Representatives.