

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

NO. 93

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 Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
	" 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 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Wellington	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Port Hill	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
O'Leary	" 2.19 "	
Alberton	" 3.09 "	
Tignish	" 4.17 "	
	" 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	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Cardigan	" 2.53 "	
Georgetown	Ar 4.10 "	
	Dp 4.15 "	
	" 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	" 6.43 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,
Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 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,
Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1880—2aw

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.

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Foreign News,
Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
Shipping News,
laid before Subscribers, Purchasers, and Borrowers.

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

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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 10, 1880.

Famous Real Diamonds.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The finest diamonds are clear and transparent as a drop of pure water. But besides those "brilliant of the first water," as they are called both technically and in ordinary conversation, there are colored diamonds of every sort and hue. A yellow shade is considered objectionable in a diamond; so also is a cinnamon color. Next to rose-colored diamonds green takes rank in the market; next to green, blue; and next to blue, black.

THE VALUE OF DIAMONDS

may, according to some writers on the subject be ascertained by a regular formula, according to which the square of the weight in carats must be multiplied by a sum varying according to the condition and quality of the stone. If the diamond is of good water and of fine shape this sum may be put down at \$10. If, however, the diamond be perfect in quality and also perfectly cut the sum to be taken as the basis of the calculation will be \$30 or \$40. Big diamonds have a larger theoretical value than small ones; but, as a matter of fact, diamonds of large size have often had to be cut up before they could be disposed of in the market. When in 1837 the Deccan booty, obtained by the army of Lord Hastings, was sold, a

MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND

weighing 373½ grains, and of the purest water, brought at auction only \$15,000. In the present day the finest diamonds are held by Portuguese, Spanish, French and English families in the order named; and the best market for them is in the United States. Among historical diamonds an important place must be assigned to the celebrated Pitt diamond, of which the weight was 430 carats. But after being cut—a process which occupied two years—it was found to have been reduced to the weight of 160 carats, and it was then sold to the Regent of Orleans for \$375,000. Its present value is said to be \$1,000,000, though it might be difficult to find a purchaser for it at that price.

THE PITT DIAMOND,

or Regent diamond, as it was called after having passed into the hands of the Duke of Orleans—became one of the Crown diamonds of France. It was destined to meet with strange adventures; for, after being placed by Napoleon on the hilt of the sword of State, it was captured by the Prussians at Waterloo. A

DIAMOND OF LITERARY INESTIMABLE VALUE, belonging to the King of Portugal, and of Brazilian origin, is said to be worth upward of \$2,500,000; but this value is clearly not its value in exchange. For the historical interest attached to it no diamond can be compared to Her Majesty's Koh-i-noor. Originally dug from the mines of Golconda. It passed to successive sovereigns of Central India, and in the early part of the fourteenth century was added to the treasures of Delhi. It remained in the possession of the reigning family until the invasion, in the eighteenth century, of Nadir Shah, who, seeing it in the turban of the vanquished Mahommed, proposed to him an exchange of headpieces, and, the polite offer being perforce accepted, bore away with him the priceless jewel. After the assassination of Nadir Shah

THE "MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT,"

passed through the hands of Ahmed Shah, of Cabul, the Shah Shoojah, who gave it as the price of his liberty to Runjeet Singh, ruler of Punjab. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, it was stipulated that the Koh-i-noor should be surrendered to the Queen of England, who received it from the East India Company in 1850. At the great Exhibition of 1851 this famous diamond was found inferior to the glass model, and it was necessary to surround it with gas lights to bring out its colors. The Ru gains have a very good diamond known as the Orloff. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, at one time formed the eye of an idol in the Temple of Brahma at Pondicherry. Brahma was robbed of it by a French deserter, from whom it found its way to a Greek merchant, established somewhere on the shores of the Mediterranean, who sold it to Count Orloff, at that time in command of the Russian Mediterranean squadron for half a million roubles, an annuity of 20,000 roubles, and a patent of nobility.

Li Fu Yen, the wife of the Chinese Envoy Li Fong Pao, having had her inaugural audience of the German Emperor and Empress, is now making her appearance in the diplomatic world of Berlin. She will so far emancipate herself from the reserved habits of her country as to visit at least the more important diplomatic soirees, the presence of men notwithstanding.

M. Ernest Dottain, of the Paris Journal des Debats, is dead. His profound knowledge of history, assisted by a magnificent memory, was of incalculable value to his paper, and his articles on foreign politics were very brilliant, especially those concerning the Eastern question.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—The subjoined composition has, in great part, lain by me for more than the Virgilian period of nine years, and has, in the meantime, received many a thump on the anvil from my sledge hammer, which I wish I could use as effectively as did my Patronymical "Donald the Hammer." "Time rolls its ceaseless course." Some of my expectations have not been fulfilled by events; but even the Ghost of Tiresias, quoted by Horatius Flaccus, had to say:—
"O Lætiade! Quicquid dicam ant erit ant non!"
My dear Ulysses! What I say to you May, as the Fate's ordain, prove false or true!"

Neither Poet nor Politician can do more than to predict that which he himself thinks likely to come to pass. Some of the personages named by me, have passed away from the scene of action (I hope to a much better scene.) The one general fact, remaining unaltered, is that there are "Wars and rumours of wars" and that St. Paul's description of mankind in his Epistle to the Romans, is true and applicable, now as then. My Thesis, altho' founded on a short text, is somewhat long. I have, therefore, divided it into parts, of which I now send the first for your approval; thinking that this plan may best meet the necessity for variety in the columns of your very valuable journal—that is to say, if you think it at all worthy of insertion.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,
VICH DUOMTUL NAN ORD.
March 9, 1880.

THOUGHTS ON PAPER AND GOLD.

PART I.

"The Rank is but the guinea's stamp!"
The man's the gold, for a' that!"
—Vile Burn's song, "A Man's a Man, for a' that."

How sad it is, to know that genius rare
May stain with many a blot, its colours fair!
That he who wrote "The Cotter's Sabbath Night,"
Could that vile chaunt "The Jolly Beggars" write!

That he who for a friend could frame a Prayer
Which angels might to Heaven's own portals bear,
At times, as by some evil spirit smitten,
Could write what all must wish he ne'er had written!

How should we weep that such a man might be!
How should we mourn that Robert Burns was he!

A Jacobite and Democrat by turns,
Consistency was not the forte of Burns.
No thought of Prudence could his frenzy damp;
He wrote that "Rank is but the guinea stamp!"

"A man's a man," we take the poet's word,
Nor is he more than man when made a Lord.
But, whatsoever Republicans may "guess,"
The rank of Lord will scarcely make him less.
(The head and superscription crown the cash,
A brazen counterfeit is worthless trash;
And he who dares to imitate is—rash!
I hope this epithet is not too strong
For those who think all penal codes are wrong;

Who view the Forger as a scribbling child;
The Rebel as a Patriot somewhat wild;
Who look with equal eye on black and white,
Nor mark the gulph which severs wrong from right.

Take all the Kings and Lords that e'er were known;
The Persian Shah on his barbarian throne;
Assyria's King, ere yet by chastening bowed;
Or Herod's self, the proudest of the proud;
Can all the pride of those I've named by turns,
Exceed the boundless pride of ploughman Burns?

A pride which dared at every rank to strike,
And said, or swore, "All mortals are alike!"
Success, or failure, either is the plan
By which to prove the real worth of man.
These are the tests which gold alone can pass;
Unmixed with pinchbeck, unalloyed with brass.

Now, dear old Scotland! Bid thy Poet turn
From vile Democracy, to Bannockburn!
To those brave "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,"
And "wham" their valiant King had "often led!"

See Royal Bruce, encircled by his Peers,
Crash, like a whirlwind, through the Southern spears!
Hear his clear metal ring with Gold's own clank!

The stamp indeed was all he owed to rank!
Hear him exclaiming with his Kingly breath,—
"On! Sons of Freedom! Victory, or Death!
Shoulder to shoulder! Men of Perthshire now!
Lord of the Isles, my Ailsa Craig art thou!
Macdonald, to the right hand march thy clan!
And fill the post of honor in our van!
Dear Walter Stewart! May this battle won,
Add a new wreath to thee, my chosen son!
Kirkpatrick, dear old friend, I feel secure,
This day shall make assurance doubly sure!
A Highland seer, in second-sighted trance,
Proclaims thy fair descendant Queen of France!

'At Ansterlitz, a name as yet unknown,
The Bird which scares the Heron from Loch Con,
Shall soar aloft, o'er many a flag unfurled,
And strike with terror Europe's ancient world.

A second Eagle shall succession keep,
And then in England's Kentish district sleep!
A third shall fall on Africa's barbarous shore,
And then thy fair descendant smiles no more!

Now, forward to the shock! With sword and targe!
I, with my Carrick spearmen, head the charge!"

From rank to rank the Royal valour shone,
And Scotland's noblest son possessed her Throne!

Now let us turn to Flodden's dismal day,
When Scotland's "fairest flowers were wedded away."

Her faithful nobles, in a steel-clad ring,
Fought, till they fell, around their hapless King;
Each stepping where his dying comrade stood.

In stern, indomitable hardihood,
The spirit of the Peerage, pure and high,
Come life, come death, can conquer—or can die!

These were the men their country to uphold!
No paper trash were they, but sterling gold!
In later years 'tis true that paper claims
The rank of gold,—as William that of James;
When, trampling down Britannia's Royal coin,

He crushed its splendor on the Banks of Boyne;
And laid his plans to make the nation free
Beneath the burden of its growing debt.
To Campbell's hatred he permits the blow
Which brands his memory with dark GLENCOE!

By his connivance did the victims bleed;
He signed the warrant, and approved the deed.
Then, for two centuries, postponed the hour
When Panama should yield to mortal power;
Lest Scottish wealth might aid the rightful claims

Of Britain's King, the son of blinded James.
Misguided James might abdicate the throne;
A King can yield no more than is his own;
The title stood, entailed on James' son.
The paper money o'er the world be rolled;
And, for an orange, Britain's Crown was sold;
Give me my lawful King, and sterling gold.

END OF PART I.

A Wonderful Railroad.

151 MILES OF ROAD—18 PER CENT. OF WHICH ARE TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

In 1870 Italy, Germany and Switzerland signed a convention guaranteeing \$17,000,000 to the company that would construct the St. Gothard Railroad and Tunnel. Italy giving \$9,000,000, Germany \$4,000,000, and Switzerland \$4,000,000. The original estimates of \$57,400,000 proved under the mark, and it was found that \$57,800,000 would be required instead. Germany added \$2,000,000 to her subsidy, Italy \$2,000,000, and Switzerland \$1,600,000.

THE WORK WAS BEGUN in the autumn of 1872. The tunnel begins at Göschenen, in a defile where the river Reuss dashes beneath the famous Devil's Bridge, and ends at Airolo, where it overlooks the pleasant pastoral valley of the Ticino. Its length is nine and a third miles—48,936 feet to be exact; it is 19½ feet high and 26 feet in maximum width. Twenty-six hundred men have been employed—Italians with few exceptions.

THE ROCK,

which has varied from hard granite gneiss on the Swiss side, to gravel, sand and pebbles on the Italian, has been operated upon in a similar way to that followed in the Cenis Tunnel, dynamite being used in blasting operations. Owing to the greater homogeneity and the absence of water, more rapid progress has been made in tunnelling through the rocks than in dealing with the softer material when the successive infiltration of water necessitated special drainage arrangements, besides retarding more or less all branches of work. Thus, in piercing a bed of schist, water was discharged in torrents, and often the work had to be carried on under liquid jets descending with the force of those from a fire engine pump.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

is only one section of a railroad running from Lake Lucerne in England to Lake Maggiore in Italy. Besides the big tunnel, there are twelve others, the shortest of which, Warren, is 1,106 yards long, while the longest, the Olberg, reaches 2,027 yards. The total length of these twelve tunnels is very nearly ten miles—15,578 metres. Then there are five tunnels between 220 and 550, and twenty-five between 110 and 220 yards, making in all fifty-two subsidiary tunnels of an aggregate length of sixteen miles. Between Immensee and Göschenen there will be thirty-three tunnels, between Airolo and Giubiasco, seventeen. The line will be carried over sixty-four bridges and viaducts, the longest of which, that of Cadenazzo, in Tessin, will consist of five arches, each having a span 65 yards. The total length of the Gothard line will be 151 miles, 17 per cent. of it be tunnels, and one per cent. bridges and viaducts.

The U. S. Presidency.

Speaking of the coming Republican National Convention, an American exchange tells us that the Chicago convention will have 756 delegates, and 559 votes are the minimum required for a nomination. Of the delegates so far appointed 130 favor General Grant. They are from Pennsylvania, New York, and Arizona. Forty-two more delegates have been appointed thus far by North Carolina, Vermont, Indiana, and the District of Columbia, and they are supposed to be unfavorable in the nomination of General Grant. The conventions of March will not change this result, as only Texas and Kansas will meet. The April contests will be more interesting, when Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oregon and California will be heard from. But the real decision, as far as the delegates are concerned, will occur in May, when Wisconsin, Tennessee, Michigan and Illinois will choose delegates. The Ohio convention will be called on the 10th inst., and will probably meet before that of Illinois, which has been called for the 19th of May.

Denis Kearney has been excluded from the California House of Representatives.