

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1880.

NO. 92

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

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One Week	0 12

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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 5.20 a. m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
	Ar 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a. m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 3.00 a. m.	Dp 3.00 p. m.
North Wiltshire	" 3.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 3.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 3.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 3.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 3.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	" 3.55 "	" 5.55 "
	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 "	
	Ar 11.10 a. m.	
Summerside	Dp 2.30 p. m.	Dp 7.30 a. m.
Kensington	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
County Line	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Breadalbane	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
Hunter River	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.09 p. m.	Ar 11.00 a. m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p. m.	
	Ar 2.53 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 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,

Sup't and Engineer.

Railway Office, Chtown, 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. 10, 1880—Law

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

1880. IN STORE,

Wholesale Prices,

50 BBLs. GRANULATED SUGAR, 40 bbls. English Refined Sugar, 39 kegs Hi Carbonate Soda, 30 casks Washing Soda, 40 bags Rice, 224 lbs. each, 3 bbls. Pure Ground Pepper, 163 boxes Soap, comprising Family, Laundry, British Queen, Queen City, Lorne Laundry, Mayflower, 150 doz. Corn Brooms, 50 gross Miller's Shoe Blacking, 49 gross Nixey's Black Lead, 40 gross Bartlett's Pearl Blue, 30 cases Coleman's Starch, 20 cases Corn Starch, 15 bags Hibernia, 3 bags Brazil Nuts, 39 doz. Morton's Pickles, 1/2 pints, 40 doz. Moir & Sons Pickles, 1 pints, 25 doz. Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, 1 pts., 10 cases 5-card Matches.

W. E. DAWSON & CO. Feb. 24, 1880—3w 2aw

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

\$1000 IN COLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your Druggists for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY W. R. WATSON AND APOTHECARIES HALL. [mar 5, '80]

MAGLEAN & MARTIN ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. MAGLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.

June 18, 1879.—ex2aw



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

- 20 Locomotive Engines.
- 16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers)
- 20 Second-class Cars, do.
- 3 Express and Baggage Cars.
- 2 Postal and Smoking Cars.
- 240 Box Freight Cars.
- 100 Flat Cars
- 2 Wing Ploughs.
- 2 Snow Ploughs.
- 2 Flangers.
- 40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, [fe 16, oaw Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.] till June 30

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 9, 1880.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

DISMISSALS.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

MR. BRECKEN said, If I understand the charge preferred by members of the Opposition against the Minister of Inland Revenue, it is this: That the Act respecting weights and measures was repealed and, last session, substantially re-enacted—not with the object of improving the law, but simply of giving the Government an opportunity of getting rid of officials politically opposed to them, and putting their friends in their places. I am not aware of the manner in which appointments under the new Act were made and, therefore, I cannot speak of them; but the explanations in this respect, made by the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue, appear satisfactory. I think I heard the Hon. member for Gloucester characterize the Act and the way in which the appointments were made under it, as infamous. Mr. Auglin—I said disgraceful.

Mr. Brecken—There is not much difference between the terms; what is politically disgraceful is next door to being politically infamous. But, Sir, speaking for P. E. Island and the contiguous portions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I venture to say that the feeling of the Liberal Conservative Party in that part of the Dominion is, that the Right Hon. the Leader of the Government and his colleagues have been much too magnanimous in their treatment of political opponents. It would look as though the present Government are neglecting the claims of their friends and supporters, and propitiating their enemies. If there is any defection from the ranks of the Liberal-Conservatives in the Maritime Provinces, it is chiefly, and I may say, entirely owing to the fact that violent and energetic opponents of the present party have been retained in office and the claims of our friends overlooked. I agree with the Right Hon. the Leader, that the interests of the country require that the Civil Service should be permanent; but I contend that officials who are politically opposed to the Government which retains them, should at least have some decency about them, and at any rate abstain from attempting to undermine the Government that gives them bread. With us in P. E. Island many of these Government officials, feeling that they are secure under the magnanimous and over-generous rule of the present Government, do not take the trouble to conceal their animosity towards their political opponents, but throw the taunt in their faces that at the time of election their Conservative candidates assured them that if returned and in a majority their claims would not be overlooked; and that though returned and in a majority, they are powerless to do anything for their friends or redeem their pledges in this respect, and to get office they should turn Grits. I am ashamed to admit that when the late Government, led by the Hon. member for Lambton, was in power, one or two active supporters of his party, who were not in the position of representatives, could do more to have opponents dismissed from office, and to have their friends appointed than all the present representatives of the Island can bring about. This ought not so to be. I do not believe that this policy will wear. Under the former Government, the chief qualification for an office was to be a supporter of that Government, and the incurable disqualification was to be a Liberal Conservative. When I heard the charge of political partiality hurled against the present Administration from the other side of the House, I thought of the many instances of dismissals of old, well-tryed and efficient officers in my Province, at the time the hon. member for Lambton came into office, simply to make way for their political friends. There are many instances—one or two just now occur to me. There was the case of the Surveyor of Shipping who was removed from office without any charge being preferred against him, the head and front of his offending being his former connection with the Conservative party. Another instance was the dismissal of an old and tried public servant, one of the political pioneers of the country, who filled the office of Provincial Treasurer and had charge of the Savings Bank Department before Confederation. When P. E. Island entered the Union, had the spirit and intention of the British North America Act been respected, that official should have been retained in charge of the Savings Bank, but he was dismissed, although no charge was attempted to be brought against him. There are many other cases, but I instance these two because they were not among the appointments made by my Right Hon. friend on the eve of his retirement from office in 1873. On the other hand no Grit official with us has suffered for his political opinions.

I have no doubt that if the political wheel should turn—a prospect which I believe at present is very remote—you will not find the Grits following the very generous policy of the present Government; they will be true to their friends, and let their opponents look after themselves. It is rather trying to hear hon. members on the Opposition benches accusing the Government of cruel and disgraceful conduct in dismissing men from office, to the detriment of the Public Service, simply on account of their politics. From my experience there is no foundation for the charge,—on the contrary every obstacle has been thrown in the way of removals by the Government. I wish, so far as the Lower Provinces are concerned, that there was some truth in the charge. I do not wish to be vindictive or punish any man for his political opinions—this is a free country, but at the same time I do not think it either wise or just to foster opponents who spend their leisure time in endeavoring to weaken and destroy the influence of the party

that keeps them in office. I hope the Right Hon. the Leader of the Government will modify his too generous and magnanimous policy and not forget the claims of his old friends and supporters. I believe in looking after ones friends and letting your opponents look after themselves.

Nova Scotia and the Cattle Trade.

There are signs of a change, says the St. John News, passing over the spirit of the dream of a portion of the farmers of Nova Scotia. They are waking up to the fact that Providence has furnished them with splendid facilities for the maintenance of a splendid cattle trade with Great Britain. A large portion of their sea coast is washed by the Atlantic. At a convenient spot on that coast there exists a splendid harbor, having railway communication with almost every important farming locality in the Province. In various sections of the Province lying round the Bay of Fundy and its inlets, there exists a considerable amount of dyked marsh, the best of which has a soil almost as rich as the famous black loam lands of Manitoba. Annapolis has a portion of precious marsh land, so has Digby, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland. In addition, there exists a considerable portion of fertile intervalle land in other parts of the Province, which produces, with proper culture, fine crops of hay; and the climate and much of the better class of uplands are favorable to the production of root crops. These are necessary elements for successful cattle raising, collection and shipment across the Atlantic. If the Nova Scotia farmers who mostly largely share in the advantages for cattle culture, if we may so speak, make the most of their privileges, they must profit greatly. The indications point to a growing consciousness on their part of the fine opportunities offered them. Well instructed persons think that Nova Scotia might contribute, after a time of unnecessary preparation, 6,000 head of cattle yearly to the British cattle trade, and pocket half a million dollars as the result. We have no idea how many head of such cattle New Brunswick could yearly furnish. But Westmoreland and Albert have much fine marsh land, and some of the St. John River counties possess a large extent of rich intervalle soil. And New Brunswick farmers could undoubtedly raise a much larger herd of cattle than it has ever done. It is to be earnestly hoped that our farmers will take the necessary measures to share in this fast developing cattle trade to the full extent practicable.

The Make Up of the Body.

Suppose your age to be 15 or thereabouts, I can figure you to a dot. You have 160 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 52 pounds; your heart is five inches in length and two inches in diameter; it beats seventy times a minute, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 per day, and 36,792,000 per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it, and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cell, of your lungs, supporting them to spread out, exceeds 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will weigh eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 square inches, and you are subject to an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile, one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of your body of a drain or tile ditch for draining the body 23 miles long.—*Die Lewis.*

The late Sir Hamilton Seymour, one of England's most brilliant diplomatists, was in early life offered a fortune if he would change his name, but declined. He got, however, \$2,000,000 late in life, by a compromise with Sir Richard Wallace in reference to the late Lord Hertford's will, taking this sum and giving up his claim to the Irish estates. His eldest son is married to the daughter of Russell Sturgis, of Baring Brothers, and one of his daughters to Gen. Stuart, Lord Bute's heir.

IRISH RELIEF.—The subscriptions to the Dublin Mansion House Relief Fund thus far are \$440,000. Grants have been made amounting to \$225,000. The committee have decided to make further urgent appeals for aid. Twenty-nine of the thirty-two counties in Ireland have received aid from the committee. The most serious distress is expected in May, June and July. Sub-committees are now established for the reception and distribution of donations of seeds of all suitable descriptions, blankets, clothing, or any kind of food.

At a meeting of the Governors of King's College, Windsor, held in October last, it was proposed to plant a portion of the grounds in rear of the College Buildings, with ornamental trees, from the Chapel back to the spruce woods, and false clear up and beautify that part of the College grounds more immediately adjoining the Clifton grounds. Over \$100 are already subscribed towards improving the grounds, and this very handsome spot will be made, eventually, more attractive to visitors.

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.