

THE EXAMINER.

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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 5.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.45 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
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 "	" 5.03 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.20 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Pert Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 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 "	
Pert 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	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 5.55 "	
	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	" 9.23 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

Trains Going East.

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. MACMAB,
Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp j kca pio 6i

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,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., 1880—200

Daily Examiner!

1880.

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Social News,
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A few Advertisements only, received
J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,
Office Sup't. | Manager

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 17, 1880.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REMARKS ON THE BUDGET.

It is pretty well known that the Deputy Finance Minister has been dangerously ill for some time past, and Sir Leonard Tilley has been compelled to do office work in conjunction with his arduous parliamentary labors. But all doubts as to the delivery of the Speech at the appointed time, was set at rest, when Sir Leonard slowly rose and moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means. An item being reported passed, the Finance Minister began his speech. His voice, I fancied, was not so clear at the commencement as it sometimes is, but as he advanced and warmed up on his subject, it was plain that nothing uttered by him would be lost by those who followed him, as he proceeded step by step to lay before the House the result as shown by official accounts of his fiscal policy during the past year. His statements were so clear, his language so well chosen, and his points so well put, that no one could fail to understand and be interested in his speech, although on a subject that does not always secure attention. There were times when the members seemed to be stirred by the commanding figure, clear tone of voice and satisfaction consequent upon the success of the National Policy evinced by the Finance Minister, his sentences being at such times finished amidst bursts of applause.

THE DIFFICULTIES

which the present Government had to contend with were clearly shown. Not only were they of such a character as to affect the tariff, but there were questions of finance calling for the most prompt and skillful dealing. It was shown by the Public Accounts of the Dominion that, for three or four years, there had been a steady falling off in the revenue as compared with expenditure, until it had reached an average of one and three-quarter millions. It was necessary, in carrying out the pledges of the party to the country, at the same time to increase the revenue. The Government had not only to consider deficits; but the late Government had entered into engagements which their successors were bound to carry out. Large expenditures had been made on canals and railways which could not be utilized till a large additional expenditure was entered into by the present Administration. This additional expenditure involved the payment of interest to the amount of \$500,000. The outlay, by the late Government, was for the purpose of giving employment to men out of work; but if the work had been commenced at different places from that in which it was, no very great outlay would have been necessary to make the works return a revenue of some kind. It became necessary for the Government to put under contract 180 miles of railroad connecting the Link between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, in order that the outlay already made might be effective and beneficial.

THE DEFICIT IN 1879.

The Finance Minister clearly showed that the deficit for the year 1879 would have been 3,300,000, had not the revenue been largely increased by the anticipation of the present tariff. The additional revenue from customs was \$700,000 and from excise \$600,000, making a total of \$1,300,000. The Finance Minister took the estimates of Sir Richard Cartwright and pointed out the great difference between them and the receipts. Sir Richard estimated the receipts from customs at \$13,750,000, they were \$12,900,059. The excise receipts were estimated at \$5,520,000; actual receipts, \$5,390,763, but if the extra amount, owing to the anticipated change in tariff be deducted, we have \$4,790,763, showing that the late Finance Minister was a long way astray in his estimates. He estimated receipts from all other sources at \$700,000, they were but \$412,701. The estimated total was \$23,850,000; the receipts were \$22,517,350. Deducting the sum of \$1,300,000, properly belonging to the current year, will leave the receipts \$21,217,350. These figures need no comment, but plainly show that a change of Finance Ministers, and of fiscal policy, were absolutely necessary to save the credit of the country. A great

deal has been said in the House of Commons, and much has been written in the press, concerning the increase of taxation by the adoption of the present tariff, but no member of the Opposition, or organ of that party, has yet solved the problem as to how the increasing expenditure was to be met, when it is known that the revenue was steadily decreasing. Let those who are so fond of raising the cry of increased taxation under the present Government solve this problem, and they will do both the country and their party incalculable service. If they cannot do so in the face of known facts, and all the principles of successful finance, then let them cease to make themselves ridiculous, by denouncing the Government for attempting to stop similar deficits to those which have marked the administration of affairs during the three years previous to 1879. The exact words of Sir Leonard Tilley may be quoted here, as showing the difference between the

MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCES

under the present regime and that of the former. "When it is considered that the deficiency of last year, had it not been for the exceptional circumstances named, being something like \$3,000,000, that we are enabled to show a deficiency of \$500,000 or thereabouts, I think, under these circumstances, had it not been for the estimates of our predecessors, we would not have been led astray, and our estimates would have been very nearly realized, and our income, and expenditure, balanced." It has been argued, by the opponents of the Government, that the present tariff would discriminate against England and in favor of the United States in the matter of imports. But the Public Accounts show an entirely different result. Taking the gross amount of imports from both countries, we find that the falling off in the importation from England has only been 7 per cent., while the falling off from the States has equalled 33 per cent. It is an important fact showing the incorrectness of the statements made by opponents of the Government concerning the large increase in the duties on imported goods, averaging, as they say, 35 per cent., that the duty as shown by imports from all countries

IS ONLY INCREASED 4 PER CENT., and this is owing to the fact that large quantities of sugar, which, under the old tariff, paid a duty of 43 per cent. instead of being imported from England and United States, now come in their raw state from the West Indies, and are refined in the Dominion.

JOHN F. CAMPION, Esq., has returned from Colorado. From what he says, the laboring man who emigrates to Colorado, has a hard time; but the young man, with some means, generally does well. Mr. Campion looks hearty, and will return to Colorado in April.

E. J. HODGSON, Esq., lectures in Mount Stewart Hall this evening, and at Summerside to-morrow evening.

A YOUNG woman named Catherine Gillespie, of Portland, N. B., who has been suffering from the effects of premature child-birth, took a quantity of carbolic acid No. 2 (a new remedy) Saturday night and died immediately.

SAN FRANCISCO AGITATED.—Says a San Francisco telegram of the 11th:—"In this agitation nothing is more certain than that a Socialistic, Communistic, Nihilistic element is acting in concert with the agitators and forming an important portion of their programme, but 'the council' is fully informed of all that is going on in the Kearney camp. Dennis Kearney was arrested by the police at his residence this morning on two charges of misdemeanor, based on his remarks at the meeting Tuesday night. He furnished bail and was released. The arrest has created considerable comment, but no excitement or demonstration of any kind. Public opinion is divided as to the wisdom of the movement and it is believed it will amount to nothing, as the District Attorney and Sheriff are both friends of Kearney and elected on the workmen's ticket. The witness in the case is a police officer who attended the meetings in disguise and took notes. It is thought the Citizen's Protective Union will be able to secure the conviction of Kearney by moral pressure and that the policy of arresting persons using incendiary language will be vigorously pursued. The Citizen's Protective Union have enrolled 12,000 names. Gen. Barnes and Gen. McComb, at the head of the National Guards, are recruiting companies up to the maximum allowed by law.

During February, 1880, compared with 1879, the increase of freight received at Moncton Station was 412,000 lbs., and receipts \$76.80; and the increase in goods forwarded 290,000 lbs., and in receipt \$122.92.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—With this you will receive the concluding part of my "Thoughts on Paper and Gold." I need merely add now that the conduct of King William the Third, in ruining and starving the Scottish settlement of Darien, was worthy of the hero of Glencoe, and of the great founder of the English National Debt which "the child may rue that is unborn." All those who have a soul for music should hear the Highland Coronach of "Ha til ma tulich!" "I shall return no more!" I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,
VICAR DRUMCILL NAN ORD.

Postscript.—The quotation from Dryden is taken from his Poem called "The Medal." Another Poem of his "Abraham and Abithophel," indeed all his Poems should be in every Library, and in the hands of every reader capable of appreciating the highest class of Poetical Literature. These who have had the privilege of being in London during "the Season" will need no explanation of the charms of Rotten Row.

V. D. N. O.

THOUGHTS ON PAPER AND GOLD.

PART III.

What last I sent was written long ago,
Before the opening of the Gallic Woe;
War was not then; not then had Prussian might
Arisen to astound our wondering sight.
Ye who despise Hereditary Kings,
Behold the curse which modern Freedom brings!
A nation prostrate, levelled to the ground,
A prey to misery the most profound;
Her children starving, all her glory past,
France grasps her fatal error to the last.
Torn, quivering, and convulsed in every limb;
Still chants Marseilles her sanguinary Hymn!
A strain adapted with Satanic skill,
To make the calmest hearer glow and thrill
With frenzy fatal to the power of Thought,
Regardless of the Woe its Rage hath wrought;
A Demon Rage, which first destroyed the Throne,
And now avenges crimes which are its own.
Oft have I known, and almost felt, the craze
Reechoing from that fearful Marseillaise!
Few modern scribblers deign to read the lines
In which the Muse of "Glorious Dryden" shines;
Yet statesmen most profound might aptly quote
Full many a verse which that same Dryden wrote,
Depicting well the error and the crime
Which mark each winding of the Stream of Time.
From him may Church and State, like Man and Wife,
Learn the result of parting, or of strife.
Colenso and Mackenzie we view,
Abithophel in Lætas Lapis, too.
A prophet's hand controls the Poet's pen,
And Dryden's verse portrays our present men.
"The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting each, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its bag, and, fighting out their way,
The various venom on each other prey;
Their brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out Republic prelude.
The surly Commons shall respect deny,
And jostle Peasage out with Property."
This bard foretold the time when kings would fail,
And Anarchy o'er lords and laws prevail.
How true were all the facts his words forecast!
I nail my colours to the Tory mast!
The London mob declares its purpose dark,
And dates its Mandate from thy groves, Hyde Park!
No more to Bak will public homage flow;
Our Peasage stands, indeed, in Rotten Row;
Like Church and State, or thing of long ago,
Well! Failing kings and lords, let every man
Arrest the course of Satan,—if he can!
First in the field, may Scotland's faithful clans
Resist his onset,—as at Prestonpans,
And see returning sunshine, kept in store
To grace the triumph of the bright glory more!
Behold, with joy, the threatening danger past,
Or fall with colours nailed to Truth's own mast;
While parting glory wails on Britain's shore,
"Ha til ma tulich!" to return no more!
HE who on earth e'er Sin's dominion grieved,
Yet scourgeth every son to be received,
O! Thou who know'st each erring mortal's way,
Assist and guide us, when we humbly pray
That by Thy ways, mysterious and unknown,
We may be brought to kneel before Thy Throne,
And enter Heaven by merit—NOT OUR OWN!
Finis coronat opus.
THE END.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own household work for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."
"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

THE new Marquis of Anglesey is chiefly known to fame as the man who, in 1875, on the occasion of an attorney's clerk going to serve a writ on him, first threw the minion of the law's hat into the street and then the minion after it.

A RACE between Hanlan and Courtney was arranged, play or pay, for May 19th.