

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 21, 1881.

The Railway and the "Patriot."

The *Patriot*, in its issue of the 14th inst., admitted that the Superintendent is "active and energetic" and that the road bed is "in good order." But it animadverted upon the state of the engines; and declared that it was Sir Charles Tupper's "niggardly, cheese-paring policy that drove nearly all our best mechanics from the machine shops of the Charlottetown railway to those of the Intercolonial."

The *Examiner* replied, in effect, that this declaration was not reasonable, because there has been no "paring" of the pay of the mechanics by Sir Charles. This statement was subsequently corroborated, at Souris, by the Minister of Railways, himself.

It is true, the *Patriot* cannot show that it is not true.

The *Patriot's* declaration is, therefore, erroneous and unworthy of any regard.

No one knows this better than the editor of the *Patriot*; and, therefore, in order to make a show of maintaining his position, he reproduces the list showing how, by a readjustment of offices and the reduction of the salaries of some of the officials, a saving was effected of \$10,000 a year.

This list irresistibly calls to mind the time when deficits prevailed in private and public accounts, the time when men went about begging for work and finding none, the time when the Railway offices were the refuge of needy supporters of the politicians then in power, the time when reckless extravagance and arrant incompetency combined to give us the smallest possible amount of railway accommodation in return for the largest possible amount of outlay,—the time, in short, when the Grit party had sway in Canada.

We have no desire to revive memories of that unhappy period. Yet we are somewhat thankful to the *Patriot* for a remembrance which so forcibly suggests the widely different methods of the late and the present Governments. On the plea that they were forced to reduce the expenses of the Intercolonial Railway, Mr. McKenzie cut down the pay of the laborers and some of the mechanics to "ninety cents a day"; while, at the very same time, he added to the large salaries of well paid officials! When it became the duty of Sir Charles Tupper to purge the Railway offices of Canada, he struck at the officials, but maintained, at the rates previously paid, the wages of the mechanics and laborers!

But this is not all. The method adopted by Sir Charles Tupper, has resulted, all along the line, in increased efficiency of the staff, better roadbeds and additional facilities. There are exceptions, such as the rolling stock of our railway, which are due to special causes; but, according to the opinion universally held by fair-minded men, the Government railways have greatly improved under the present management.

Labor in Vain.

OUR attention has been drawn to a lengthy editorial in the last *Pioneer*, in which the readers of that journal are told that the Hon. Joseph Pope, of the Island Savings Bank, has been superannuated and his grandson appointed in his place. The Government is censured by our contemporary for perpetrating such a piece of political favoritism; and family compacts are declared to be the order of the day. Against such high crimes and misdemeanours the usually moderate *Pioneer* declaims in savage tones. Overflowing with indignation, it solemnly declares that a gross outrage, in connection with the civil service, has been committed, and calls for speedy punishment at the hands of an indignant public.

In condemning the Government and abusing the Pope family, our contemporary has been simply spending his strength for naught. No such superannuation or appointment as that of which he writes has taken place. Mr. Pope has not been superannuated, nor has his grandson been appointed to his or any other position in the Savings Bank. The *Ottawa Free Press* was the first, we believe, to start the "rumor," as it was called. It was repeated by Grit journals after the usual fashion; and now the *Pioneer*, regardless as to whether the "rumor" is true or not, declares the superannuation to have actually taken place.

As the *Pioneer* has seen fit, not only to publish, but to freely enlarge and embellish an idle rumor, we expect to see it in its next issue, do the right thing, by manfully retracting statements penned while laboring under a delusion with regard to a superannuation and appointment, that exists only in the fertile imagination of Opposition writers. We may add that in placing Mr. Pope at the head of our Island Savings Bank, the present government merely performed a simple act of justice to one who had been unceremoniously dismissed without cause by an arbitrary and high-handed administration. He, like others we might name, was dismissed from office from purely political motives. It was but fair, therefore, to reinstate him in a position from which his political enemies removed him, not owing to incompetency on his part, but merely to advance the interests of their political friends.

The Russian budget for 1880 has resulted in a deficit of 50,308,000 roubles compared with the estimates, in consequence of the extraordinary military expenditure.

Londonderry Iron Mines.

A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF THE NOVA SCOTIA BLACK COUNTRY—IRON IN THE ROUGH—SOME OF THE PROCESSES—EIGHT HUNDRED MEN EMPLOYED—BENEFITS OF THE N. P.

Special Correspondence to the Examiner.

FAR up in the top of the Cobequids—the mountain range that may be called the backbone of Nova Scotia—nestling in a valley between gigantic hills, is the little town of Acadia Mines, the heart of Londonderry, the

NOVA SCOTIA "BLACK COUNTRY."

Londonderry Station is on the Intercolonial, some eighteen miles from Truro. Flat, swampy, and uninteresting land stretches on every side; and we look in vain for any sign of those wonderful mines, which produce the best iron in the world. Everybody knows that the letter L on boxes of hardware stands for Londonderry; everybody "from China to Peru" knows that there is no iron—not excepting the famous Swedish, according to good judges—equal to that which comes from Londonderry; but very, very few know where

LONDONDERY

itself is. Certainly there is nothing about the station—the connecting place between the iron works and the world—to lead one to suppose that he is in the vicinity of any place so celebrated. A drive of three miles, in a straight-backed, uncomfortable cab, over a road muddy, and rocky, and rough, (part of it corduroy), through a region singularly ugly, brings us suddenly upon scenes that, for grandeur and variety, can scarcely be surpassed in all the beautiful length and breadth of Nova Scotia. A spur of the Greenville Mountains runs up from Cobequid Bay, from the east and south; while a spur of the Westchester range comes down from the west and north, and between the two lies Londonderry, covering the space between and running up the sides of both. On one side of the town the Great Village River roars down a gorge one hundred feet deep, leaping over ledges from ten to twenty feet in height, and forming miniature cataracts at every little interval. Over this river the Amherst Bridge hangs, between two mountain sides, and the river flows 100 feet beneath us. It is hard to imagine a place more picturesque than this bridge—to right and left the wooded mountains, the steep purple cliffs covered with mosses and rare ferns, and the foaming falling river rushing and roaring so far below our feet.

On the other side another stream, narrow perhaps, comes down through a cleft in the mountains still deeper, and in falls still higher. Both these rivers are utilized in supplying the mills with water, which is conducted to them by flumes over half a mile in length. Though the town is called

THE MINES.

The mines themselves are, some two and some five miles distant. Only the works are situated here, and the town (which has over 3,000 inhabitants,) depends wholly on them. Londonderry is very beautiful by day, but by night it is a scene of weirdness.

GREAT BLACK CHIMNEYS

are belching forth fire, and look like small volcanoes. A red light is over the whole town, which makes gas unnecessary, and moonlight almost superfluous. As we approach one of the mills, we can see, through the wide doorways that stand open, immense bars of red-hot iron, yards and yards long, come twisting and writhing out of the moulds, and squirming across the iron floor like fiery serpents. Men and boys are leaping over them, in all directions, guiding and straightening them. Further along in the same building they are laid side by side to cool, and still farther along, in another department, they are being cut up into bolts. In another building the

MANUFACTURE OF WHEELS

is going on. Of these the greater number are car-wheels, of which 120, on an average, are made every day. A circle of clay moulds, of the size and shape of a car-wheel, is made in the centre of which is a sort of crane, of which the arm reaches to the circumference. On this is suspended an iron bucket, which is filled with molten iron at an immense tank, called a cupola, and emptied into each mould. By the time the last moulds are filled the iron in the first has cooled to some extent, and hardened. The covers are then taken off, and then, embedded in their coverings of clay, are a number of glowing, perfect car-wheels. A short distance away the same operation is going on with wheels of other kinds.

The great sight to be seen at Londonderry is

THE BLAST FURNACE

working by night. This I regret being unable to describe, as circumstances prevented my visiting it when the casting was going on. The blast furnace itself is at some distance from the mills, and is one of the most perfect in America. It looms up above everything surrounding, and its huge round towers remind one of the picture of some ancient castle. Only gas is burnt in these furnaces, and the flame it makes is of a peculiar pink color. This fire is never allowed to go out—for if it should go out it would take a week to light it again.

At present some 800 men are employed in the mines and works, and additional buildings are going up, which, when completed, will make necessary 300 more. Some years ago the mines did not pay; but since the N. P. has existed, they have been paying fairly well.

A BOY WHO DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.—The *Moncton Times* says that the number of young lads in that town who want to become Dr. Carvers or Wild Jacks is surprising. The other day a lad named Johnnie Stevens, who lives on Vulcan street, purchased an antiquated, dilapidated, wire-wrapped musket from Ruf. Parsons for \$1.50. The next day which was Tuesday of this week he went "shooting," the scene of his operations being on the Irishtown road. He was in a part of the woods by himself towards evening and while blowing into the muzzle of the musket, a favorite pastime with boys who go shooting, the thing exploded, and a bullet entered just below one of young Stevens' eyes near the nose. He was found a short time afterwards, prostrate and bleeding, and was conveyed to his home. He had a narrow escape, as the bullet would have proved fatal had it entered the head a little further. Young Stevens is probably 14 years of age.

GENTS' KID MITES AND GLOVES, a lot to be cleared out cheap.—W. A. WIGGINS & CO. [no 21 2]

Historical Society.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Historical Society, was held in the Legislative Library, on 5th inst., which was adjourned until Saturday last, the 19th inst., His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, Rev. G. W. Hodgson, Hon. A. A. McDonald, Judge Alley, Charles Palmer, Esq., and P. R. Bowers, Esq., were in attendance.

The report of the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions was submitted showing that the total membership of the Society is 111, and that the sum of \$250 has been collected, leaving the sum of \$527 still unpaid for entrance fees and annual subscriptions.

The Committee have taken steps to procure a suitable place for holding their meetings, and for keeping the collections of the Society. Although no definite arrangement has yet been made, they have reason to hope that the Government will shortly place at their disposal suitable apartments in the Provincial Building for this purpose.

The Committee intend to apply to the Legislature at its next meeting for an Act of Incorporation of the Society. It is expected that at the next session legislative provision will also be made for an amalgamation of the Legislative Library with that of the Society under the joint management of a committee selected from the members of both bodies, as has been done in Nova Scotia. Under such management the Legislative Library of Nova Scotia which, until the amalgamation, was fast going to ruin from neglect on the part of the Government, has now become one of the best Provincial Libraries in the Dominion, and equally beneficial results will follow if a similar course is adopted. Our Provincial Library has suffered much from lack of efficient management in the past. Many of the most valuable works are rendered incomplete from volumes having been lent or taken without authority, and never returned.

The Society have in view the formation of a library of books and other publications and manuscripts bearing on Historical subjects generally, giving special attention to the collection of Historical material relating to our own Province. Their collection will therefore be a valuable addition to the books now in the Legislative Library, if an amalgamation is effected.

It is not the intention to hold any public meetings of this Society until after it is incorporated and properly organized.

In the meantime the committee will devote their attention to the collection of historical material for their library. With this end in view they have corresponded with a number of persons and with all the kindred Societies of the United States. They beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, viz:—

From Henry J. Cundall, Esq.—A volume of the Acts of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island from the first establishment of the Legislature to the year 1817, and published in that year by James Bagnall, Queen's Printer.

From William H. Bremner, Esq.—A description of Prince Edward Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and a few cursory observations respecting the climate, natural productions, and advantages of its situation, with regard to agriculture and commerce, by a person many years a resident there. Published in Bristol, in 1818.

Petitions from Prince Edward Island, addressed to the King, praying for the removal of Lieutenant Governor Smith—London, 1824.

Emigration.—Prince Edward Island.—A brief but faithful account of this fine colony, showing some of its advantages as a place of settlement addressed to the British farmers and others who are determined to emigrate and try their fortune in a new country—by J. L. Lewellin, 1832.

The Union of the British Provinces, a brief account of the Conference on the proposed Confederation of the Provinces by Hon. Edward Whelan, together with several pamphlets relating to the Land Question and the construction of the Railroad.

The Christian's Pocket Diary, by the Rev. John McDonald, Charlottetown, 1842.

From J. T. Bulmer, Esq., Secretary Nova Scotia Historical Society. Several copies of the reports and collections of that Society for the year 1878, and the Annual Report for 1880 of the Library Commissioners and Librarian of the joint collections of the Legislative and Historical Society of Nova Scotia.

They would respectfully solicit from any parties disposed to aid them in their work, any books, pamphlets, newspapers, almanacs of an early date, or other publications in their possession relating to this Province, or any other of the British possessions of America.

Judge Alley, who has acted as secretary since the first meeting, having declined to continue to act in that capacity, owing to his inability from want of time to attend the duties of the office, Frederick W. Hughes, Esq., was appointed by the committee to act as their clerk until the society is incorporated, when a secretary will be appointed. For the present all communications to the society will be addressed to Mr. Hughes, and all subscriptions will be paid either to him or to Charles Palmer, Esq., Treasurer.

So great are the ravages of cholera at Mecca that five hundred persons are reported to be dying daily.

The cold weather seems to have set in in dead earnest in Manitoba, the thermometer a few days ago registering 10 deg. below zero.

The Swiss village of Elm, in the canton of Glarus, is on the eve of destruction as the summit of the peak nearest to it is moving towards it.

Replying to an address from the Coporation of Chester the other day, the Marquis of Lorne stated that there was hardly one person in ten thousand in Canada who did not attach the utmost value to the Imperial connection.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, 20th inst., Margaret, widow of the late Commander John R. Mayne, R. N., aged 78 years. Funerals to leave her late residence on Wednesday next, at 1.30, and the Railway Station at 2.30 p. m.

Vessel Wanted.

I WANT TO CHARTER A VESSEL of about 60 to 70 tons, to load for a port in Newfoundland. Will have quick despatch. Apply to H. COOMBS.

Nov. 18, '81—21

THIS IS A GRAND TIME TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF GOODS FOR THE SEASON, AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

as we are offering special inducements to CASH BUYERS, and can meet the wants and means of all in Town and Country.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

Special Values, at 9, 10, 12, 16, 20 and 25 cents per yard.

BLACK & MOURNING GOODS, ALL PRICES.

A large lot of Ladies' Felt, Cloth and Knitted Skirts, from 50 cts. up.

Ladies' Sacques and Fur Lined Circulars.

A lot of Colored Table Cloths, many of them at Half Price, to clear.

Wool Tweeds for Men's and Boy's wear, at 50 cents per yard, up.

Mantle and Ulster Cloths, double width, 50 cts. per yd. up.

Grey Union Flannels for 16 cents, up.

All Wool Flannels, in all prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies' Wool Squares.

Bales of Buffalo and Wolf Robes.

Coon and Buffalo Coats.

Waterproof Tweed and Rubber Coats,

JUST OPENED.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATS & ULSTERS, \$5.00 UP.

Reefing Jackets, \$3 up.

A GOOD LINE OF BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITS FROM \$1.50 UP.

Boys' Ulsters and Storm Coats.

Men's Wincey and Flannel Shirts 50 cents up.

Men's Woolen UNDERCLOTHING and CARDIGAN JACKETS.

A Good Selection of Ladies' and Men's Fur Caps.

A VALUABLE STOCK OF BLANKETS, IN WHITE AND GREY.

BACHELORS' QUILTS, \$1.10 UP.

HORSE RUGS, \$1.25 UP.

Excellent Value in Grey and White Cottons, Tickings, and all Staple Goods.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

Superior Teas, in Chests, Half-chests and Boxes.

Our House has long been popular for the quality of its Goods and the Cheap rate at which it has supplied its customers, and with greatly increased facilities for trade, we intend that its reputation in this respect shall be fully sustained in time to come.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1881.

APPLES.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, To-Morrow (Tuesday), 22nd Inst.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT THE

Queen Street Auction Rooms,

100 barrels Winter-Keeping Apples, in all varieties.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

BREMNER BRO'S

Have just opened their winter supply of

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS.

Juvenile Books

From 12 cents to \$1.50 each.

TOY BOOKS—An Immense Assortment

making in all the best variety of Christmas Books they have yet imported.

They would call special attention to their Books suitable for Sunday School Libraries, of which they have an immense variety. A very liberal discount to Sunday Schools, &c.

BREMNER BROS,

44 and 46 Queen St. Nov. 21, '81—61 wksly 11, pat

WANTED.

A STEADY PRINTER, having experience as foreman Apply at once, stating wages, at the ADVERTISER OFFICE, Georgetown.

Nov. 21, '81—11 pat

Farm for Sale.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, part of the estate of the late Dr. Cabell, situated at Stratbaldy, Lot 67, are offered for sale. Ninety acres are under cultivation, and the remainder of the land is covered with hard and soft wood. This Farm is conveniently situated, being near Churches, Schools, Mills, &c. It is well watered, and there is a good Dwelling House on the premises.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance may remain secured by mortgage on the premises for a number of years at six per cent. interest.

Apply to Rev. Jas. E. McDonald, or Mr. Francis Bradley, Kelly's Cross, Lot 29; or in Charlottetown, to SULLIVAN & MORSON.

Nov. 21, 1881—31, wksly if

SANTA CLAUS!

THE Ladies of the Aid Society of the Methodist Brick Church purpose holding

A TEA

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday, Dec. 14th.

There will also be a

CHRISTMAS TREE,

and the veritable Santa Claus will distribute the gifts.

Nov. 19, 1881.

BEDEQUE MAILS

WILL leave the Livery Stable of the undersigned, on Queen Square, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, returning to this City every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Passengers for Bedeque or intermediate points will register their names at the Livery Stable the evening previous.

All parcels must be prepaid.

SAMUEL T. STUMBLES.

Nov. 19, '81—1w

GO TO

PICKARD'S BAKERY

FOR GOOD

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE, TEA, COFFEE,

AND OTHER

GROCERIES.

CHEAPEST and BEST OILS & LAMPS.

E. PICKARD, Upper Great George St.

Nov. 18, 1881—41 2aw

TO RENT.

THE workshop and premises formerly occupied by Brooks & Travers, and more recently by Bonnell Bros, Cabinet Makers. The premises consist of two flats 30x30, with a loft for storing lumber, situated corner of Great George and E. St. Possession can be given 1st December.

HENRY COOMBS.

Nov. 18—pat 31