

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

NO. 13

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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KINGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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W. L. COTTON, Manager. J. W. MITCHELL, Office Sup't

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 14.
Summer Arrangement.

To take effect on the 24th May, 1880.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Georgetown	Dp 7.20 am	Dp 3.25 pm	
Cardigan	" 7.40 "	" 3.54 "	
Mt Stew't	Ar 8.40 "	Ar 5.20 "	
Souris	Dp 6.30 am	Dp 2.30 pm	
Harmony	" 6.48 "	" 2.53 "	
St Peter's	" 7.45 "	" 4.09 "	
Morell	" 8.08 "	" 4.40 "	
Mt Stew't	" 8.40 "	Ar 5.20 "	
Mt Stew't	Dp 8.50 am	Dp 5.30 pm	
Royalty Jc	" 9.46 "	" 6.48 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.04 "	Ar 7.10 "	
Ch'town	Dp 6.30 am	Dp 9.25 am	Dp 4.50 pm
Royalty Jc	" 6.46 "	Ar 9.47 "	" 5.13 "
N Wilsh's	" 7.24 "	Dp 9.56 "	" 6.06 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.30 "	" 10.49 "	" 6.23 "
Bradalba's	" 8.05 "	" 11.04 "	" 6.23 "
Co's Line	" 8.12 "	" 11.54 "	" 7.00 "
Keusingt'n	" 8.40 "	" 12.30 pm	" 7.11 "
Summ'side	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.05 "	Ar 8.25 "
Wellingt'n	Dp 9.15 "	Dp 2.30 "	
Port Hill	" 9.52 "	" 3.23 "	
O'Leary	" 10.23 "	" 4.07 "	
Alberton	" 11.20 "	" 5.29 "	
Tignish	" 12.05 pm	" 6.33 "	
Tignish	Ar 12.45 "	Ar 7.30 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 1.45 pm	Dp 6.45 am	
Alberton	" 2.25 "	Ar 7.40 "	
O'Leary	" 3.10 "	" 9.05 "	
Port Hill	" 4.07 "	" 10.23 "	
Wellingt'n	" 4.39 "	" 11.09 "	
Summ'side	Ar 5.15 "	Ar 12.00 m	
Keusingt'n	Dp 6.00 "	Dp 1.05 pm	Dp 6.40 am
Co's Line	" 6.25 "	" 1.40 "	" 7.16 "
Bradalba's	" 6.54 "	" 2.19 "	" 7.54 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.00 "	" 2.29 "	" 8.05 "
N Wilsh's	" 7.28 "	" 3.07 "	" 8.46 "
Royalty Jc	" 7.43 "	" 3.24 "	" 9.04 "
Ch'town	" 8.19 "	Ar 4.15 "	" 9.56 "
Ch'town	Ar 8.55 "	Dp 4.18 "	Ar 10.16 am
Ch'town	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.00 am	
Royalty Jc	" 4.15 "	" 7.22 "	
Mt Stew't	Ar 5.20 "	Ar 8.40 "	
Mt Stew't	Dp 5.25 pm	Dp 8.50 am	
Morell	" 5.57 "	" 9.30 "	
St Peter's	" 6.29 "	" 10.01 "	
Harmony	" 7.17 "	" 11.17 "	
Souris	Ar 7.35 "	Ar 11.40 "	
Mt Stew't	Dp 5.35 pm	Dp 8.55 am	
Cardigan	" 6.35 "	" 10.21 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.55 "	Ar 10.50 "	

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and Georgetown connects at Royalty Junction with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown for the West, in the morning; and the Mixed Train from the West connects at Royalty Junction with the Express Train from Charlottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the afternoon.

ALEX. MACNAB,
Supt. and Engineer.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 20, 1880.
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Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod Charlottetown.
Sept. 18, 1879.

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.

Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

PACIFIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK

MARINE.

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00

Insurance effected on CARGOES and FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards on first-class risks.

Certificates issued payable in London at the office of Messrs Rose & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1880.

Charlottetown to Pictou HALIFAX.

Change of Time Leaving Charlottetown, until further notice.

THE Steamers *St. Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales* will leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at half-past seven o'clock.

Returning from Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, after arrival of train from HALIFAX.

Daily trips between SUMMERSIDE and POINT DU CHENE, as heretofore, in connection with Railways.

By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary S. N. Co.
Ch'town, May 17, 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island,
June, 1877.

MACLEAN & MARTIN ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. McLEAN, B. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—exZav

THE NORTH-BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE CO.,
Of Edinburgh and London,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances may be effected at the Lowest current rates.

Insurances upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and Reduced premiums for Dominion of Canada.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 85 Water Street, Charlottetown.
April 14, '80—pat her ne sj kca tf eod

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
and Manufacturers' Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS (the largest in the City),
No. 11 Queen Street (Brick Building.)

STORAGE facilities for any quantity and all kinds of Merchandise, Frost-proof Cellar (capacity 1,000 Barrels); Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock and Furniture Sales attended to at reduced rates.

Sales of Horses, Carriages, Farm Implements, Stock, &c., on Market Days, at Market House. Auction Sales of Household Furniture at Residences, and of General Merchandise at Stores, Warehouses, Wharves, &c., conducted on moderate terms. Consignments of Goods of every description will receive prompt attention. Apples a specialty.

Advances made and proceeds guaranteed when required. Business solicited, correspondence answered promptly and in confidence.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
N. B.—All kinds of P. E. Island products bought and shipped to order.
April 29, '80—3m

HOUSE TO LET.

ONE-HALF of that three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated on Upper Queen Street, containing nine rooms; at present occupied by the Rev. Alfred Osborne; with coach house and stable, and pump in the yard.

—ALSO—
One-half of the Brick House adjoining the above, containing the same number of rooms, and now occupied by Mr. Ramsay.
Possession of these Houses given on or about the first of July next. Apply to

ALEXANDER HORNE,
May 27, 1880—2aw, pat oaw

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Received per Northern Light To-day,

Worsted Cloths, Tweeds,
Cashmeres, Carpets, Matting, Rugs,
and Room Paper.

The Subscribers having enlarged and refitted their establishment, will, in a few days, be prepared to show their customers a very large and well selected stock of Goods, bought for Cash, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
April 23, 1880.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, HALIFAX, N. S.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

VISITOR:

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at very moderate cost, the advantages of a comfortable and pleasant home together with a thorough and refined education.

The course of Instruction is the same as that of the best Schools in England and is founded upon the University Examinations for Women. Eight young ladies from this School passed the Local Examination of the University of King's College in June last. This is the only School in Canada that has passed pupils at a University Examination.

The number of pupils is limited, rendering the School select, and while it possesses all the educational advantages of a large public school, each pupil is enabled to receive that individual care and oversight which is so important, and which cannot be given in a large establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Padfield are assisted by a staff of four resident governesses, besides visiting masters.

Parisienne French is taught conversationally. There are two resident French Governesses.

References given to parents of pupils.
For further particulars address the Principal.
Sept. 19, 1879.

E. G. HUNTER,

Manufacturer & Dealer in

MONUMENTS

Tablets, Headstones, &c.,

in variety, at LOWEST PRICES. BEST STOCK. Superior Workmanship.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO PATRONS

N. B.—Farm Produce taken at market rates, in payment, during shipping season.

Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Please call and examine Designs & Prices.
Mar. 20, 1880.—w d—tu sa 6m

Flour. Flour. Flour.

TO ARRIVE.

900 BBLs. "Alabaster," "Golden Age,"
Choice Superiors XXX.
600 bbls. "Golden Age,"
300 bbls. "Alabaster."

Now en route for Charlottetown. Offers will be accepted for above to arrive.

J. R. FOSTER,
Millers' and Shippers' Agent,
Moncton, N. B.
May 8, 1880.

BILLS OF LADING

—FOR SALE—

AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER'S PRINTING ROOMS.

The Minister of Marine.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

The Ottawa news-gatherer of the *Globe* still maintains his pre-eminence as the most glib or the most unvarnished of men. Whether glibness or unvarnishedness has the largest share of him it is impossible to say, but at least he has a large share of both. We read, for instance, in his correspondence as follows:

"Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, left Ottawa a few days ago intending to go to Prince Edward Island and visit his constituents. He thought it well, however, to remain in Quebec and witness the review. Whilst at the latter place he suddenly determined to delay for a week or two his visit to his constituents, and he undertook to inspect all the lighthouses in the eastern portion of the River St. Lawrence. This vacillating conduct was at first a subject of surprise, but now it is learned that Mr. Pope, lost to all sense of statesmanlike high-mindedness, has appointed his own father to a lucrative position under the Crown, and desires to delay his visit until the storm aroused has slightly blown over. To day it is impossible to give a list of all the relatives the Minister of Marine has provided for at the public expense, but the following is that of a few, subject to a supplement hereafter. Pope Welsh a brother-in-law, appointed port warden for Prince Edward Island. Joseph Pope, a nephew, appointed as private secretary and first-class clerk in the Department of Marine & Fisheries. L. DesBrisay, a cousin, appointed as clerk in the Department of Marine & Fisheries. L. DesBrisay, a cousin, appointed as clerk in the Department of Railways. And now Mr. Pope, Sr., his father, nearly eighty years of age, is appointed as Dominion Auditor and Manager of the Government Savings Bank at Charlottetown."

Now, there are several distinct and separate inaccuracies in the above. First, Mr. Pope did not stop at Quebec to witness the review, though, if he had done so, he would not, we believe, have been guilty of any unstatesmanlike or felonious conduct. Not having been at Quebec at all, it follows that he did not there determine to delay his visit until any "storm" had blown over. Thirdly, he did not go off on any inspection of the lighthouses for the above or any other purpose, and thus is saved, providentially, from the charge of "vacillation." Fourthly, Mr. Pope Welsh is not a brother-in-law of the Minister, nor is he any other relation far or near unless the bearing of Mr. Pope's name for a prefix makes him a relation. Moreover, Mr. Pope Welsh is not even a Tory, but is a Grit, and his appointment has given a good deal of offence to the Minister's political friends, the EXAMINER, the Tory journal, denouncing the appointment, and the *Patriot*, well known as a Grit organ, calling it a most excellent one. The man was appointed because he was the fittest man for the place. Fifthly, Mr. Joseph Pope is not a first-class clerk at all, and only gets half the customary additional salary of a private secretary—a fact against which, we think, he has good reason to protest. Sixthly, Mr. DesBrisay is but a very distant connection of the Minister, and was not appointed by him nor at his application. Seventhly, Mr. Pope, Sr., was appointed Dominion Auditor and manager of the Savings Bank, after a long public career in 1873, and was dismissed by Mr. Mackenzie for no other reason than that Mr. J. C. Pope was his son. He has simply been returned to his position, as he ought to have been long ago, and no one has been unnecessarily dismissed in order to do so.

The New English Ballot Act.

The London *World* says: "The publicans will probably discover that their success in throwing out Sir W. Harcourt was the most costly victory they ever won. The Home Secretary has decided to incorporate, in the Bill renewing the Ballot Act, a clause closing public-houses on polling days; and he has been led to this conclusion mainly by his experiences at Oxford. It is believed that the adoption of such a provision would greatly conduce to order and purity at elections. Every one will admit that the British elector, when he records his vote, ought to be sober; and the closing of public-houses on the day of election would undoubtedly tend to secure the result. The clause will be fiercely resisted by the publicans; but the present House of Commons will not trouble itself much with the protests and complaints of the beer interest."

A PRODIGIOUS HAUL.—The supply of lobsters at Mr. McFadyen's Beach Point factory has been immense during the present season. The average daily catch is computed at sixteen thousand, and we have been reliably informed that five thousand cans were put up there on Friday last. The week's work—twenty-five thousand flat lb. cans—to the uninitiated, would almost seem incredible. Such, however, is the magnitude of our enterprising friend's business. His other factories are also doing a large business.—*Advertiser*.

For many years past, ever since the discovery of the famous nugget at the Tangier (Halifax) County washings, various efforts have been made to discover the lead from which the nuggets came. A. McG. Bartoo, after great expense, has at last opened up a rich looking lead in the vicinity of the washing, which shows gold in remarkable quantities. Only half a ton of quartz has been raised since Saturday last, when the lead was opened: from such a small lot, at least four or five ounces of the metal were realized. Extensive works will shortly be opened.

Alley vs. Duchemin.

JUDGMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLL.

This case was fully considered in the decision I gave on the application to dissolve the injunction, and the issues directed by the Court have been tried before me by a special jury; and the whole case has now been fully argued on the final hearing. But no facts materially differing from those brought out on the motion to dissolve have (either by the defendants' answer or the testimony of the witnesses) been developed on either side; and it is therefore unnecessary for me now to refer to authorities or to enter into any extended discussion of the evidence.

The plaintiff complained that the noise, tremor, vibration and smoke from the defendants' factory, sensibly interfered with his comfortable enjoyment of his dwelling house.

The questions submitted to the jury, and there are seven, were as follow:

1. Was the plaintiff's enjoyment of his dwelling house sensibly diminished by the nuisance (if any) carried on by the defendants?

Answer—It was.

2. Whether the working of the machinery used by the defendants on the site of the present factory in 1853, made as much noise as now proceeds from the machinery used in the present factory?

Answer—It did.

3. Whether the plaintiff's enjoyment of the house in which he resided in 1853 was seriously diminished by the working of the defendants' factory and machinery at that time.

This question was not put to the jury, both parties agreeing that it should be answered in the negative.

4. Whether the noise or vibration felt or experienced in the house in which the plaintiff resided in 1853 was as great as the noise or vibration felt and experienced in his present house?

Answer—It was not.

5. Whether the plaintiff's enjoyment of his property was seriously diminished by the smoke issuing from the defendants' present factory?

Answer—It was not.

6. Whether the plaintiff's enjoyment of his property was diminished to the same extent by the smoke issuing from the factory used by the defendants on the s. e. corner of their lot from 1872 to 1878 as it is diminished by the smoke from the present factory?

Answer—It was diminished by the smoke issuing from the factory used from 1872 to 1878.

7. Whether the plaintiff's enjoyment of his property (if it was diminished) was diminished to the same extent twenty years ago as it is diminished by the working of the present factory?

Answer—It was not.

The defendant's counsel argued that the jury should have found differently. I will briefly allude to some of the evidence for the plaintiff, respecting the noise, tremor and vibration complained of.

Dr. Jenkins, the family physician, says: On Friday, the 16th of August, I was in plaintiff's house. The steam factory was in operation. It was close adjoining the dwelling house. When I went in the house I heard a very loud humming noise. I was then taken to an upper room, near to the defendant's factory. There the noise was much louder and a marked vibration in the room. I attributed the humming noise and vibration to the defendant's factory. I think the humming noise and vibration would put an end entirely to the comfort of the inhabitants. It is difficult to describe it. It was a combination of sounds and making an extremely disagreeable noise. I don't think the vibration would affect the foundation of the building. But, as a private dwelling, I consider it perfectly useless. I would not occupy it free of rent. I don't consider that any pecuniary consideration would compensate a man to live in it under such circumstances. I am not particularly nervous myself, but I could not live in that house with the noise. It would disturb us very much if we were writing as we are now in Mr. Alley's house, while the factory was in operation. I am satisfied we could not get on with the business.

William Dodd—I was in the plaintiff's house on the 30th of July. I could feel the vibration or trembling all over the house. I went into the breakfast room, near the factory, felt the vibration there sensibly. Then I went into the cellar kitchen; there it was as bad, or worse, as in the other room. Then I went to the drawing room in front of the house. There the vibration was not so bad, although when I put my elbow on the sofa I could feel the trembling and shaking. It is on the left hand side. I went up stairs. There you could feel the trembling and vibration.

The trembling shook the utensils on the cooking stove in the kitchen, and there was a drumming noise. It proceeded from the factory. I went into the yard and found noise came from the factory.

I would not take the house as a gift, if I was bound to live on it. If there was no smoke or vibration, the noise alone would injure its comfortable occupation by any one.

William Stumbles, after stating that he had been an apprentice to Alley from 1862 to 1867, and lived during that period in his old house, and that the noise from the old block shop did not cause any discomfort in the old house, says that he was in the