

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

NO. 94

THE DAILY EXAMINER
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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	" 8.46 "	
Mt. St. W't. Junc.	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 "	
	" 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 "	
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 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Dp 6.09 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Mt. St. W't. Junc.	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Cardigan	Ar 2.53 "	
Georgetown	Dp 4.10 "	
	Dp 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	" 9.23 "
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,

Sup't and Engineer.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1879.
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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,
Charlottetown, Feb. 19, 1880—2wv

Daily Examiner!

1880.

Advertises Cheap
FOR CASH!

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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.

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Local News,
Foreign News,
Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
Shipping News,

laid before Subscribers, Purchasers,
and Borrowers,

EVERY EVENING,
PRICE 2 CENTS.

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HAS A

Largely Increased Circulation

AND IS AN EXCELLENT

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE

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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

GEORGE CARTER,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE

Groceries,

Provisions and Confectionery.

68 GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Next Millner's Tin Shop.
Jan. 21, 1880—In oaw th

Fire, Marine, Life.

HORACE HASZARD,

General Insurance Agent,

REPRESENTING

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, England; Capital £2,500,000 stg.

British-American Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.; Capital (paid up in full), \$500,000.00.

San Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal.

MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.
Office, South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1880—In eod

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

MACLEAN & MARTIN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.
Nine-tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Branch are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,

General Agent.

Dec. 4.

Herring, Codfish.

CHEAP FOR CASH,—

50 bbls. Herring,
100 qts. Codfish,
200 bags Salt.

D. SMALL,
Head Queen's Wharf, opposite I. C. Hall's.

To Fisheries and Factories.

ONE TON AMERICAN MANILLA MARLIN (Tarred and White), Cotton Lines, Twines, Leads, Hooks, Bait Mills, Fishing Anchors, Cotton Ducks (light and heavy), 100 coils Manila Rope, Hemp Rope, Wire Rope, Paints, Oils, Tar, Oakum, Ships Chandlery, Sail Macing, Light Ducks for Boats' Sails.

D. SMALL,
Jan. 21, 1880—tf

PEA SOUP.

PREPARED with Pea Flour and seasoned and flavored with the finest herbs and seasonings, to which is added Liebig's Extract of Meat, making one of the most nutritious dishes that can be obtained.
A 25 cent Tin will make 3 quarts of thick Soup.

For sale at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Feb. 18, 1880.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 11, 1880.

Ballooning to the Pole.

The new English scheme of Arctic exploration derives its interest from its proposed use of a new appliance—to a steamer and sledges it adds balloons.

The possibility of aerial navigation in the polar seas have been discussed for years; but only since the disheartening reports brought by the expeditions of Lieut. Weyprechet and Capt. Nares of the impenetrable ice barriers that blocked their way has ballooning been raised from the status of a possible appliance of prime importance.

Even now many of the people who favor Commander Cheyne's expedition, which proposes to leave England in the navy storeship Discovery next June, provided the money for preparation, \$150,000, can be raised, do not pin their faith chiefly upon balloons. In the meeting recently held at the Mansion House, London, to forward the scheme, Capt. Bedford Pim limited his belief in balloons to their manifest uses in spying the condition of the ice around and ahead, and thought it was idle to trust to anything but the sledge for reaching the Pole.

So Mr. A. H. Bessly, who for twenty years has taken an interest in polar exploration, and who, should a well-judged expedition be sent out, will contribute to its funds, suggests to the London Times these doubts about the use of balloons:

The use of balloons is, it is stated, to be one of the main features of the new expedition. I should like to know what the weight of one of these balloons uninflated would be. The first requisite for sledge travelling is that the sledge shall carry the maximum of food with the minimum of luggage for man and dog. Would not the carriage of a balloon be practically impossible? Again, supposing the balloon to have reached the North Pole with a favorable wind, how will its occupants get back again? How, unless the wind veers just how and when they want it, will they support life when out of the balloon?

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that much of the enthusiasm for the new project in England and Canada—and the earnest support given it in the latter country has caused it to be called the British-Canadian Arctic Expedition—is directly due to the hope that in some way, smaller or greater, balloons will add that new mechanical element of success without which there is really very little ground for assuming, that new voyagers will push much further than the brave and persistent men who have preceded them.

Commander Cheyne, who, by the way, is not only an officer of the royal navy, but a veteran of three Arctic expeditions, is downright in his reliance on balloons. It is true that he has also other sources of hope. For example, he says that the last British Expedition came back broken down with scurvy, not for want of lime juice, but of sufficient ventilation between decks and sufficient exercise; and this he hopes to change for the better. But his main reliance is evidently in the employment of balloons, and this was the plan that he laid before the Mansion House meeting.

He proposed to use balloons first for ascertaining which of two channels was most open, and finally for reaching the Pole. With three large balloons, rising over a ton each, the start would be made from near the ship upon the curve of a roughly ascertained wind circle, this being obtained by meteorological observations taken at three points, namely, at the ship and at stations twenty miles on each side having telegraphic communication. Should the wind curve deflect before arrival at the Pole, then, by manipulation of the gas between the balloons and the condenser tank, they could choose the requisite altitude for a continued favorable air current. The Pole would probably be reached in about thirty or forty hours' time, hills being surmounted by reacting with the gas. After taking the necessary observations he proposed to wait for a favorable wind, drop on the same parallel of latitude as the ship, and then reach it by sledge.

So it is clear that Commander Cheyne proposes to take with his balloons a complete outfit not only of men, but of dogs, sledges and provisions for man and beast, besides his scientific instruments. He would need, then, balloons strong and large enough to lift very heavy weights. The general opinion of his supporters is that to get back from the Pole or its neighborhood will be the hard work and labor. However, the new project appears to be backed with the required funds. In that case the unprecedented sight will be afforded of Sweden, Austria, America, Holland, Denmark, and England, all together in Arctic waters, in a race for the Pole.

MINING SWINDLES.—Prof. Young, of Brunswick, said, during a debate in the Maine House, on Monday, that nine out of every ten mining companies in the State were unmitigated swindles. Zion's Herald says: Just at this time Maine is becoming about as crazy as California with mining speculations. Some of our estimable ministers, we learn, are tempted to try their fortune upon the rise in mining stocks. We have no doubt of the result. It is much easier to prophesy it than the probabilities of the weather.

Bishop Wilberforce's recently published biography contains many amusing and characteristic anecdotes. On one occasion, after he became rector of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, he was waited on by an old farmer whose one desire in life was to rent the glebe acre. "Why?" asked the bishop. "Well," said the old fellow, with a look of business shrewdness, "when t'other parson was here, he used to farm it himself, and there being so little of it, he always got in his hay before anybody else; then he clapped on the prayer for rain."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Budget Speech.

Resume of Sir Leonard's Exposition of the Finances.

The following despatch was received last night too late for insertion:—

OTTAWA, March 10.

In delivering his Budget, the Finance Minister said that when he came to the House last session he had to ask for additional taxation to save the credit of the country. He found that the deficits for the past year under Cartwright instead of being \$2,000,000, was actually \$3,300,000.

Sir Samuel Tilley showed that in every item Cartwright's estimated receipts were wrong. While Tilley based his calculations on \$2,000,000, he had practically to contend against \$3,300,000. The estimate made by Tilley on the Customs receipts last session was \$1,400,000. The receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year amount to more than half that amount.

The whole expenditure for current year is estimated at \$24,897,800. The estimated revenue is \$24,450,000. An under estimate made by Cartwright on interest and sinking funds, was discovered, which, if it had not to provide for income and expenditure would balance.

The tariff has operated in favor of the English manufacturers as against the American. The falling off being seven per cent in one case, and thirty-three in the other.

The increase of duty on imported goods has been 4 per cent. as against 1878. Canada 4 per cent. securities are quoted in London at 7 per cent. more than last year, and higher than any other British Colony. For the first time in the history of Canada, the exports exceeded the imports of the first six months of this year, by \$6,500,000.

No radical changes will be made in the tariff. The duty on coal is increased to 60 cents. On fish, in cash, the duty is to be 1 1/2 cents per quarter. On wool, such as produced in Canada, 3 cents per pound.

Mr. Cartwright spoke against the Tariff and the National Policy. Hon. Mr. Tupper replied in a vigorous speech, stating that it did not become Mr. Cartwright, who had rolled up deficits to over \$8,000,000 in five years, to lecture Sir Leonard Tilley, who had so nearly balanced income and expenditure.

Treating to be a Punishable Offense.

The social habit of drinking at bars, where each member of a party, having been "treated" by another, considers it necessary to treat every other member, has at last attracted the attention of law-makers. The Iowa Legislature has a bill before it to abolish the custom and make it a punishable offense; and, although such a proposition can never become a law, it is significant as showing public dislike of a custom which no drinking man wants to be the first to disregard. This habit of standing treat is the cause of more physical and mental discomfort than every other convivial custom combined; a respectable man who feels the need of a glass of wine or spirits, approaches a bar, and finds, perhaps, several acquaintances who are drinking and who invite him to join them. When he has done so, and drunk all he came for, his spirit of independence prompts him to return the invitation, which is accepted by the others because it would seem discourteous to refuse; then those who have been treated make haste to return the compliment for fear of seeming mean, and the end is that four or five men, each of whom came for a single glass of liquor, retire with several times as much as they needed or wanted. A sillier habit does not exist among sensible men. If a man's reputation is so feeble that its existence depends upon the price of several glasses of liquor that nobody wants it is not worth saving. The man who has not the moral courage to drink what he wants, and only that, gets far more injury than benefit from his potations.

While Russian Royalty is pursued by dynamite, the English Royal family seems afflicted with bad drains. An Ottawa correspondent says that the Princess Louise suffered from severe headaches while working in her studio, and other ladies there were similarly afflicted. While she was in England the studio floor had to be taken up to enlarge the building, when an open cesspool was discovered beneath it.

In 1873 the Corporation of London erected, on the exact spot where Peter worked as a carpenter while in England, a large board, bearing the words, "Here worked as a ship carpenter Peter, Czar of all the Russias, afterward Peter the Great." It is curious that the Russians should not have erected some more enduring monument on the spot in memory of their greatest and, with all his crimes, most revered monarch.

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.