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The Daily Examiner.

JANUARY 22, 1879.

The Cost of Government.

THE Toronto Mail declares that a wholesale reduction in the cost of Government "is absolutely necessary, if we are to preserve the Federal system"—"and," it adds, "preserve it we must at any hazard."

The Mail points out that we in this Dominion are governed by a Governor General, seven Lieut.-Governors of provinces, and the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories—nine governors in all. We have sixty-eight Executive Councillors, viz:—

Dominion	13
Ontario	6
Quebec	7
Nova Scotia	9
New Brunswick	8
P. E. Island	9
Manitoba	4
British Columbia	3
North-West Territories	3
Keewatin	6
	68

We have 660 representatives, the Executive Councillors included, viz:—

House of Commons	206
Senate	77
Ontario Assembly	88
Quebec Assembly	65
Quebec Legislative Council	24
Nova Scotia Assembly	33
Nova Scotia Legislative Council	19
New Brunswick Assembly	39
New Brunswick Legislative Council	16
P. E. Island Assembly	30
P. E. Island Legislative Council	13
Manitoba Assembly	23
British Columbia Assembly	25
	668

This is one representative for every 6,000 souls, or one for every 600 voters, reckoning every tenth person a voter. In the same proportion, the United States would have 7,260 and Great Britain 6,000 representatives. The British Empire, with its 280,000,000 people, would have over 46,000 representatives. The cost of Civil Government, i.e. of the salaries, contingencies, &c., of governors, ministers, and departmental clerks, is as follows:

Dominion	\$813,000
Ontario	159,000
Quebec	165,000
Nova Scotia	34,000
New Brunswick	21,000
Other Provinces	32,000
	\$1,224,000

The cost of legislation, i.e., indemnities to members, salaries to the Speakers, clerks, etc., is as follows:—

Dominion	\$596,000
Ontario	122,000
Quebec	168,000
Nova Scotia	39,000
New Brunswick	41,000
Other Provinces	50,000
	\$1,016,000

The cost of the administration of justice, i.e., of maintaining the machinery of law is as follows:—

Dominion	\$565,000
Ontario	280,000
Quebec	405,000
Nova Scotia	18,000
New Brunswick	17,000
Other Provinces	35,000
	\$1,320,000

The cost of Education, which is paid wholly by the Provinces, is as follows:

Ontario	\$520,000
Quebec	361,000
Nova Scotia	230,000
New Brunswick	119,000
Other Provinces	82,000

Lastly, the cost of Customs, Excise, Post Office, Government railways, &c., the salaries of Government employes in those branches of the service which belong to the Federal Government, is as follows:

Pensions and Superannuations	\$ 217,000
Customs	722,000
Excise	211,000
Weights and Measures	111,000
Post Office	1,705,000
Gov't Railways, Canals, &c.	2,352,000
Fisheries and Lighthouse Service	567,000
	\$5,885,000

These figures throughout are those for 1877, the latest obtainable. To sum up, the total cost of government, Dominion and Provincial—exclusive of the amounts spent on Immigration, Police, Penitentiaries, Debt Management and Interest, Hospitals and Charities, Indians, Public Works Maintenance, &c.—is upwards of \$10,750,000 a year, or over \$2.50 per head of the population.

It needs no argument to prove that all this is a tremendous tax upon the energies of the people, nor is it necessary to go into arguments to show that a reduction is desirable. That is self-evident. And we know of no better time to begin to cut

down than the present; no more appropriate place to begin than the Local Legislatures, and no better subject on which to begin than the indemnity to members and salaries of Ministers. This is not a chimerical reform like Imperial federation, but a great and pressing public necessity that demands the earliest attention of our legislators.

SUPREME COURT.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS—THE MURDER CASE TO BE TRIED ON MONDAY—TRIAL OF RAPSOM FOR ARSON.

JAN. 22.

Chief Justice presiding. In the case of the Queen vs. James Crosby, tried yesterday, the Jury rendered a verdict of "guilty."

In the case of the Queen at the prosecution of George Mallett vs. George, Charles and Benjamin Dockendorff, for larceny, the Grand Jury did not find a bill.

The Attorney General moved that Messrs. Ambrose Brown and D. R. M. Hooper be discharged from duty on the Grand Jury during the hearing of the case of the Queen at the prosecution of the Union Bank vs. Charles Horriell, for forgery, as the two gentlemen named are stockholders in the said Bank. They were discharged, and the case is now before the Jury.

James Millner and Louis Johnston, charged with the murder of George Kelly, were arraigned, pleaded "Not guilty," and said they were ready for trial at any moment. Monday next was set aside for their trial.

The Grand Jury found "True Bills" against Abraham Rapsom and Charles Dockendorff for cutting and maiming horses' tails.

In the case of the Queen at the prosecution of George Henderson vs. Abraham Rapsom, for larceny, the Grand Jury found "no bill."

The Queen at the prosecution of John Sellar vs. Abraham Rapsom.

ABRAHAM RAPSOM was arraigned, charged with arson on the 25th of January, 1878. Pleaded "Not guilty." His trial immediately proceeded.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—The prisoner at the bar stands indicted for arson—a crime which does not come within the cognizance of the Court very often—wilfully burning down the shop and warehouse of Mr. John Sellar, at the other side of North River Bridge. Mr. Sellar, the prosecutor, is a merchant who does a large business at the bridge. He was twice burned out. The time for which the prisoner is now on trial, is the 25th of January. The fire was made no doubt, by an incendiary, as will be proven. The Crown has no witness who saw the person setting fire to the building. They have not, because he who does such terrible work takes care that he does so at an hour when no one is about to see him. (The Attorney general exhibited a plan showing the lay of building and the place where it was supposed to have been set on fire.) After the fire, Mr. Sellar made enquiries but was unable to discover who committed the act. The prisoner at the bar lived in the vicinity at the time of the occurrence. Some time ago he was committed to jail for a larceny and while there he confessed to two criminals who were imprisoned in the same cell.

GEORGE CARTER, sworn—I am a clerk with Mr. Sellar, the prosecutor. Last January, I was doing business for him at the North River Bridge. (Witness here drew a plan of the building for the information of the Jury.) I left the shop the night of the fire about 8 o'clock. About 12 o'clock, I looked out and saw the warehouse all on fire. There was no fire in the back warehouse. There was very little fire in the stove of the shop, if any. I went down and opened large store door. When I did so, the fire rushed towards me, and I did not go in. We did not save anything except the safe and books. There was a good deal of goods in the warehouse. There was no insurance that I know. The goods consisted of flour, molasses and heavy stock. When I first discovered the fire, the warehouse was all in flames. Then no fire had burst through the shop. There was a young man told us that the fire caught in the back of the warehouse. One thing I noticed then (where he said the fire caught) was, that the ashes were about foot and a half further out than any other place. We succeeded in saving the long warehouse.

To Mr. Peters—My idea is that the fire started in the warehouse. There was gunpowder in the front window of the shop and that exploded as soon as I got to the shop.

To the Chief Justice—When I shut up that night the fire in the stove was nearly out.

To Mr. Peters—The shop was plastered. There was a double door between the shop and warehouse. The shop was plastered but the warehouse was not. The plastering had fallen off some parts of the shop.

To the Attorney General—I could see no fire in the shop, it was full of smoke when I opened the door.

WM. YEO, sworn—I remember the night of the fire. When I was called up, the fire was breaking through the roof of the warehouse furthest from the shop. That part of the warehouse is about two chains from the shop. When I got down, the warehouse was pretty well gone. There was then no signs of fire in the shop. When we opened the door, the shop was full of smoke, but there was no signs of fire. By this time the warehouse was pretty well demolished.

JOHN SELLAR, sworn—I am the prosecutor in this case. I owned the buildings which were burned, and I was burned out on the 25th of January. The shop and warehouse were two different walls. The warehouse was a building set up against the shop. There were two double doors between both buildings. The doors were double plank. I was not there the night of the fire. I had no insurance on the buildings. The loss was over \$3,000.

To Mr. Shaw—I don't know that I formed any suspicions as to who set the fire.

JOHN McNEVIN sworn—I am in jail three years. I was convicted of burglary. I was confined in the same room with Rapsom. He came in on the 12th November. Fred Davy was confined with us also. There is a large room and the cells are off it for sleeping in at night. Each of us are locked in the cells for sleep. We can talk to each other through the cells. He had been there three or four days before he commenced the conversation. We were talking about the North River. After we were locked up in our cells we commenced talking about the Dockendorffs. I said, "Them Dockendorffs are wild boys. I should not wonder if it was them burned down Sellar." He said he knew a good deal about that if he liked to tell. I said, "You better tell. I won't say anything about it." He then said that he set fire to Sellar's place twice. The first time he set fire to it the Dockendorffs made up \$10 and gave it to him for doing the deed. He did not say which of the Dockendorffs that I remember. He spoke five of the second burning. He said between five of them they made up \$14 and gave it to him for setting the fire. That was all that was said that night about the first burning. He might have spoken something more about it, but I do not remember. I don't remember whether we had any conversation with the prisoner the next morning. He made a confession in reference to another fire at another time.

The Attorney General asked if the confession of Rapsom at the same time as the present regarding other crimes he has committed would be admissible. His object in this was to show that Rapsom confessed crimes at that same time which could be proved by the records to have been actually committed.

The Court ruled that there was no authority for examining a witness to elicit facts not connected with the case.

Mr. Peters said that it had just come to his notice that an important witness on behalf of the prisoner, was at Morell, who would prove that the prisoner was at that place on the occasion on which the fire took place. He asked that he be immediately telegraphed for.

The Attorney General said that the prisoner had every opportunity to have his witness here, and up to the present he made no move in the matter.

The Chief Justice ordered that the trial proceed, and, if the witness in question can be obtained, well and good.

JOHN McNEVIN resumed. Cross-examined by Mr. Peters—Prisoners coming in sometimes make a habit of telling their crimes, and sometimes they don't.

Question—Did Davy tell any of his crimes? Answer—He did not. Rapsom told me of stealing a coat, a watch, and a fiddle.

The prosecuting attorney objected to the questions, and the Court ruled against it. But then Mr. Peters insisted that the witness give Rapsom's confessions in full, his object being to show that Rapsom made confessions that were entirely untrue. The Court admitted him to do so.

Witness proceeded—Rapsom told us that he stole wool from Sandy McKinley, and took it to town and sold it to Mr. Hooper on Gallows Hill, and that he got \$80 for it. He also told me that he committed a crime on the railway. The Court ruled against this question and would not admit the witness to give the confession.

Witness resumed—He said he stole fifty fleeces of wool from Sandy McKinley. To Attorney General—I don't know any of the McKinleys of North River. I am quite sure of the name of the McKinley he stole the wool from—it was Sandy. He might have said it was Sandy's brother John.

FREDK. DAVY, sworn—I know the prisoner at the bar. I was confined in jail with him. JOHN McNEVIN was also confined with us. The prisoner came in on the 12th of November. On the 17th of November he said he set fire to Mr. Sellar's premises in company with William Dockendorff and that he received \$10 for doing it. When he told us we were locked up in the cell. He said the money was made up between the Dockendorffs—George, William and Benjamin. He said in the spring following he went to Miramichi, and came back after staying about a month.

To Mr. Peters—I have been convicted of two crimes—the coining of bogus money, and receiving stolen goods.

Question—How many ought you to be convicted of? Answer—None. I was tried for burning a house and discharged from the criminal box. I did not confess the crime.

Question—Did you confess the crime to a Magistrate.

Witness—I decline to answer that question. It was on the 17th of November that he confessed to me. I marked the date on paper. The paper is destroyed. I don't know what became of it. The last I saw of it was on the Attorney General's Office. There was also on it something about putting obstructions on the Railway track; also, burning Sellar's house, cutting horses tails. There was nothing else. I had no intention of telling on him. I did not expect to get anything for noting it down.

MR. PETERS—What made you change your mind?

Witness—Because I expect to get \$500 if he is found guilty. I don't know that McNevin is to get any of the \$500. We had some conversation about it. We might have agreed to share the \$500.

MR. PETERS—If it had not been for that \$500 you never would have said anything about it.

Witness—I would. It was a week after I got out of jail when I went to the Attorney General. I went to Mr. Sellar about it the day before I went to the Attorney General. I also went to the Sheriff. I did not talk to them about the reward.

Question—What share of the reward did you expect?

Witness—The whole of it. McNevin trusted to my honesty. Rapsom said he went away in the spring shortly after the fire.

Breadalbane Notes.

The stormy weather has caused a stagnation in trade for the past eight days.

Diphtheria is still raging within this vicinity. Cold weather does not prevent it.

J. B. Smith, the "Strasbourg Clock Cleaner," absconded from this village last week.

Temperance supper at M. S. Matheson's to-morrow night.

Carriage-builders, when you swap sledges, do not take buffalo robes to boot, as a search warrant is very apt to follow D. G.

Mr. Mayo, the artist, left, in company with See See Jones, for Fredericton, to take a bird's-eye view.

Jan. 21, 1879.

AN EVENING

WITH SOME OF THE

Best Musicians!

MR. EARLE'S
Annual Benefit Concert

WILL TAKE PLACE IN
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLROOM,

—ON—
Tuesday Evn'g, the 28th inst.

Tickets 25 cents each, to be had only at Dr. Dodd's and the Apothecaries' Hall.

INSTRUMENTALISTS. VOCALISTS.
The Charlottetown Amateur Orchestral Club,
Mrs. Joseph Pope,
Miss Nellie Dunn,
Mrs. and Mr. Fredk Mitchell.
Mrs. Strickland,
Miss Minnie Palmer,
Miss Dunn,
Miss Agnes Longworth,
Miss Ings,
Miss Gertrude Des-Brisy,
Prof. Caven,
Herr Herman,
Mr. G. Cunningham.

Concert at 8.
Conductor and accompanist,
S. N. EARLE.

Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1879.—4i

TERPSICHOE HALL,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

THE second and last term for the season, will be opened at the above hall, on

Tuesday Evn'g, the 28th inst.

During this term all the steps in the Highland Fling, as performed by the Marquis and Princess at the Montreal St. Andrew's Society Ball, will be carefully taught, as well as all the other fashionable styles of the times, including Daniel's unique and rapid method, with his Grand Amazonian March.
Good music will be provided, both violin and piano.
Terms as usual—\$5 per term, half in advance.
Private tuition given as usual.

E. BURRIS.

Jan. 25, 1879—2in wed & mon.

Seven Years in Rome.

THE Very Rev. Dr. McDONALD will deliver a Lecture on the above subject before the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY EV'NG.,

JANUARY 29, 1879.

Admission 10 cents. Ladies free.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

ANGUS MACDONALD, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1879. eod t 1

BANK STOCK.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

Friday, the 31st instant,

At 12 o'clock, at my Sale Room,

40 Shares in Union Bank of P. E. I.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1878. 3i

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS will be closed daily at this Office, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, p. m., and forwarded via Cape Traverse, to all places abroad.

The British Mail for Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will close here at 8 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday; and for the fortnightly packet sailing from Halifax on the first and third Tuesday in February, it will close here on the previous Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

Mails for all places West of Charlottetown and Summerside receiving Mails by Railway train or Postal Car, will close here at 7 o'clock a. m., daily.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East and all places on the route to those points, will close daily at 2.25 p. m.

Post Office closes at 8 o'clock, p. m.

A. A. MACDONALD,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Ch'town,
21st Jan'y. 1879. 1m

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Ralph Brecken Peake, late of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, merchant, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to them; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are hereby required to render the same to the undersigned, duly attested, within one year from date.

Dated this twenty-first day of January, A. D., 1879.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,
THOS. HANDRAHAN,
Executors.

Jan. 21, 1879. r g 3m

SUBSCRIBE for the **DAILY EXAMINER** the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

A GREAT RUN

—TO THE—
FLOUR & TEA STORE!

And it cannot be stopped while they are selling

SUCH EXCELLENT TEA

For 36c., 40c., and 44c. per lb.

GOOD SUGAR

For 7½c., 8c., 8½c., and 9c. per lb.

CHOICE FLOUR

From \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl., and

OTHER GROCERIES

RIGHT CHEAP.

Save your money by buying at
BEER & GOFF'S,

Ch'town, Jan. 17—

NOTICE.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS desirous of obtaining pews or single sittings in Zion Church, are hereby requested to apply to the undersigned, at the Post Office.

J. A. LAWSON,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1879—s & t pres pat 2i

SILVER

SETTS, LOCKETS,

NECKLETS,

BROOCHES,

EAR-RINGS, &c.,

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

W. W. WELLNER.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1879—pat 3i

MUSICAL & LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

St. Patrick's T. A. Society.

—IN—

St. Patrick's Hall,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY EV'G,

JANUARY 22nd, 1879.

A GRAND Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given as above, at which some of the best talent in the City will assist.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BRASS BAND will take part in the programme.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson, S. W. Dodd and C. D. Rankin.

Doors open at 7; Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

RICHARD WALSH,
Secretary.

Ch'town, Dec. 30, 1878—law

Fancy Woods for Fretwork.

RECEIVED, a nice lot of FANCY WOODS, consisting of Walnut, Mahogany, Poplar, Holly, Oak, Satinwood, Red Cedar, Amaranth, Ebony, and California Laurel.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.,
Water Street.

Jan. 20, 1879—3in eod

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOT