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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
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.30	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M. Ar. 12.10	P. M. Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00	
	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Bradabane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
Kensington	P. M. Ar. 12.07	P. M. Dp. 3.50
SUMMERSIDE	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
	" 2.45	
Wellington	" 3.28	
Peet Hill	" 4.43	
O'Leary	" 5.45	
Alberon	" 6.35	
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	
Peet Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35
	" 2.45	" 9.12
Kensington	" 3.30	" 9.50
County Line	" 3.40	" 10.10
Bradabane	" 4.20	" 10.48
Hunter River	" 4.35	" 10.50
North Wiltshire	" 5.30	" 11.56
Royalty Junction	Ar. 5.55	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
	" 2.30	
Royalty Junction	Ar. 3.40	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	" 5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	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	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
St. Peter's Junc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE, Sup't. 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 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.

MOLASSES

SOLE LEATHER!

20 PUNCHEONS Porto Rico and Cuba MOLASSES.
50 SIDES New York SOLE LEATHER.
For sale cheap, at
ARCH'D KENNEDY'S,
Lower Water Street, Ch'town, March 29—62

1878.

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IN DULL TIMES

CHEAPEST AND BEST

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LOCAL NEWS

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,
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Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SITUATION.

From the Daily Patriot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.

The Grand Duke Nicholas demands the evacuation of Batoum in accordance with the treaty, and hints that non-compliance will result in trouble.

It is said that Russia has promised Bosnia to Serbia in the event of hostilities. This has made a bad impression at Vienna.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.

Complications are again feared. The change is said to be owing to speeches in the British Parliament in consequence of alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet, and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as a mediator.

The "Agence Russe" states that a circular accompanied Gortschakoff's reply inviting England to formulate her proposals.

It is believed at Vienna that it is the intention to come to a separate understanding with England, as was attempted with Austria.

BERLIN, April 4.

In spite of statements to the contrary, it is true that four of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American packet line have been engaged by the British Government.

VIENNA, April 11.

Austria seems to consider Gortschakoff's answer as satisfactory, and thinks that England can exact no further assurance than is therein contained.

Political and Other Notes.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The difficulty between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in reference to the division of assets at the date of Confederation, has finally been settled by the Imperial authorities. The decision in favor of Ontario on every point. The verdict of the Privy Council will reduce the assets of the Province of Quebec by about \$2,000,000.

D. BANKS MCKENZIE.

Mr. D. Banks made an interesting address to the members of the N. B. Assembly from the floors of the House. He appealed to the members to aid in forming an inebriate asylum at St. Andrews and enlarged on the value of such an institution. Mr. Ryan, of Albert, was in the chair, and at the close a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Dow seconded by M. Willis, and was heartily rendered.

NORTHERN LIGHT.

The "Northern Light" landed her mails at Cariboo on Saturday forenoon, after beating about the straits for several days. She found great difficulty in threading a way among the floating heavy ice, being apparently as ill-adapted for that purpose, as for making her course through the solid fields. During the winter, the mails have been carried by the ice-boats, and as the service has been remarkably regular, that means of communication will probably be regularly adopted.—Pictou Standard.

MOUNTED POLICE.

A Battleford correspondent of a Western paper says:—"There is another we would like to see your attention turned to—the North-West Mounted Police. You are constantly having forced on your notice stories of valour and daring, given as evidence of these men's great worth. Disabuse yourself at once. Whatever this force may have been in the past, it is now sunk into an unruly, ill-disciplined mob. Every unlawful disturbance which Battleford has ever known almost, has been identified with whiskey rings, gambling, and kindred institutions, until now they are a thorough nuisance in the place." Can this be true of a force that costs us \$350,000 a year!

SIR JOHN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Sir John is coming out strong in the role of *L'homme qui rit*. In the very fulness of contempt, he takes up one Minister after another and laughs at him. Now, it is Mr. Laflamme who is led a dance "through bush and through briar," by the tricky spirit of the hour. Now it is Mr. Mackenzie who gets nonplussed first and then laughed at. I have given some incidents of the spirit of fun which possesses Sir John. Last night, after most of the "press," barring the reporters, had left the gallery, it was Mr. Laurier's turn to get laughed at. Never did Sir John show himself more able and more ready than this session. He is by turns more practical than the Premier, a better lawyer than Blake, a better financier than Cartwright, a better wit than Rymals a dozen, a better master of "order" than Holton. Bright as a shilling, smart as a young Frenchman of parts, eloquent, fully informed, brimful of tact, and conscious of the advent of power, Sir John seems to sport with the Government, and treat them lightly, as men who must pass away so soon that 'tis a waste of strength to make a general attack.—Correspondence of *He. Herald*.

CARTWRIGHT'S TRADE POLICY.

This is the way the writer of Current Events, in the last *Canadian Monthly*, criticizes Mr. Cartwright and his trade policy:—

"Mr. Cartwright has gone out of his way to prove that he has completely emancipated himself from the pestilent theory of Protection. Wherever he fancies an increased duty might by any possibility foster a nascent industry, he is sure to shun it as he would the plague. Even where it is a matter of indifference, from

a revenue point of view, upon which of two commodities a new or increased impost be placed, he is sure to choose the raw material or the article we cannot produce in Canada, rather than that which, by judicious protection, might prove the source of a flourishing manufacture, increasing the wealth of the country and affording new openings for the employment of both capital and labor. Indeed, one would suppose the Finance Minister to cherish the settled conviction that manufactures are absolutely a hindrance to national prosperity and the accumulation of wealth, so violently is he opposed to their successful introduction or extension in Canada. His policy is not only unpatriotic but absolutely disloyal. It has made us dependent on the United States, so far as fiscal legislation can effect that result, and is, as far as possible, paving the way for annexation to that country."

THE PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA.

The report of the Minister of Justice on the penitentiaries of Canada is at hand. It states that they have been satisfactorily administered during the past year, and that discipline has been well maintained. The number of convicts increased during the last six months of the fiscal year by 32. The total number of convicts in the five Dominion penitentiaries on the 31st Dec., 1876, was 1,048 and on the 30th of June, 1877, 1,081 and they were thus distributed:—

	31st Dec. 1876.	20th June 1877.
Kingston Penitentiary	703	695
St. Vincent de Paul	182	225
St. John	74	71
Halifax	74	71
Manitoba	15	19
	1048	1081

The wardens attribute the increase in the numbers of the convicts to the long continued depression.

GOLD MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The fourth annual report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines has been received and is an account of mining operations for gold, coal, etc., in that Province. The Minister in the section of his report dealing with gold mining, gives the amounts exported by the banks during the year 1877 as follows:—

Bank of British Columbia	\$353,256 16
Bank of British North America	497,748 65
Garesche, Green & Co.	355,138 48
	\$1,206,136 29

Adding one-third for gold exported in private hands. 402,045 43

Gives a total yield of. \$1,608,182 72

The report says that even the most careful and painstaking officer cannot estimate the gold taken out with even an approximation to correctness. The total yield for 1876 was estimated by the Gold Commissioners and Government Agents at \$980,671; but the banks alone exported more than \$350,000 over that amount, and a large sum must be added for gold exported otherwise than through the banks. One-third is the estimate of the gold so leaving the Province; but, at any rate, the returns from the banks are absolutely correct, and afford solid ground for estimating the total yield. The following table shows the estimated yield of gold, the number of miners employed and their average earnings per man, per year from 1858 to 1857:—

Year.	Estimated total yield.	Number of miners employed.	Average yearly earnings per man.
1858.	\$ 520,353	3,000	\$ 173
(6 months.)			
1859	1,615,072	4,000	403
1860	2,228,543	4,400	505
1861	2,666,118	4,200	634
1862	4,246,266	4,100	517
1863	3,735,850	4,400	849
1864	3,491,205	4,294	813
1865	2,662,106	2,982	893
1866	2,480,868	3,044	814
1867	2,372,972	2,390	992
1868	1,774,978	2,369	749
1869	1,336,956	2,348	569
1870	1,799,440	2,450	734
1871	1,610,972	2,400	671
1872	1,305,749	2,300	567
1873	1,841,618	2,868	643
1874	2,474,904	2,024	1,222
1875	1,786,648	2,282	783
1876	1,608,182	1,960	820
	\$55,961,800	62,211	

The Lobster Trade in Nova Scotia.

Shands Lobster factory at Barrington Passage gives employment to about 75 hands. He has on hand and hopes to fill 180,000 cases at the Passage factory. At Bear Point, Mr. Shands is just completing a new lobster factory, 75x95 feet; bath-room 22 feet square, built of rock. About one hundred hands will be employed, and 150,000 cans packed.

The Argyle Lobster Packing Co. are just commencing work at their factory at Argyle. About one hundred hands will be employed, and they will pack about 200,000 cans.

The same company is just completing a new lobster factory at Clarke's harbor. The main building is 100x22 ft., with bath room 22 ft. square. About sixty hands will be employed, and 150,000 cans will be packed. The Portland Packing Company also have a factory there, and employ about one hundred hands. They will probably pack 200,000 cans this season.—*He. Herald*.

Grant is in Rome, and he thinks it awful funny that he can't find Romeo's tomb there.

The Transatlantic Steamers.

The entire number of steamers plying regularly between this country and Europe is 182. 125 of these (377,905 tons) are British 5 (15,798 tons) American; 10 (39,325 tons) are French; 3, (96,395 tons) German; 10 (26,427 tons) Dutch. Total tonnage of all, 566,850 tons. During the first nine months of 1877 the swiftest passages were made by the steamers of the Inman Line, which averaged 8 days, 20 hours and 36 minutes.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Moylan Matter.

Says the Toronto Mail:—"Mr. Dymond must be very provoking to those who ride after him, for he invariably gives cry on a false scent. Not merely is he misleading, his zeal outruns discretion. The Moylan scandal has collapsed like others, by which it was sought of late to damage Sir John Macdonald, and we are sorry to say the member for New York has shown an animus which reflects on his fairness a very sinister light. * * * His mind is dark with wild, foundationless suspicions of his opponents, and animated by motives of the character of which he is himself, perhaps, well aware, he seems ready to do shabby acts, go in dirty slippery places, pull very ticklish chestnuts out of the fire, and generally prove himself at once the maid of all work and the handy boy—not to say ready imp—of an unscrupulous Government, at once malicious and desperate. Though he has now had much practice, he is not an experienced artist. He has not the art to conceal artfulness; he shows the cloven hoof—and what a hoof and what a cleft therein!

"Take his conduct in regard this Moylan matter. He presents a report to the Committee, written before all the evidence was taken, in which he coolly anticipated what the Hon. Wm. Macdougall would say. In order to see the enormity of such conduct the reader has only to fancy a judge preparing his charge to a jury before he had heard all the evidence. We have heard of hanging men first and trying them afterwards. This is the sort of justice Mr. Dymond would fain mete out to a man whose breast, as Mr. Gladstone said of Lord Russell, were decorated with stars. This Moylan enquiry has proved to Mr. Dymond a boomerang. It has not hurt Sir John Macdonald. On the other hand it has recoiled on the member for North York in a manner that gives the coup de grace to any political character he had left."

Extraordinary Development.

SPECIMEN BRICKS.

WHEN the Grits fall out (of power), what revelations there will be! The underhanded deceit and hypocrisy of the "party" are well illustrated by the following development: The Toronto *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent, having become false and malignant in its treatment of Parliamentary matters, and especially of Opposition members, the *Globe*, as a concession to public sentiment, dismissed the correspondent, one Carroll Ryan. This Mr. Ryan, it appears, is not contented to remain dismissed without rising to explain; and moved thereto by statements made in Parliament by Mr. Dymond, of the *Globe* staff, who assured the Commons that he had nothing whatever to do with the Ottawa telegrams and correspondence of the *Globe*, Ryan has cast light on the whited sepulchre known as the *Globe* newspaper. In a letter to the Ottawa *Free Press*, after assuming full responsibility for the paragraph which led to his dismissal, he remarks:—

"By that article I forfeited my position on the *Globe*. But what will the members of the House of Commons think, what will any honorable man think, when I state that, while Mr. Dymond was declaiming in the House of Commons against the article I wrote, while he was assuring the House that he was not the *Globe* correspondent, he was actually sending to that paper correspondence signed by my name, of which I had no knowledge whatever! And this correspondence, be it remembered, in several instances reflected upon members of the House of Commons, and I was responsible for it. Mr. Dymond has been pleased to draw aside the veil of journalistic impersonality, and as I have been the first victim I feel compelled, in the interests of the profession and in the vindication of my personal honor, to publicly inform the House of Commons that, in making the statement he did shortly after the opening of Parliament, Mr. Dymond was guilty of a deliberate perversion of the truth. He declared ("vide Hansard pp. 324-5") that he did not control the *Globe* reporters. Certainly not; but he wrote over another man's name, and thus endeavored to avoid the responsibility. Should any doubt be cast on the accuracy of my statement, the Montreal Telegraph Company is in possession of Mr. Dymond's despatches, signed 'Ryan,' which I never saw.

This is quite in keeping with Mr. Dymond's tactics throughout, and is an interesting revelation in connection with the *Globe's* management.

Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.

Widows about fifty cannot marry in Portugal. The law is designed as a protection for aged and inherent bachelors.

The most enterprising piano manufacturers in this country have already prepared their circulars announcing that they were awarded the "first grand prize" at the Paris Exhibition for the best and sweetest-toned instrument.