

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880. NO. 101

THE DAILY EXAMINER
Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:
KINGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.
W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't

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	" 8.45 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.15 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 11.27 "	
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 "	" 5.03 "
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 "	
	" 6.10 "	

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 "	
Sum'side	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 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Cardigan	Dp 2.53 "	
Georgetown	Ar 4.10 "	
	Ar 4.15 "	
	Ar 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

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. MACNAB,
Supt and Engineer.
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea 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 66, 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 & SUTHERLAND, or to the subscriber.
F. MITCHELL,
Trustee.
Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1880—2aw

Daily Examiner!
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,

laid before Subscribers, Purchasers, and Borrowers,

EVERY EVENING,
PRICE 2 CENTS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Quarterly\$1.25
Half-Yearly 2.50

THE DAILY
HAS A

Largely Increased Circulation
AND IS AN EXCELLENT

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE
WEEKLY EXAMINER

Made up from THE DAILY—a Compendium of all the News of the Week.
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 Sup't. | Manager

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 19, 1880.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.
THE RUSTICO BRANCH RAILWAY.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

I hope the Hon. Members of this House will not think the members from Prince Edward Island have contracted the Railway mania, but this is a matter I wish specially to bring before this House. Rustico is a settlement in Queen's County, situated twelve or fourteen miles from Charlottetown, and about eight or ten miles from the nearest station on the Prince Edward Island Railway. It is an old, prosperous, and thickly settled district, chiefly settled by a French speaking population. It has a bar harbor, and the people fish extensively, the annual catch of mackerel alone being about fifteen thousand barrels. The country is densely populated, and besides affords many advantages as a seaside resort. The hotel accommodation at this pleasant seaside resort is good, and annually draws from the hot and dusty cities of the Dominion and United States many visitors. It is rapidly becoming a favorite resort, owing to its invigorating and health restoring climate, affording also the luxury of surf bathing to an extent not surpassed by any other place in the Dominion. The branch that is asked for will be about nine miles in length, and will pass through a level country. It is the opinion of competent men, who have examined the subject that this branch would be the best paying portion of the Railroad in the Island. I suppose there are nearly a thousand farmers who would be profited by it as a means of transporting their produce to Charlottetown. Another consideration is that the Island is becoming denuded of wood, and this District will be obliged to resort to the use of coal as a fuel, for transportation of which this branch would be of great utility. I know that the present Railway engagements of the Government are very heavy, and I dare say, they feel they have as much on their hands as can well be undertaken, but I trust this matter will engage the serious attention of the Minister of Railways: The House must remember that the Prince Edward Island Railway is Dominion property, and if this branch was built, it would add largely to the earnings of the road. At present, and with it this branch, a large portion of the fish caught and produce raised has to be transported from Rustico to Charlottetown, a distance of about fifteen miles, on carts.

Our Shipping Industry.

The "Monetary Times" says:—"The comparatively stagnant condition of wooden ship building of late years, and especially the decline in the value of P. E. Island shipping in 1879 compared with 1878, appears to have forced on the attention of the people of that province the consideration of industries which shall take the place of this declining one. A remarkable number of ships and schooners have been turned out there in past years, it is true, and the activity with which they were produced has gone far toward exhausting the timber supply. The value of shipping sold abroad by Prince Edward Island in 1879 was \$175,200, a sum which forms less than ten per cent. of the total exports and which we believe has been frequently exceeded in other years. In other directions, however, the official figures show well for the Island. Her total exports last year were of the value of \$1,831,359. Of these the fisheries furnished \$215,431; animal and their products \$75,545; manufactures, \$256,592; products of the forest, \$40,258; and agricultural products, over a million and a quarter dollars (\$1,234,685.) The exports of oats, the principal crop, were about one fourth greater than the previous year, larger indeed than any year, reaching 2,414,900 bushels. The potatoes exported reached 463,370 bushels, and 445,007 dozens of eggs are included in the returns. There is, as has already been stated by local journals, an important field, and an advantageous one, for a province having the climate and physical conformation of Prince Edward Island, in the raising of farm stock for exportation. We are glad to learn that attention is being directed to it by persons in authority, and in some degree by the farming class themselves. If our Island Province chooses to engage in the business of assisting to supply England with meat, she has the advantage of being nearer the old land than any other exporting district.

A gentleman in New York was recently discanting to a friend on the soft notes of a linnet which he had heard a few days before. "Why," said he, "it sang so softly at times that you couldn't hear it at all." "Sh-h-h-h" said the other, placing his hand to his ear, "perhaps there is one singing now."

A German newspaper contains an obituary with this touching and pathetic passage:—"Our dear son Gustav lost his life by falling from the spire of the Lutheran church. Only those who know the height of the steeple can measure the depth of our grief."

There is something passing strange about human nature. If a man had to support his family by playing billiard at two dollar day, he'd complain he had to work awful hard for a living.

Jottings from the Old Country.

MY AGE—SIE?
In a will case tried the other day in Dublin it appeared that on the marriage of the testatrix, she described herself as being thirty-two years of age, whereas in reality she was close on seventy.

PROPHECYING.
on political grounds, is now all the rage. The following is the latest: Turkey is unwilling to reform; Russia is disappointed at not reaping a more substantial reward for her victories. France is pained at the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. Now England, Austria and Germany have rushed against the foregoing, so that the prophets predict a general war with Russia, Italy, Turkey, France and the United States on one side; and England, Germany and Austria on the other. The smaller countries would go in as interest demanded. A bold stroke of general prophecying.

EDUCATIONAL.
We alluded in our last jottings to the unexampled success of the Girton College, Cambridge. Last year, a Miss Jessie S. Gills, of the same place, passed as Senior Optima in Mathematics, being the first female who has ever reached that position. At the London University, about 25 ladies passed the Matriculation examination last year. The weaker sex are now beginning to exert their power in a strong way, and our college-bred young gallants must begin to brush away some of their slowness. Why cannot Canada have a University for Women?

ANCESTRAL.
Don't go too far back when looking up your ancestors. Remember Darwin's theory. A Jewish gentleman has discovered the following in the Calendar of Home Office Papers under date May 26th, 1767:—"Invention—Petition of Benjamin D'Israeli for a patent in England, &c., for his invention of the art of making woman's chip hats and bonnets, and the materials called platt or plating. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General, May 29th." The descendant of Benjamin D'Israeli is in a higher department of the same business. He deals not in chip hats, but in coronets and imperial crowns.

HARTMANN.
The pressure put upon the French Government to give up Hartmann, the political refugee, to Russia, is rather severe, and it is certainly most unfortunate that the difficulty should have arisen just at this moment. If he is not given up, good-bye to the Russian alliance, which is such a consoling will-o'-the-wisp for French statesmen; while if he is surrendered, the present Ministry may pack up their belongings and make official residences clean for their successors. It is impossible to believe that an independent Power, so many leading citizens of which have at one time or another been in exile, should thus truckle to the outcry of despotism.

THAT MEMORIAL AGAIN!
Some surprise has been expressed at the tenacity with which the Dean of Westminster clings to the proposal to erect a statue of the late Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey. The truth is that the Dean is not entirely a free agent in the matter. Both the Queen and the Prince of Wales insist that the monument should be placed in the Abbey, and the Dean, as a good courtier, is bound to obey the royal wishes. The opposition to the proposal has excited much resentment in the highest quarter. It is perhaps natural that the interference of "meddling Radicals" should not be much appreciated; but, on the other hand, it is equally unfortunate that the idea of placing the monument in Westminster Abbey was ever mooted.

NAUTICAL.
On Monday morning, at two o'clock, a sailor named John Fitzgerald was washed ashore near Weymouth on a raft not much larger than a medium sized table, he having deserted from the barque "Largs," of Glasgow. He was four hours on the raft, and when blown ashore was so exhausted as to be unable to stand. Orders were given to detain the ship at Portland.

The first cargo of American cattle arrived at Barrow, on Monday, per the Anchor Line steamer Assyria, from New York. The captain reports experiencing very severe weather and two violent hurricanes. Out of the 200 head of cattle shipped only ninety-five were alive, but they were in fine condition. Arrangements have been made at Barrow for doing a large trade in foreign cattle. The "Assyria" picked up the crew, nine in number, of the Bermuda barque "Modesta," which was found in a sinking condition on the 12th ult. The crew landed at Barrow.

DARKY ANNEXATION.
Annexation having rather spread lately as a fashion, it is not surprising that the little Republic of Liberia, which is a model, in black, of all the temperate and manly virtues, should have yielded to the contagion. With a proud dignity becoming the importance of the occasion, the Liberian consul-general informs us that the Republic has annexed, "on mutual and peaceful terms," the country known as the Kingdom of Medina, a State which "abounds in the richest of African productions," forests of ebony, gum, palm and rubber trees, coffee trees forty feet high, and "thousands upon thousands of acres of gold and iron fields." The Medina country is supposed to have a population of 700,000 souls, and as Liberia cannot have a quarter so many, the acquisition can hardly be considered an aggressive act on the part of the Monrovia Executive, but is rather, as the Council very properly puts it, an amalgamation on terms mutually agreeable. With such news all who take an interest in the free negro Republic on the West Coast of Africa will only be disposed to express perfect satisfaction. After all, the little State represents a very curious experiment, and we are not aware that either President Monroe, whose influence called it into being, or Lord Bexley, after whom one of its towns is named, ever thought or wished that it would continue a mere strip of land, and not expand among its uncultivated neighbours. The farther it spreads the farther will recede the blighting influence of slavery, polygamy, fetichism, and human sacrifices,

and the more will develop the cultivation of cotton and the weaving of Manchester calicoes.

WITCHCRAFT.
Belief in witchcraft appears to be so deeply rooted in the Russian moujik's mind that even the teachings of Nihilism prove inadequate to its eradication. It will be remembered that a few months ago several peasants were tried at Novgorod for burning alive a woman, whose only crimes were extreme old age and uncommon ugliness, upon the pretext that she had bewitched their cattle and cast spells upon their children. These murderous ruffians, who set fire to their victim's house, having fastened her up in it, and stood round it while it was consumed by the flames in order to prevent her escape, were acquitted on the ground that they had acted conscientiously and in accordance with the Scriptural ordinance, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." The tribunal of Ustjush has recently, however, taken a somewhat more enlightened view of a witchcraft case brought before it. Ivan Alexieff and six women of his village prosecuted a peasant's wife named Charloff for having, as they alleged upon oath, injured their health by the practice of secrecy. To their surprise and discomfiture, the Court acquitted Charloff, and trounced the prosecutors severely, sentencing the women to four months' imprisonment apiece, and Alexieff to fifty blows with a rod. Unfortunately for Russian civilisation, this salutary decision has been nullified by the decree of a superior tribunal, to which Alexieff and Co. appealed, and which promptly quashed the Ustjush Court's sentence.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR SOUTHWARK.
Mr. Clarke, the new member for Southwark, did not owe his election altogether to reasons of Imperial politics, whatever the newspapers may think of it. His personal abilities, and his knack of making a clever speech pitched in just the right key to catch the popular ear, had not a little to do with it. No one has had a better experience than Mr. Clark of political warfare, and no one enters into it with more undisguised enjoyment. I fancy he has been connected with the Press, and I know that at one time he stumped the country as a party lecturer. During the contest in Bath in 1873 he went down to the city for the fun of the thing, and turned up in his usual careless attire at a working men's meeting. Here he modestly asked to be allowed to second a resolution in support of the Conservative candidate, and was granted permission by the chairman, who made a condescending reference to the "apparently intelligent" workingman who was about to address the meeting. Mr. Clarke quietly assumed the character thus allotted him, and mounting the platform delivered, with his accustomed fluency, what was afterwards admitted to be the very best speech made in Bath throughout the contest. Then, when he had finished and his hearers had left off applauding, he had the satisfaction of being pointed to by several succeeding speakers as a touching instance of the spread of education combined with uncompromising Conservative principles among the masses. He bore it with all proper gravity, and it was not until a day or two after that his identity was discovered.

THE CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There was issued on Friday with the parliamentary papers a copy of Sir Garnet Wolseley's report in answer to the inquiries from the War Office as to the conduct of the troops in South Africa, owing to statements made in a letter in the "Daily Telegraph" of November 21st, on "The British Army in the Transvaal," in which general and specific charges were made against her Majesty's troops of housebreaking, burglary, assault and robbery, murder, &c. The report is dated Transvaal, January 16th. Having dealt with the specific allegations as to the conduct of the troops, and shown that they contain "gross exaggerations and transparent untruths," Sir Garnet Wolseley proceeds:—

It is scarcely necessary for me to take any notice of the accusation against the military authorities of "treating in an easy way" serious evils which are proved by the official records never to have existed. But the letter of the special correspondent points more especially to Heidelberg as a scene of gross disorder and crime, and says, "If the commandants at the various stations would only adopt well-known means of coercion and prevention, there would be far less military crime than there is at present." I therefore quote, as the best denial of this wholesale charge, the voluntary statement of the landdrost of Heidelberg:—"Considering the large number of men stationed here at several times, the conduct of the troops has been very good, and I have to thank the several commanding officers here during the time mentioned for assistance given by them at all times whenever required."

Sir Garnet adds:—
Her Majesty's soldiers in the Transvaal are neither better nor worse than their comrades in other quarters of the globe. Freshly released from a long campaign in a savage country, where for many months no drop of liquor, other than the rare ration of rum served out on occasions of special fatigue, had ever passed their lips, some of them were doubtless tempted to drink more than was good for them. It is to me matter of satisfaction that so little crime resulted from this great temptation. The enclosed official reports of the landdrosts bear the best testimony to the behaviour of the troops. . . . I cannot but deeply regret that so grave a slander upon the officers and men of her Majesty's army should have been penned and published by one who has lived much amongst soldiers, without having referred to any one competent authority to enable him to prove or disprove the truth of the information. It seems to me inconceivable that he should have thus acted unless, as I stated in my telegram to the Adjutant-General, he was the victim of a hoax, or allowed his imagination to be worked upon by someone who had the deliberate design of circulating false reports against the honour of her Majesty's army.

CLARK'S DIAMOND DUST POLISH.—Unrivalled for cleaning Gold, Silver and Nickel ware. Inquire for it.