

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1878.

NO. 255.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager, Office Sup't.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No. 6 MIXED
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.00	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M.	Dp. 2.40
	Ar. 12.10	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 9.25	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.22	" 4.20
Bradabane	" 10.40	" 4.20
County Line	" 11.18	" 5.00
	" 11.28	" 5.10
Kensington	P. M.	" 5.50
	Ar. 12.07	
SUMMERSIDE	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	A. M.
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
SUMMERSIDE	P. M.	A. M.
	Ar. 12.35	
Kensington	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
County Line	" 2.45	" 9.12
Bradabane	" 3.30	" 9.50
Hunter River	" 3.49	" 10.10
North Wiltshire	" 4.29	" 10.40
Royalty Junction	" 4.35	" 10.58
CHARLOTTETOWN	" 5.30	" 11.56
	Ar. 5.55	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 2.30	
Cardigan	Ar. 3.40	
GEORGETOWN.	Dp. 3.50	
	" 5.12	
	Ar. 5.40	

### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Ar. 10.25	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	St. Peter's	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 8.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 8.45	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.45	Harmony	" 6.20
Ar. 10.25		Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.  
W. McKECHNIE, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

### Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.  
Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk, N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.  
Nov. 30, 1877.

### TEA! SEASON 1877-1878.

We have received, by last trip of "Northern Light,"  
50 CHESTS TEA, of the latest season—FRESH AND VERY SUPERIOR.  
CARVELL BROS.  
Ch'town, Feb. 23-24  
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30 CENTS PER QUART!  
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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

### A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

### OUR NEW STUDIO,

we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never before attempted in this City.  
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the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

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### Glace Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

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Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Crayon, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for them selves throughout the Lower Provinces.

Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.,  
Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,  
opposite Connolly's Bank.  
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

## 1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,  
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.  
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

MARCH 12, 1878.

### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 7.

While Parliament is adjourned over Ash Wednesday, the only topic is

### THE CRISIS IN QUEBEC.

It is now known that Lieutenant Governor St. Just dismissed his Cabinet.

The assertion that he did so after much deliberation, not only with the Hon. George Brown, the Irresponsible Leader of the Grit Party, but also with Responsible Ministers of the General Government, is pretty clearly established.

These two facts are so important and alarming, that they seem wholly to engross the attention of politicians in this city. Free Representative Government has been assaulted in the very citadel of its power; and Federal institutions—in violation of fundamental principles—have been subjected to the secret, colossal influence of independent powers in the State. The freedom obtained by centuries of struggle has been denied the people of Quebec in order that a certain party may obtain an advantage in the general election.

The DeBoncherville Cabinet may not have been born Legislators, Quebec is pre-eminently the best represented Province in Dominion Parliament. All her best public men are in Ottawa; and it is not likely that those left behind to take care of the Provincial Government, were any better than they should be. Still they possessed the confidence of the Legislature. They were sustained in their acts by a majority of twenty-five. And there is no proof that they forfeited the confidence of the majority of electors who placed them in power. It is said that they squandered some \$500,000 of public money. But this statement is emphatically denied. The only excuse offered for their dismissal is, that they submitted for his assent two acts, which, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, should not pass. This excuse is very much too flimsy. It is felt that the extraordinary and unconstitutional manner in which the prerogative of the Crown has been stretched by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec entirely without palliation.

But by far the gravest part of this business, is the part attributed to members of the Dominion Government.

The Provincial Government is, or should be, free from any influence, whether secret or open, of the general Administration. Yet it is stated that not only the Honorable George Brown, Senator, and real, though irresponsible, leader of the Dominion Government, exercised his influence upon the Lieutenant Governor; but also that Laurier and Pelletier—sworn members of the McKenzie Administration—did so too. The statement would be astounding and incredible if unlawful collusion were not known to exist between the General and some Provincial Governments. The statement calls up irresistibly the manner in which the leading members of the Government of Prince Edward Island were transformed from mere spectators of the contest between Messrs. Pops and Welsh into the most active of participants. The confident manner in which the influence of the Local Government of the Island was brought to bear—only a few days ago—for the purpose of obtaining a postponement of the Dominion elections, is also borne in mind; and the suspicious way in which official appointments succeeded the exertions of the Government of Nova Scotia in the election of the Minister of Militia is not forgotten. All these, and many other circumstances, serve to show that a secret understanding between members of the Dominion Government and the Lieutenant Governor, St. Just, is quite possible. It is known too that St. Just was and is a rank Grit partisan; and that he has lately been closeted with Laurier and Pelletier. These facts are rendered additionally suspicious by the expressions of leading Grit organs regarding the existing situation in Quebec. The correspondent of the Hamilton Times—which shares with the Globe the organship of the Grit party—says:—

"The dismissal of the Quebec Government is the talk of the lobbies. The Tory members are gathered in groups and discussing the situation—which is most grave. They condemn the action of the Lieutenant Governor. Their fear is that the new Ministry will cause their names to be announced to-morrow in the House, and the moment that is done have Parliament prorogued. THIS WOULD GIVE THE NEW MINISTERS TIME TO PERPETRATE THE RASCALY OF THE OLD CABINET, AND MAKE A FULL EXPOSURE OF IT WHEN THEY APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY, WHICH WOULD TAKE PLACE AT THE TIME THE DOMINION ELECTIONS ARE HELD, AND WOULD GIVE THE LIBERAL PARTY AN UNUSUAL STRENGTH IN THE PROVINCE."

This is, undoubtedly, the mind of the Grit party, with respect to advantages to result from the unconstitutional action of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. And the fact of the collusion—the secret understanding—charged, seems to be established by a strong chain of circumstantial evidence. The feeling existing here is one of extreme anxiety for the institutions of our country. If Provincial Legislatures and Governments are to be fettered and controlled to suit the views or interests of the ruling party of the Dominion, farewell to Provincial Independence. If Representative Governments, commanding the support of a majority of Parliament are to be dismissed at the pleasure of a Lieutenant Governor, farewell to those constitutional liberties which we have been accustomed to regard as the glorious heritage of the people of the Dominion. That these considerations weigh upon the minds of the public men assembled in this city is evident.

W. L. C.

"The sweet by and by"—when the sugar is passed two or three times to the boarders on the opposite side of the table before you can get it.

## Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner:

STR.—For some time past a great deal has been said by politicians and newspaper writers with regard to the direct taxation which has been imposed on the working population of this Province by our present rulers; but these men have, in a great measure, lost sight of a very heavy item of taxation which, although indirect, is much more oppressive than both the poll tax and the property tax—I mean the expense of providing for our schools the series of books prescribed by the present Managers of Education. It must be really gratifying to dealers in books and stationery to see their business swelled far beyond its usual limits in the midst of the financial depression which everywhere prevails; and let others think as they will, booksellers will, no doubt, look with a favorable eye on the present arrangements.

If the school books now introduced were an improvement on those formerly used, no one would have a right to complain; but when, in nearly every instance, the present series is decidedly inferior to the former, it is time that every taxpayer in the Province should know whether these changes have been made in the interests of Education or for the benefit of book publishers. Among the new books prescribed is one said to be published by Collins, Sons & Company, London and Glasgow, and called Collins' Geography. The author (if it had an author) with a modesty refreshing in these days when humility seems to have fled from earth, keeps his name carefully concealed from the public. It is hard to conceive how a book can be written without hands, but it is quite evident that the work in question has been written without brains. It contains 104 pages, about 70 of which treat of the Dominion of Canada, and the remainder is all that is left for the rest of the world. When we consider that part of these 34 pages might be called a handbook of Paris, London, Dublin and Edinburgh, and that Scripture, unauthentic history and fiction are often introduced, we can see that the knowledge of geography obtained from this book will be very meagre. That it is of the utmost importance to know the geography of one's own country minutely, no one will deny; but few will admit that two-thirds of a pupil's knowledge of this branch should be confined to Canada. Even the small compass left for General Geography has been filled up, not with valuable knowledge of this subject, but with matters of such small importance that no geographer would think of mentioning them in a comprehensive, much less in an elementary work.

The author commences to treat of the Western Hemisphere by an imaginary trip across the east coast of North America, and although no reliable writer ever treated the voyage of Eric the Red further than as an Icelandic legend, he lays down the course of that navigator as positively as if he had taken it from his log-book. There is such a striking similarity between the account given here and in Harper's History of the Maritime Provinces that I am inclined to believe the same person is the author of both. He proceeds in fancy along the coast of Nova Scotia, but here his nautical skill seems to have forsaken him, as he finds his way into Halifax harbor not by his log book, chart or dead reckoning but by the smoke arising from the city. He instinctively seeks the upper part of the town, whence he can see the principal buildings and the important part of the province—McNab's Island. He again puts to sea, rounds Cape Sable, explores St. Mary's Bay and repeats the entertaining little story about the loss of Father Aubrey. He follows in the wake of De Moutas for some distance, but "the thoughts of home rush on his nerves," and he proceeds up St. John harbor, passing in his course Partridge Island which "stands proudly insular on her steep shore," lighting the way of the adventurous mariner. He patronizingly accompanies the stranger in the character of guide and points out the places of interest in the city, the post office standing on Prince William street, the suspension bridge and the Victoria School, "the largest in the Provinces, rising high above the surrounding buildings." He does not tell his companion that this was the scene of the labors of the historian John Harper, for is not the information found on the title page of that gentleman's admirable historical work? Having finished his trip he turns his attention to the United States and gives one page to a description of its towns, but as to the resources of the country, its form of government, its extent and population, he fails to inform the student. About another page is devoted to a description of Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America, and then the reader is expected to shape his course towards the Eastern Hemisphere.

The author next commences what, at first, appears to be a scripture lesson, but which gradually changes to an imaginary European tour. He passes through London, sees "Ye towers of Julius—London's lasting shame"—and sheds a sympathetic tear as he thinks of the many illustrious Englishmen who have been immured therein, "to whom the godly earth and air, were banned and barred—forbidden far." Then he takes a view of the Pillar, which "lifts its head and lies," the statues of Wellington, Napier, and others; and passes by the door steps of the houses formerly occupied by Johnson, Reynolds, Addison and Dickens. In the same way he "does," Paris, Dublin, Edinburgh and Lisbon, which last city greatly displeases him, both with regard to its architecture, and the state of its streets. He finds the same fault in Naples, the account of which he seems to have taken from Mark Twain. He makes the astounding statement that Lisbon has the longest bridge in the world; but in the same sentence he calls this 18-mile bridge an aqueduct. I must confess that hitherto I have been ignorant of the fact that these two words are synonymous.

Two pages are then given to general geography, and the author returns to Canada, sailing up the St. Lawrence to Lake St. Peter, where he discovers an archipelago. This, we are told in the introduction, is "a sea with many Islands in it." No other book in existence describes the St. Lawrence as flowing