

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

NO. 137

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 8.20 a. m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Dp 8.00 a. m.	Dp 3.00 p. m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
Breadalbane	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
County Line	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a. m.	Ar 6.30 p. m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p. m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	
Tignish	" 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 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a. m.	Dp 7.30 a. m.
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p. m.	Dp 8.05 "
County Line	" 2.05 "	" 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 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p. m.	Ar 11.00 a. m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p. m.	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 2.53 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.10 "	
Georgetown	Ar 4.15 "	
Georgetown	Ar 5.35 "	
Georgetown	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	" 9.25 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a. m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p. m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,

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

Labrador Herring.

CHOICE CATCH OF 1879.

Smoked Salmon,	Salt Trout,
" Herring,	" Shad,
" Halibut,	" Mackerel.

At HALL'S FISH MARKET.
Feb. 18, 1880—td

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

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Edinburgh and London,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,732,332.00
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. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
April 14, '80—pat her ne sj kca tf eod

Osborne House!

RE-OPENED.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL has been THOROUGHLY REPAIRED and Furnished in First-Class Style

FOR THE
Accommodation of the Travelling Public.

Guests and baggage conveyed from the Railway Station and Steamers free of charge.

C. V. MCGREGOR,
PROPRIETOR.
Water Street, Ch'town, P. E. I., } eod
April 29, 1880. } pat sj lm

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Company.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000
Total Invested Funds, Upwards of 2,956,000
Total Annual Income, 499,750

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Charlottetown, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

CARVELL BROS.
Charlottetown, April 21, '80—lm 2aw

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. 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.—ex2aw

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

BILLS OF LADING

—FOR SALE—

AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

Potato Farina.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR CORN STARCH, and CHEAPER, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

April 17, 1880.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 1, 1880.

Great Britain and Canada.

Some anxiety having been expressed on account of the accession to power of the Liberal Party in the Mother Country, Sir Charles Tupper, in his recent speech on the Canada Pacific Railway, said:—

"I may say to some honorable gentlemen, who seem to think that, owing to the defeat of the Beaconsfield administration, all hope of this Government obtaining anything from England is gone, that we have no reason to distrust a Liberal administration any more than a Conservative administration, and I would ask any person who knows anything of the political principles propounded by gentlemen on this side of the House—whether there is any Liberal party in England, or any man likely to be in a Liberal Cabinet in England—under Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, or Lord Hartington—who is more advanced in Liberal principles than the gentlemen who sit on this side of the House. There has no doubt been a great change of parties in England, and if the Conservative party have lost power there it has been the means of bringing into power an administration who are no more committed to Liberal principles and a Liberal policy than the gentlemen who sit on this side of the House."

It was rumored when Sir Charles Tupper spoke that Lord Cardwell or Mr. Forster would be Minister for the Colonies. On this supposition, Sir Charles added:—

"I believe the interests of Canada are just as safe in the hands of Lord Cardwell, as Colonial Minister, as they were in the hands of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Who was Mr. Cardwell? He was the man who took up and went heart and soul into the great question of the Confederation of British North America. He discharged that duty in the most able and energetic manner, and his successors had merely to carry out what had really been accomplished by the Liberal administration. The Prime Minister of this Government, when in England, had a highly satisfactory conversation with the gentleman who is not unlikely to hold the seals of the Colonial Office—Mr. Forster. That gentleman, the other day, in his speech delivered at the Colonial Institute, said:—

"His friend, Sir John Macdonald, came over to this country not long ago to get a guarantee for the Pacific Railroad, and he (Mr. Forster) was not at all sure that it would not be advisable if the Mother Country were to be very liberal in these matters."

It will be seen therefore, that notwithstanding the fall of the Beaconsfield administration, there is every prospect of the Government of Canada being sustained and upheld in this great national enterprise. We have here evidence that in the great country to which we owe a social allegiance, there is in both political parties a keen appreciation of the importance of our obtaining the great national highway new under consideration."

Democracy in England.

The English magazines for April teem with articles on Democracy and Socialism. Some of the most brilliant writers of the day are engaged on this question. Next to politics (with which it is closely allied), it has now become one of the all-engrossing subjects of this time.

The late elections in England have undoubtedly brought out the fact, that democracy is not slumbering in the Old Country. All parties look on the Gladstone Premiership as a direct Democratic victory, and as a corresponding check on the Disraelian Imperialism. Beaconsfield has been likened to another Arolos, impelled by another Juno, whirling the point of his spear against the towering mountain. Gladstone, as the Neptune says, "Net to him the Empire of the sea, and the awful Trident, but to me by lot are given."

Now it is to England alone that we turn to note the progress of this movement. Germany shews an increasing number, a year ago a half a million votes were cast on the side of Democracy. Yet the difference between German Democracy, and the English Democracy is very great. German social warfare is directed against the very existence of the higher classes. The lower classes in that country are in a very pitiable condition, smarting under a misery which they believe is due to criminal neglect on the part of their Governments. Hence their antagonism.

In England, the warfare is more one of progress. It is not directed against a class, but against the relations of labour and capital. They see that the gulf between the rich and poor is daily widening; and they ask, does not the master gain too much and we gain too little. Does he not get richer while we grow poorer.

The English have learned that in many relations of life, people are best ungoverned, or rather governed by conscience; that after all, there is wonderfully little that a central Government can do to alleviate misery.

No nation possesses such a heritage of political wisdom as this. None paid so hand-

somely in hard cash for it as she did. Hence, she is steadier and quieter under these political changes than any other country. Yet some think that the prospect is very terrifying, and the spectre to them is horrible; with Jo, they cry out—

"Ah! ah! ah! me
The gad fly stingeth to agony,
Elelu, elelu,
How the spasm and the pain
And the fire on the brain
Strike, burning me through."

They perceive nothing in the movement but vain aspiration—unresultive work. Perhaps they are right. But as England has now to cope with this new phase, and the reforms required, it remains for its present generation, and the generations of its posterity to change them, and bring them about as gently as their forefathers passed from feudalism to the modern era—as unconsciously as we have seen them grow.

Famine in Turkey.

Canadian and American Missionaries at Erzeroum have sent the following appeal to the people of this country, for aid in a time of terrible need. The British Vice-Consul at Erzeroum joins in the appeal:—

"ERZEROUM, Feb. 20, 1880.

"TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

"Famine is raging in this land. Already several certified cases of death by starvation have come under our notice. Many people are trying to subsist upon the nutritious roots of the 'Kaz,' a shrub which is used for firewood; while carcasses of horses which have sickened and died are eagerly devoured. The benevolence of Britain has already been severely taxed on behalf of Ireland and the refugees in Western Turkey; and while we are receiving help from that quarter, we feel it to be unfair to ask that one much-enduring nation bear the whole burden of this poverty-stricken district. We therefore, appeal to the Canadian public for much needed aid. Give, and God will bless you; for 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' Please forward contributions, without delay, to L. S. Ward, Esq., Treasurer, A. E. C. M. F., Congl. House, No. 1 Somerset-street, Boston, Mass., stating destination.

R. CHAMBERS,
M. P. PARLIAMENT,
R. M. COLE,
WM. N. CHAMBERS,
American Missionaries.
WILLIAM EVERETT,
Capt. 33rd Regiment, H. B. M.'s
Vice-Consul, Erzeroum.

Mr. Chambers is from Whitby, Ontario. His letters give details of the fearful state to which famine has reduced Erzeroum and the surrounding country. "The people are trying to keep body and soul together by using roots and greens gathered and dried last fall in larger quantities than usual in anticipation of the present distress." The oppressions of the Government add to the horrors of the situation. The sufferings of the Moslems are as severe as those of the Armenians. Mr. Chambers concludes his letter with the cry, "Help! help! for our hearts faint and fail!"

Principal Grant, D. D., Queen's College, Kingston, in laying this case before the people of the Upper Provinces, adds:

It may be asked, "What claims on us have those Turks, Greeks, Armenians, native Christians, who dwell round the wide-spreading basis of Mount Ararat, and in those highlands whence the Father of the Faithful migrated thousands of years ago for the world's advantage? The question answers itself. Those peoples and lands are linked to us by a thousand human, historical, and spiritual links. Towards them a mighty unseen power seems drawing all the great world forces as if for some final mortal struggle. The only gleams of hope for the future of those lands that we can discern in the confusion and present despair are in the mission churches, schools, and colleges established by those noble Christian men sent out by the American Churches, who have proved themselves statesmen as well as missionaries. I rejoice that Canadians are working side by side with those men, and in co-operation with British influence and effort. Do not we owe something to the men who have given themselves to this work? Now is the time to help them with effect, to enable them to be saviours to the helpless, and so and so to strengthen their influence for the future."

We are indebted to a "staff correspondent" for the following anecdote concerning the recent registration of female voters in Boston. Its accuracy is vouched for by an eminent artist—one of the most distinguished stone cutters of the Hub. Enter old lady of a certain age. "I wish to register sir." "Your name, please?" "Almira Jane Simpson." "Your age?" "Beg pardon." "Your age?" "Do I understand that I must give my age?" "Yes Miss, the law requires it." "Worlds, sir, would not tempt me to give it. Not that I care. No, I had as lief wear it on my bonnet, as a hackman does his number; but I'm a twin, and if my sister has a weakness, it is that she dislikes any reference made to her age; and I could not give my own, because I don't wish to offend her."—Harper's Magazine.

The editor of the La Plata (La) Home Press, having an addition to his family, writes: "The storm of the equinox of Saturday morning left at our house a little cherub of the female persuasion, a kind of leap year tribute, as it were. We bow gracefully to the dispensation, sharpen our lead pencil and call upon the delinquent wood subscriber to materialize at once."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new pulp mill has been built at Great Falls, Windham, Maine, and manufactures pails, tubs, barrels, mouldings for buildings, doors, sashes, blinds, etc., all made from sawdust, ground up twigs, etc., the pulp being run into moulds, and the water extracted by a powerful press.

A correspondent writes: "A great famine exists in Upper Stewiacke, N. S., for hay, and if warm weather does not set in immediately, many cattle must die. Many farmers have fed out all their seed grain and potatoes. The like was never known before since the place was settled."

The wretched beggars whose feet are washed every year on Good Friday by the King of Spain, are the most unhappy of mortals. They are forced to take six foot-baths a day for a week previous, and a whole army of chiropodists are let loose upon them to extract corns, polish and perfume.

The noise of the general elections drowned the voice of the famine-stricken in Ireland calling for relief, but now that the excitement is over, it becomes distinct enough. Six of the Irish bishops have issued pastorals to the effect that terrible suffering is still felt by the people under their spiritual charge, and that from the 1st of May to the 1st of July will be the most trying time.

The ex-Queen of Naples goes daily to the Hippodrome at Paris, and is taking lessons in circus tricks on horseback, a servant throwing balls to her, which she catches, going at full gallop and leaning back so that her head almost touches the horse's tail. The King stands watching her with admiration, and when the exercises are over, he goes to the Madeline and prays.

ST. PAUL PREFERRED.—A New York city church last fall invested \$50,000 in the railroad stock known as "St. Paul Preferred," and made a profit of \$80,000. It is proposed to build a new church with it, and it has been suggested to call it "St. Paul Preferred." That's the St. Paul that is generally "preferred" by churches now-a-days.—Detroit Free Press.

A despatch from Sligo states that on an attempt to serve a process of ejection upon the tenant of a small holding in the interior of Sligo county, a large assemblage of the people gathered, and notwithstanding the efforts of several priests, together with a detachment of armed constabulary, drove off the officer of the law, and successfully protected the tenant from the service of the paper. There was a great amount of noise and excitement, and in the struggle numerous slight wounds were received on both sides, but so far as heard from no one was killed. After the constabulary retired with the process-server, the crowd quietly dispersed.

Mrs. Anna Ormsby, her son Augustus, her daughter Sallie, and her niece Annie Miller, on their way to the wedding of the eldest son, Graham Ormsby, on the 23rd ult., drove on board the ferry boat on the Kentucky River, two miles above its mouth. Just as they got aboard, the horses turned and threw the carriage into the river. The carriage turned over, and the ladies were so entangled that they could not get out. The ferryman plunged into the water, and used every effort to rescue them, but in vain. The intended bride and groom and their friends were standing in the deep opposite, and were witnesses of the terrible scene. A skiff was procured by them, and the young man was rescued and resuscitated. The remains of the ladies were not recovered. When all efforts at rescue ceased, the marriage ceremony was performed, and the funeral and wedding were one.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

SUNDAY MAY 2, 1880.
SUN RISES 4.49 | HIGH WATER 5.23 p. m.
SUN SETS 7.03 | FULL MOON 24, 2.26 2m

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

Tenorio, May 1.
Brisk south-westerly to north-westerly winds, partly cloudy colder weather, sharp frosts at night.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1858, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sickheadache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

CLARK'S DIAMOND DUST POLISH.—Unrivalled for cleaning Gold, Silver and Nickel ware. Enquire for it.