

THE EXAMINER.

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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. 7 Mixed	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
GEORGETOWN	8.00	8.00		
Cardigan	9.02	9.02		
Mount Stewart Junction	10.25	10.25		
Royalty Junction	10.35	10.35		
	11.46	11.46		
CHARLOTTETOWN				
Royalty Junction	9.00	9.00		
North Wiltshire	9.25	9.25		
Hunter River	10.22	10.22		
Bradabane	10.40	10.40		
County Line	11.18	11.18		
	11.28	11.28		
Kensington	12.07	12.07		
SUMMERSIDE	12.45	12.45		
Wellington	2.00	2.00		
Port Hill	2.45	2.45		
O'Leary	3.28	3.28		
Alberton	4.43	4.43		
Tignish	5.45	5.45		
	6.35	6.35		

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS		No. 4 Mixed	
	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.
TIGNISH	8.00	8.00		
ALBERTON	8.55	8.55		
O'Leary	9.52	9.52		
Port Hill	11.07	11.07		
Wellington	11.48	11.48		
SUMMERSIDE	12.35	12.35		
	2.10	2.10		
Kensington	2.48	2.48		
County Line	3.30	3.30		
Bradabane	3.40	3.40		
Hunter River	4.20	4.20		
North Wiltshire	4.35	4.35		
Royalty Junction	5.30	5.30		
CHARLOTTETOWN	5.55	5.55		
Royalty Junction	2.05	2.05		
MT. STEWART Junc.	2.30	2.30		
Cardigan	3.40	3.40		
GEORGETOWN.	5.12	5.12		
	5.40	5.40		

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED		STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED	
	Dp.	Ar.		Dp.	Ar.
Souris	7.30	7.30	Ar. St'w't Jc.	3.50	3.50
Harmony	7.55	7.55	Lot 40	4.26	4.26
St. Peter's	8.16	8.16	Morell	4.32	4.32
Merrell	8.42	8.42	St. Peter's	5.05	5.05
Lot 40	9.45	9.45	Harmony	6.26	6.26
Ar. St'w't Jc.	10.25	10.25	Souris	6.45	6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE
Gen. Superintendent Sup't. P. E. I.
Govt. Railways. 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 thankfully received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Nov. 30, 1877.

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30 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
25 Qts. HAKE.
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FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Secretary.

March 25—1y law

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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 been before attempted in this City.

We have an exhibition, at our Rooms, of a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

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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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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 end

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1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

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

The Pacific Railway.

The Toronto Mail remarks that Mr. McKenzie has contrived in the space of four years, and in dealing with but one great work, to present to the country a larger and more diversified assortment of jobs than was charged against Conservative Administration extending over a quarter of a century. First, there is the Steel Rails job. Three million dollars worth of rails bought in a falling market, when the buyer knew that his purchase would not be needed for years; that was a transaction of anything but a "practical" man. And when it is considered that this mad purchase was effected through Brother Charles' firm at a time when Cooper, Fairman & Co. stood in need of a heavy commission, it is indeed hard to resist the conclusion that there was method in the Premier's madness. The three millions now corroding at Kingston, Victoria, C. B., the Kamistiquia, and elsewhere, would have staved on the infliction of the three million of extra taxes, and would have almost covered the two deficits of 1876 and 1877. Then there is the Fort Frances job. A quarter of a million has been sunk in that work which was undertaken without the consent of Parliament, carried on in the defiance of the law providing that public works shall be done by contract, and persevered in after Senator Macpherson and other experienced men had demonstrated its utter impracticability and uselessness. The money is lost, and now the chief engineer tells the country that all that Mr. Macpherson said of the scheme was true. Then there is the Kamistiquia purchases. That the money paid for the town plot and the Neebing, in all nearly \$70,000, was enormously in excess of their actual value, nobody pretends to deny; and after the evidence of Mr. Wilson, one of the valuers, few will doubt but that an organized plan for robbing the country was successfully carried through. The history of the selection of the paper town as the terminus has yet to be written, but enough is known of the subsequent proceedings—the enormous sums paid for the lots, the erection of a bogus hotel on the very spot in all the Superior region where Mr. McKenzie had to place the railway, and the ramified frauds perpetrated in its sale—to warrant the belief that the whole business *ab initio* was a deliberate "plant." Of the illegal payment of \$109,000 to the late Mr. Foster, it is almost unnecessary to speak. The money was paid out contrary to the law, and the value received was but slightly in excess of nil.

Here, then, in connection with the Pacific Railway undertaking, is a quartette of jobs involving a waste of three and a half million dollars, equal to the deficits of the past two years, and representing an annual charge upon the country for interest of two hundred thousand dollars!

Correspondence.

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

Falconwood Asylum.

LETTER FROM MESSRS. STERLING & HARRIS—THE FOUNDATION STONE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As the foundation-stone of the new Falconwood Asylum has been the subject of so much criticism, we feel that it is our duty to bring before the people an explanation of the work that has been done. Of course the grumbling on the subject from members of the Opposition is a natural phase of the peculiar sweetness of disposition to be expected in the character of that body, and therefore we at first imagined that there was no need of coming into print on the subject; but now, that the talk about the Asylum walls has become general through the town, and noticing that some ambitious polyanthus has rushed into the columns of your paper, we think it as well to explain matters.

The following is an extract from this anonymous individual's letter, and we think it rather hard on poor Mr. Campbell, whose high-toned abilities as a political orator are generally very well understood and appreciated by those who have an ear for "sounding brass and tinkling symbols."

"Will you please be honest enough to remark that Mr. Campbell's observations on the floor of the House of Assembly, on the foundation-stone of the new Asylum now in course of erection, is what he represents it to be, unfit for the foundation of such a mighty superstructure."

Just imagine the honorable gentleman in full political posture, standing upon the foundation stone of a Lunatic Asylum and making wise observations to the effect, "that the floor of the House of Assembly was unfit to be the foundation of such a mighty superstructure." Truly this mighty superstructure ought to go to Ottawa, where his imagined knowledge and abilities may be of infinite service or the cause of much pleasant humor to the professional architects of Canada.

Now, regarding the remarks in "Lookeron's" letter concerning the construction of the foundation wall and working of window sashes, etc., for the Asylum, we simply deny every statement he makes, and assure the public generally that his whole fabrication is the simple production of either a prejudicial or a political liar. If the man had been honest enough to come out under his own signature in the "fearless daily," by which name this unknown coward styles your paper, we would have been able to deal squarely with him. The stone in the wall is of very good quality and is rapidly hardening in the exposed parts of the building. The bed of stone from which it was quarried was a solid table of freestone rock, having a layer of earth and strata of hard red clay thirteen feet in thickness upon it. The surface of this layer of earth is about

fifty feet above the sea level. The tool marks shew as sharp and clear on the window quoins stones as they did the day on which they were cut. This is a safe and sure criterion for the durability of any stone. In sawing the stone from Rocky Point to Falconwood the greatest care was taken to keep the material free from salt water, for one dash of this upon any specimen of freestone, red or grey, destroys it for building purposes. None of the stone was landed on the Asylum grounds during stormy weather.

In this piece of foundation walling, 1,200 feet long and 9 feet high, which has stood the test of a severe winter, having been exposed to the weather on the inside and outside faces, there are only four window piers and about two dozen stones throughout the whole structure that show any sign of defects, and the Commissioner of Public Works has the copy of our notice to the contractors on the 13th January last, ordering the removal of this stone and rebuilding of it early in the spring before any brickwork is commenced; and we may here observe that we find Messrs. McIntosh and Dewar always ready and willing to attend to notices of this kind, and to perform their contract in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

We have made a special examination of the wall every week during this winter, and are surprised to find it in such an excellent state.

As regards the workmanship of the wall, with the exception of the four piers above mentioned it is of the very best description, and we have never before seen a firmer piece of foundation perhaps, excepting that of the Wellington Barracks in Halifax, having superintended the construction of such buildings as the new Post Office and Club House of Halifax and the majority of the most extensive stone buildings in that city.

Mr. Campbell says that he would not build a dairy wall of the stone in the foundation of the Asylum. We feel sorry for Mr. Campbell, and imagine that such an expensive system of farming as he surely adopts is very much out of place in Prince Edward Island. One would imagine that his residence was an old feudal castle.

One hon. gentleman, by the name of Hatesht, a rather sharp individual, no doubt, expressed his idea that none of the Island stone was fit for a foundation for the Asylum. Now, this is all abominable nonsense. A parallel case of this kind happened in Halifax some sixty years ago, when the Parliament Buildings were to be erected.

The late Mr. Archibald Scott, the Architect, who came from Edinburgh, strongly advocated the idea of using the native freestone for the building material. A great agitation was raised against the idea of such a thing, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Scott gained his point. This led to the opening of the Wallace Free Stone Quarries.

So much for Nova Scotia free stone. Now regarding N. S. granite. Two miles outside of Halifax, the whole surface of the country is covered with huge granite rocks. Halifax being situated on a neck of land that divides the iron stone formation from that of the granite; and yet, in spite of this fact, the late Hon. James Uniacke, being frightened at the general cry made against the native stone, erected the building now used as the residence of the Bishop of Nova Scotia of grey granite, and imported the whole of the material from Aberdeen in Scotland.

It is not generally known that one of the most expensive building stones used in Boston, and quarried at Springfield, is almost the exact formation of our Island freestone, both in colour, grit, and the amount of silica and mica points contained. The price of the stone in Boston is \$15 per ton. In the year of the American Centennial, the Hon. James Pope, we believe, tried to persuade Mr. Woolrich of the Mount Edward Quarry to trim some specimens of his stone, and send them to Philadelphia; but this was never done. As a good building material, the red stone facings on St. James' church are hardening very quickly. The stone has been cut into mouldings and ornaments, and yet there is not one stone in the whole building that has chipped or crumbled with frost, and the alternate frost and thaw of this winter have been test enough for any material.

In glancing again over "Lookeron's" letter, we notice that this ungrammatical note of interrogation enquires "where is all the French drains?" We are very sorry that "Lookeron's" mind is not a little more penetrating. If he had the power of looking into, he would see the French drains at the foot of the outside face of all the foundation walls, snugly doing their intended work of carrying away condensed moisture that trickles down between the earth and surface of wall in foundation; and, if he does not accept our statement, we simply pity his unbelieving soul.

The last portion of the letter of this one-eyed machine is a very evident lie. He says, in regard to sash-framing, "such work should not be allowed, nor such materials used." The pine for these sashes is the very best that could be obtained in Quebec, and such a good stock has never before come into this Island. The contractors paid \$30 per M in Quebec for it. Some of the stock, such as heavy lumber, cost \$45. There are at present four hundred sashes made, and we can pick two hundred out of these without a single knot. Such an article as No. 1 clear New Brunswick pine is scarcely ever imported to or used in Charlottetown, and yet a schooner load of the best pine that could be obtained in New Brunswick was condemned when it was laid on the Asylum grounds, as not coming up to the material required in the specifications.

"Lookeron" finishes his letter by saying, "The work in the contract is unfair for the person's tendering for the job and unfair for the public money to be spent in such a manner." Now, we will finish him up with a little bit of advice. If he is jealous of Messrs. McIntosh and Dewar we will advise him that we have found the secret by which these contractors are able to erect buildings at such low tendering. It is this: They have the judgment and good sense never to pay more than a dollar for a dollar's worth of labor or material. Three or four times during this contract they have been impeded in their work by some maliciously jealous scoundrel who entered their machine shop at night and destroyed portions of their machinery. This is the first time during our architectural practice of some thirty