

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
MARCH 11, 1884.

Provincial Legislature.

The draft address in answer to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, was the subject of debate in the House yesterday. Mr. Blake, in moving the second reading of the address, delivered a very excellent speech. He reviewed the different subjects spoken of in the Speech in a very practical manner.

The bountiful harvest of the past year, especially the abundant wheat crop, by which our farmers supplied their own wants, received attention. That important source of wealth, the Fisheries of this Island, as reviewed, as was also the trade of the Province, in a manner which must have convinced his hearers that the speaker was conversant with the subjects upon which he treated so lucidly.

The terrible destruction of life and property on sea and land, by which many portions of the world were visited during the past year, and from which, as a people, we were so happily exempted, were eloquently touched upon.

In alluding to the departure of the Marquis of Lorne, and arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne as his successor to the Vice-Regal Chair at Ottawa, he spoke of the important services rendered the Dominion by the late Governor-General, in his personal tour to the Northwest and other portions of Canada, not forgetting our own little Province by the sea. He pictured the great importance of those visits to our new nationality, by the infusion of knowledge in the Mother Country of our capabilities and resources. Mr. Blake referred to the St. John Dominion Exhibition, showing the success with which our Island exhibitors competed with their Sister Provinces at that great Exposition. The marked improvement in our Provincial Exhibition 1883, over former years was also pointed out. He also reviewed the measures which had been adopted with the view of securing for this Province the Dominion grant for the Exhibition of 1884, and expressed the hope that our rights in that important matter would not be overlooked.

He pointed out the beneficial results of that judicious system of farming which prevents the impoverishing of the soil. Stockraising, he said, also should be carefully attended to in order to produce the stock best adapted for the requirements of our people.

The Piers question and Winter Communication were matters of vital importance to our people, and he hoped that the rights of the Province touching these questions would be conceded with as little delay as possible.

He made a touching allusion to the lamented death, during the recess, of one of the representatives of the Belfast District, the late Angus D. McMillan, Esq., which caused a new election in that district. The result of which indicated a strong reaction in favor of the present Government.

Mr. Blake was followed by Mr. A. Martin, the newly-elected member for Belfast, who, in addressing the House for the first time, made a very favorable impression. He reviewed the various paragraphs in His Honor's speech with much ability. He spoke of the general interests of the country in a manner which showed his practical knowledge of the requirements of the people. He remarked on the general prosperity of the country, the labors of the husbandman were fairly remunerative, and a marked improvement in farming and stockraising was visible. Private enterprise was doing much good by the importation of valuable stock, and this example should be followed by the Government in increasing the number of thoroughbred stock on the Government Farm. The action of the Local Government in grasping the Piers question, and urging the claims of the Island in relation thereto, together with the fact of relieving the people from the burden of taxation, were such as should merit the approval of all who desire to advance the prosperity of our Island home. We regret that our space will not permit a more lengthened report of Mr. Martin's very able and practical speech.

Mr. Perry, acting Leader of the Opposition, was the next speaker. He gave the usual reply given from the Opposition side of the House, consisting of faultfinding.

The Leader of the Government (Hon. Mr. Sullivan) then rose in his place, and delivered a vigorous speech. In debating with the Piers question, he commented in strong terms on the reprehensible course pursued by Mr. Davies, one of the representatives of this Province at Ottawa. He quoted Hansard to show that on the 13th day of February last, Mr. Davies asked if the report of the Engineers on the Wharves and Piers of P. E. Island was received. To this question Sir Hector Langevin said "yes," and yet, in the face of that reply, Mr. Davies telegraphed from Ottawa to some of the leaders of his faction in Charlottetown on the 20th day of the same month, (the day before the Belfast election) that "No piers money was granted or proposed. Government refuse to say whether any will be. Engineers not reported."

Mr. Sullivan proved conclusively that while the despatch he sent was strictly true, the one sent by Mr. Davies was false. Moreover he showed plainly that Mr. Davies must have known it was false. He also accused Mr. Davies of

endeavoring to prevent the Island getting fair play on the piers question, as it appears from the following:—

Mr. Davies enquired: Is it the intention of the Government to take over all or any of the wharves and piers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to refund to Local Governments of these Provinces the moneys laid out by them on these wharves or piers since Confederation?

When the time comes, Mr. Davies' constituency will have something to say about the way he acted in this matter. The debate was adjourned at 12 o'clock on motion of Mr. Sinclair.

The North River Bridge.

We have delayed reviewing the project started by Dr. Jenkins in a recent issue of this paper anent the spanning the North River with a solid bridge, keeping back the salt water and reclaiming the flats—until we could procure some information on the subject.

We are inclined to think the scheme feasible, at all events it is well worthy of serious consideration, and a thorough investigation at the hands of the Government. The present party have fairly earned, by their earnest endeavor to advance the interests of agriculture, the title of the farmers' friend, and if they succeed in instituting the system of reclamation of waste lands from the sea, they will add tens, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the value of the farming lands of the Province, and prove themselves the most beneficent rulers who have ever guided the destinies of P. E. Island.

With regard to the bridge in question it seems clear that to span a river infested by worms with a pile bridge is not a wise proceeding. There are in it two elements of insecurity—the worms and the weather, which are also sources of never-ending outlay; the worms, by eating through the piles—they are capable of ridding the soundest and strongest pile in three months—destroy the support; and the weather, by rotting the covering, makes the roadway unsafe, and they both entail a continuous drain for repairs, to say nothing of the nuisance of having a pile driver constantly at work on the bridge scaring skittish horses. A solid bridge, on the other hand, built with brush and clay, or mud, both of which abound in the neighborhood, could be built cheaply, is almost indestructible, and with a well built stone roadway, it will cost next to nothing for repairs. The only difficulty is the gate or gates for letting out the fresh water. This, we are told, is by no means serious; nothing in comparison with the great benefits to be derived from redeeming the waste lands.

There should be no difficulty with the contractor. Mr. Doyle has had extensive dealings with the Government, and it will be to his interest in the future to act in this matter in a large-minded and liberal spirit, which we feel sure he will do.

Chaisson's Dismissal.

NOTHING could be meaner or more contemptible than the way in which the Grit Legislative Councillors served their late Messenger, Mr. A. Chaisson, of Rollo Bay. We are surprised that Dr. Fraser should allow one of his constituents to be so shabbily treated. Mr. Kichham supported Dr. Fraser at the Legislative Council election, and if we mistake not Mr. Chaisson also supported him, as did many of Mr. Chaisson's compatriots at Rollo Bay. Is this their reward?

Steam.

At the regular session of the Literary and Scientific Association, in the Y. M. C. A. lower parlour, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Robert Smallwood, machinist, of this city, read a most interesting paper on Steam, and its application to machinery from the days of Hero, of Alexandria, 120 years before the Christian era, down to the time of James Watt's great inventions and improvements in steam engines. Mr. Smallwood accompanied his reading with diagrams of steam machinery, illustrating several of the discoveries from those of Hero to the inventions of Watt. Hero's machines were more in the shape of toys than for practical use. A machine similar to Hero's is still in vogue, and is a curiosity to even the scientific. A jet of steam from a pipe projecting from the machine supports a ball of ivory or other substance in the air. The jet of steam does not strike the ball directly in the centre, but slightly to one side, thus causing it to revolve rapidly, and yet does not throw it off or away to either side. Mr. Smallwood also exhibited a diagram of a curious steam machine made by Baptista Porta, a Neapolitan, in the early part of the 16th century; but to another Italian, named Bianca, must be conceded the honor of first applying steam as a motive power to machinery. A diagram of this machine was shown, in which a pipe projects out of the mouth of a human figure, through which a stream of steam sets in motion a horizontal wheel which connects with other wheels by cogs, and sets a pair of stamps at work.

The Marquis of Worcester, a British nobleman, seems, however, to have discovered, or anticipated by his discoveries, the present high-pressure steam engine. Unfortunately no designs of his machinery have been preserved. From the description which he and others have left behind, there is little doubt that the Marquis really invented, and had in successful operation in London in 1636, a steam engine almost identical with the present Corli's engine of today; that is, so far as the cylinder and action of the piston are concerned. A diagram shown by Mr. Smallwood of a drawing made from the Marquis of Worcester's descriptions of his engine, shows that steam was let into the cylinder by pipes both above and below the piston-head, and that there were also steam

escapes at each end of the cylinder. The valves to permit the entrance and escape of the steam were worked by hand. In the Corli engine the valves are automatic. That the Marquis' machine was a wonderful one is evident, not only from the descriptions given of it, but by reason of the prayer of the Marquis, in which he reverently and eloquently thanks God for the revelation vouchsafed to him, and for the wondrous workings of his machine.

In 1699 Captain Thomas Savery, an Englishman, produced a machine for pumping water very like in design and construction to the modern Pulomster, which is in such successful use in mining districts.

After showing a diagram of Savery's machine, Mr. Smallwood exhibited a diagram of the engine of Newcomen and Cawley, which was a decided advance on all other engines driven by steam in the last century. Newcomen was a blacksmith, and Cawley a glazier. It was their engine upon which Watt's inventions were improvements. The first Newcomen engines were constructed with a jacket outside the cylinder—with a space between. After the steam had entered the bottom of the cylinder, and forced up the piston, the space between the cylinder and the jacket was suddenly filled with cold water, causing the condensation of the steam in the cylinder, thus creating a partial vacuum, and the consequent depression of the piston by the pressure of the atmosphere. Finding one day that the machine was doing better work than usual, an examination into the cause disclosed the fact that a leakage of water took place through or about the piston, and that this water caused the steam to condense much quicker than by application outside the cylinder. This led to the improvement of injecting a jet of water into the cylinder after the piston was raised, thus condensing the steam and creating the desired vacuum, but this, as well as the former method, caused the cylinder to cool to a certain degree, and was the means of a great loss of heat and a corresponding consumption of fuel. Watt, who was a mechanical instrument maker, studied to remedy the defects of the Newcomen engine. By experiment he found that it took five and a half inches of water to condense the steam made from one inch of water. Up to the time of Watt's inventions all engines (if we except that of the Marquis of Worcester) to which steam was applied were atmospheric. Watt was therefore the real inventor of the steam engine. He used steam to fill the space between the jacket and the cylinder, and the latter he made a tight drum, through the head of which passed the piston-rod, properly packed, so as to prevent the escape of steam. Through pipes from the boiler he led steam into the cylinder alternately above and below the piston-head, and by a system of automatic valves and connecting pipes, permitted the steam to escape from the cylinder into a vacuum chamber outside, after it had done its work in raising and depressing the piston, and thus creating a vacuum in the cylinder. These improvements, together with his beautiful invention of the parallel motion, constituted the great principles of Watt's inventions. Mr. Smallwood exhibited a sort of model which showed the working of the sliding valve as applied to steam engines. He said it was one of the simplest, and yet one of the greatest and most beautiful inventions connected with the steam engine. And certainly the ingenious contrivance which Mr. Smallwood had improvised to exhibit the working of the sliding valve, the rotary and parallel motions in the later engines, together with his very clear explanations, bore out his assertions, and gave a clear insight into the principles delineated.

A number of practical mechanics and engineers who were present spoke on the subject, as did also Mr. Weeks, law student, Mr. H. C. McDonald, Secretary of the Association, and Chas. Palmer, who made some eloquent remarks eulogistic of the subject and the paper.

Mr. Smallwood is a practical mechanic. He is also an improver and inventor of machinery. Some time since he built a steam engine, which he has heretofore used in his factory; and on Saturday last we saw a new steam engine in his establishment, built to replace the old one. To our unpractised observation in such matters, the new engine reflects much credit upon his mechanical genius and the proficiency of his men.

At a future session of the Association, Mr. Smallwood will continue the subject of the steam engine, principally in reference to its use in land carriage, and we have reason to believe that from the interest shown in relation to his first effort, that the second will be equally entertaining and instructive.

DIED.

At Spring Park, on Saturday, 16th Feb., of Tubercular Meningitis, Haldane Garfield, youngest son of Margaret S. and J. Alexander Boyver, aged two years and seven months.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death tinton came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it bloom forever there.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
FOR LEMONS OR LIME JUICE,
is a superior substitute, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THIS certifies that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, doing business under the style of "Campbell & Rayden," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All amounts due the late firm are to be paid to N. J. Campbell, by whom all the liabilities of the firm will be discharged.
Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this first day of March, 1884.

N. J. CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM RAYDEN.

Referring to the above, the undersigned begs to announce that he will continue business as Wholesale Grocer, Auctioneer, Ship Broker, Insurance and General Agent, at the old stand, and hopes, by strict personal attention to the same, to merit and receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm.

N. J. CAMPBELL.
March 11, 1884.—31 law 1/4

E. W. TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

Queen Street, Next Door to W. R. Watson's,

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT.

A LOT OF

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES & CLOCKS,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AT LATE FIRE,

Will be Offered at a Great Reduction.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1884—31 eod wky 2i

"GUARDIAN"
FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital, - - - - - £10,000,000
Capital Paid Up, - - - - - 5,000,000
Total Funds, upwards of - - - - - 18,000,000
Total Amount Income, nearly - - - - - 3,000,000

Risks at Lowest Current Rates.

CARVELL BROS.,

Agents.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1884.—1m 2aw

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

GREAT SALE OF
New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
NEW SPRING STYLES,

Received Before the Advance in Duty.

We have an immense stock of

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression.

Fleecy Cottons.

Sheeting Cottons,

Pillow Cottons,

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS,

Towels and Towelling,

TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHOICE TEAS, VERY CHEAP!

By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter-Chest. Also, in Packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

To be sold by AUCTION, on the premises, Friday, the 4th of April next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

if not previously disposed of by private sale, all that plot of land situated on Kent Street, the former site of the "North American Hotel," measuring forty-two feet on Kent Street and extending back 160 feet, together with all the stone, etc., in the cellars thereof. This affords a good opportunity for any person wishing to invest in a hotel, it having been used for such for the last forty years. Terms easy and made known at sale.

WILLIAM LODD,

Auctioneer.
Ch'town, March 10—31 wky 11 sale

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Souris Temperance Alliance.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in the

Agricultural Hall, Chapel Street,

—on—

Wednesday Next, 12th March.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent temperance workers from a distance. Hour of meeting—7 1/2 p. m. By order of the Committee.

D. F. McDONALD, P. P.,

President.

Souris, March 10

FOR SALE.

50 loads Kindling Wood,
200 cords Hardwood,
200 cords softwood,
6,000 Longers.

Apply to

JOSEPH MAHAR,

Cumberland Street.

Ch'town, March 8—6i

WHITE RUSSIAN
SEED WHEAT.

THE best producer yet tried on the Island. Call and examine and see testimonials at My Furniture Store, J. D. McLeod's corner.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, March 8.

BARGAINS.

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J. D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent below usual prices.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, March 8.

The Great Sale of
Cotton Goods at the
London House will
be continued for 30
days, for cash, at a
still further reduction
in prices.
March 7, 1884.

Ash Hoops For Sale

THE Subscriber has a quantity of the above on hand. Orders left at his store Wellington Station, or at the Osborne House, Charlottetown, will be attended to.

JOS. O. ARSENAULT.

March 7, 1884.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the business premises known as "53" QUEEN STREET. The building is large and commodious, running back from Queen Street eighty-three feet; and the stand is unsurpassed. Terms easy.

JAS DESBRISAY.

Ch'town, March 6—eod 1f

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID SUIT Drawing Room Furniture, little used, will be sold for half-price. Rare chance. Apply at this office.

Ch'town, March 3, 1884.—4i eod

SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Best Newspaper published on P. E. Island. Only 41 per copy.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

THE Parties having in their possession a set of new Driving Harness, taken from the fire of the 20th February, will oblige by returning them to the subscriber without further notice.—JOHN NEWSON. [mar 7]

WANTED—A good COOK and DINING ROOM GIRL, for a Hotel. Wages good. Apply at this office. [mar 7 3i eod 1p]

FOR SALE—A double-barrel, 10-bore, breech-loading GUN, pin fire. Originally cost \$67.00, is nearly as good as new, and will be sold for less than half cost. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar 7 3i]

WANTED—A GIRL for general housework in a family of three. Apply at Mrs. Crookill's, Pleasant Street. [mar 11]