

THE EXAMINER.

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NO. 29

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Nov. 30, 1880—3m cod

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Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Assistant Surgeon to the 8th and 10th Street Eye and Ear Infirmary, Philadelphia, confines his practice exclusively to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

See at St. Lawrence Hotel, Picton, N. S. Oct. 14, 1880.

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ORDERS will be received for the following Brands of Flour and Meal!—

"Buda" (Patent), "Alabaster," "Golden Age," "Extra Family," "Warcup's Superior," "White Rose," "Florence," "Beaver," "Pastry" and "Amber," and choice K. D. Corn Meal—"Golden Star."

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OVERCOATS!

—A T—

W. A. WEEKS & CO'S.

SPLENDID GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
TILL CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

If you want one, try us first.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Dec. 6, 1880—tu th sat

Sign of the Lion

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET MAKER,

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Next to Baptist Church, Prince Street, Charlottetown.

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NEATLY DONE.



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ALL WORK

The New School Desk supplied at short notice. VERY CHEAP.

UNDERTAKING

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

The Undertaking Department personally attended to at moderate charges. All who patronize this establishment may feel confident upon receiving the very best value for their money. All work warranted. Seasoned Stock best kind.

Coffin Pedestals, something new and much needed, sent to the house free of charge. New Plumes of the latest design.

Parties leaving full orders for funerals will be subject to ONLY HALF PRICE for hearses, with either one or two horses.

Nov. 12, 1880—3m 2aw

WINTER CLOTHING

Gentlemen, before Buying your Winter

OVERCOATS AND REEFERS,

YOU SHOULD VISIT

J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

A magnificent stock to choose from—and very cheap.

Ladies' Mantles!

Ladies will find the largest variety and lowest price Mantles in the City at

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Nov. 9, 1880.

Queen Street.

72 QUEEN STREET.

Fall and Winter Opening

READYMADE CLOTHING

GRAND DISPLAY.

We are now selling out our immense Stock at prices that must suit all.

MEN'S WOOL PANTS.....\$1 85 up.
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MEN'S D. B. REEFERS..... 4 25 up.
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A SPLendid VARIETY OF ULSTERS

Also, a varied assortment of Gents' Underclothing, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, and all kinds of Wool Goods kept in a Gents' first-class Furnishing Establishment.

Our stock of Wool and Fur Felt Hats, White and Fancy Shirts are taking the lead.

A fine show of Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Kid and Cloth Gloves, Buckskin, and all other kinds to suit.

OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Please remember the place, and give us a call.

BRUCE & MCKENZIE,

Nov. 2, '80—tu th sat

Next door to Geo. E. Full's, 72 Queen Street.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 21, 1880.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

DEBATE ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT CONTINUED.

RESUME OF HON. MR. LANGEVIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Langevin showed that the whole cost of the completed sections of the road to be handed over to the Syndicate was only \$28,000,000.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is that the total cost?

Sir Charles Tupper—Yes.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Does that include the four millions for the cost of surveys?

Sir Charles Tupper—Yes, sir; everything; every cent that can be charged to the cost of construction.

Mr. Langevin, continuing, defended the Union Pacific as the standard for the construction of our Pacific road. He passed over the Union Pacific in 1871, and found it a first-class road. [Mr. Blake—Hear, hear.] Every one could see that it was to the interest of the Company to make the Canada Pacific a first class road. It would be insane for them to build a third or fourth-class road that must inevitably become a first-class road.

He defended the clause exempting the land from taxes for twenty years, and said it was not in the interest of the company to drive a hard bargain with the company. They wanted to make such terms that would prevent the company coming to Parliament at the end of two or three years, and asking for additional concessions.

Mr. Blake had complained that the roadway was to be free of taxes for ever. That was nothing new. The roadway for the Canada Pacific was one hundred feet wide. That was the only land exempt from taxes for ever. The United States Government had exempted from taxes for ever four hundred feet of right of way for its Northern Pacific. (Loud applause.)

Would not the country prefer giving \$25,000,000 and twenty-five million acres of land, together with the road now completed, and so get rid of this great responsibility for ever, than to be taxed \$78,000,000 to complete the road, to run it at a great loss annually, and then have the unsettled and undeveloped land of the North West on their hands besides? He had no doubt of the country's decision on that point.

He made a strong point by showing from Mr. Blake's own admissions that if the Company sell their lands for \$5 an acre the Government would certainly sell theirs for a similar sum, and thus speedily recoup the country of the \$25,000,000 given as bonus to the Company. (Cheers.)

Be a Government as excellent administrators as you can get, yet the Company would always operate a road at a greater profit than the Government. (Cheers.)

He defended the clause giving the Syndicate power to build branch roads, and said that the Syndicate, who were undertaking this gigantic work, should enjoy the benefit of building branch roads through their own lands, and profit by any advantages to be derived therefrom. He argued that the Syndicate would be induced to build branch roads in order to sell and settle their lands, and thus obtain freight for their main line. These branch lines would enhance the value of the lands owned by both the Syndicate and the Government. (Cheers.)

To hear Blake speak, one would think that the Syndicate were going to move the lands away from the North West to the heart of Central Africa, and that Canada would never derive benefit from them. It is true, we are giving the land to the Syndicate; but the Syndicate will bring in settlers who will cultivate it, and Canada will benefit by receiving these people. They will be the life blood of the country; they will contribute largely to the revenue, and they will in time send their representatives to this Parliament.

He could not see how the Syndicate were to become the "landlords of the North-West," when they only possessed 25 out of 250 million acres.

The Grits appear determined to do all in their power to prevent the settlement of this vast country. They are especially opposed to Irish immigrants settling there, and they have sent forth the fiat, "No Irish need apply." He reminded Blake, amid the cheers of the House, of his 1874 speech, in which he advocated Chinese labor, and said he supposed Blake would prefer hordes of Chinese heathens to the honest Irish settlers. (Great Cheers.)

Coming to that part of Blake's speech, in which he had advocated building the Sault Ste Marie branch and the utilization of American roads, Mr. Langevin declared that the policy of the Government in this respect was "Canada for Canadians." (Cheers.) They were determined to have a Canadian Pacific Railway. (Cheers.) They would never consent to spend one cent of Canadian money for the benefit of Americans, but the Grits wanted them to build a large section of road, very largely, if not solely, for the Americans' benefit.

The Government took guarantee that the road would be operated for the first ten years, being convinced that the population and trade of the North-West would be such at the end of that time as to assure its being operated.

Mr. Langevin briefly recapitulated the points he had made, and concluded a three

hours and a half speech by saying that the great question to be answered was this: "Is this a good bargain? Is it, on the whole, the best the country can make?" He believed that it was, and Parliament and the country would heartily and enthusiastically sustain it. The successful completion of this great work would be the crowning action to the political services rendered the country by the present Government. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petitions have been presented for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan and Peace River Railway Companies.

Sir Leonard Tilley laid on the table a statement of receipts and expenditure to December 1st, as asked for by Sir Richard Cartwright, and a statement of superannuation allowances, as asked for by Mr. Blake.

Dr. Bergin's bill for regulating the hours of labor by young people in factories was read a first time.

Scraps.

COMMUNICATED BY VICH DROMONIL NAN ORD.

Epitaph on a Tombstone in a Churchyard in Essex, England:

"Here lies the mat Prichard and Mary his wife;

Their surname was Richard; they lived without strife;

And the reason was plain; they abounded in riches,

They'd no care nor pain; and the wife wore the breeches!"

The following lines are *bona fide*; an elegant extract from an address, by Mr. Carew O'Grady, to the electors of Cork, Ireland:

"Let public voice united soar,
And even frown the cannon's roar;
Of Right insist to get your due!
No sword e'er drawn at Waterloo,
Bad Tory power shall renew!"

Lines written by the Poet Laureate Southey, in the Album of a Lady who had requested his autograph therein:

"Robert Southey is my name;
England is my Nation;
Keswick is my dwelling place;
And Albums are—
My very great detestation."

WHEN THE PRESS OUGHT TO HELP THE GOVERNMENT.—The editor of a London newspaper affirmed that he always supported the Government when they were in the right. A certain great Minister of State remarked: "We don't need to be supported when we are in the right; what we do need is to be supported when we are in the wrong!" Sic semper!

The following is from a letter written, many years ago, by a settler in Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania: "Even in our small establishment, our cook has committed murder, our footman burglary, and our housemaid bigamy!"

O fortunati, sua si bona norint!—Those who can remain in Great Britain!

An idea prevalent among many young people is, that it is beneath their dignity to engage in useful employment, especially if it be of an humble character. They think that fine dress, fine looks and idleness, will give them position and influence in society. Of what use are those walking fashion plates, those white fingered lovers of ease, to the world. They may look nice, but is it not much better to be useful, to know that we are doing good to some one, than to be admired simply for good looks? Never shun humble employment, no matter of what kind; take hold of it bravely, and have the consciousness of doing your part in the busy world. Live for usefulness, not for show.

One of the greatest virtues boys and girls can have is self-respect. This is the feeling that lifts them above resenting petty affronts, that keeps them proudly aloof from low company, and that preserves them from dealing in flattery and toadyism. It is not very common among the young, for it is partly the result of experience and reflection; but wherever it is found, it is a sign of solidity of character, and an omen of success in life.

As long as the Government wants revenue, we suppose liquor will be manufactured; as long as it is manufactured, men will drink it; and as long as men drink it, there will be recruits for an inebriate asylum.—Toronto Telegram.

When Mr. Gladstone is at home at Hawarden he begins the day with Morning Prayer at the village church. His theory seems to be that prayer may help but will not hinder work.

There are of all sorts some 489 churches and chapels in the city of New York, sustained at a cost annually of about \$5,000,000. There are 8,000 saloons, and in them yearly are expended \$60,000,000.

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 housework 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."

ORDER your Christmas and New Year's cakes at "The Confectionery."—dec17/80