

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 247

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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. 4 MIXED
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.00	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.62	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M.	P. M.
	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Bradalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Keusington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	" 6.20
	Dp. 2.00	
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
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	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	Dp. 8.35
	Dp. 2.10	" 9.12
Keusington	" 2.48	" 9.50
County Line	" 3.30	" 10.10
Bradalbane	" 3.40	" 10.40
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.58
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 11.56
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	" 12.20
	Dp. 2.05	
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED
	A. M.		P. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	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
Mt St'w't Jnc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Superintendent Supt. P. E. I.,
Govt. Railways. 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 received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Nov. 30, 1877.

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.
Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.
J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.
Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1878—rs g dp

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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,
we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never been before attempted in this City.
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Glace Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c. Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.

Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Crayon, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for themselves throughout the Lower Provinces.

Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.,
Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

Canadian Exports.

The London Correspondent of the Mail, speaking of Canadian exports to England, remarks:—

Well as Canadian cheese is thought of, and much as I see it advertised by dealers in London and elsewhere, I would warn Canadian dairymen that our butter is getting a most unenviable name. The North British Agriculturist condemns it in no measured terms. A correspondent says, "it is butterine, made from fat, petroleum, &c." Now, I think it is about time a paternal Government stepped in and enforced some sort of inspection and grading and branding of the stuff exported as butter. The market here for good butter is practically unlimited as the means of producing it are in Canada. Last year butter to the value of £1,637,939 was imported into Great Britain. The best Canadian butter as now produced is only worth from 95s. to 100s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. Schleswig-Holstein butter is quoted at 149s., and Cork butter at 162s. Surely our pastures are not to be subjected to the charge of producing inferior butter, when every farmer has on his own table butter that will compare with the best to be seen here. Give a dog a bad name, you may as well hang him. Depend on it Canadian butter for many a long day yet will stink in the nostrils of English housekeepers. It is mortifying to think that a few unprincipled scoundrels have it in their power effectually to damn a very important trade that might be profitably and legitimately prosecuted. I hear that some speculators from Prince Edward Island have made a serious loss by importing potatoes to London; the reason being simply that they were of an inferior sort and shipped in bad order. Others have made a very good thing of the venture. It is not worth while to export from Canada anything but the very best of its kind. On that there is a sure profit.

How They Swore on the "Northern Light."

Describing the Commons debate on the merits of the "Northern Light," the Ottawa letter of the Halifax Herald says: "Mr. Plumb now rises and reads from a MSS. report just brought down to the House, a most ludicrous series of extracts from letters and telegrams addressed to the Marine and Fisheries Department by Mr. Sewell and Mr. Finlayson—I think this last is the right name. It appears that Sewell went on the boat, with captain and crew, who all seem to be acting in a most inharmonious manner. Sewell wildly telegraphs that the captain looks on him as an 'intruder.' Then somebody telegraphs that 'the mate swears at Sewell.' Again follows a wild delirium that 'Sewell is swearing at the crew.' Then the report goes on, amid the amusement of the House, to show that the vessel is so bad that not only has the ice to be cut away in front of her, but also the jackscrew has to be used on her stern to propel her along. There appears to have been a state of menace and mutiny on board the "Northern Light," and, as Mr. Plumb very properly says, if the vessel were a miracle of model and build, she could hardly succeed while managed by such a lot of lunatics and blasphemers. The debate has taken up the whole afternoon, the cost of which, added to the cost of the boat, will materially enlarge the loss to the country.

A Tragedy.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred at one of the Upper Ottawa shanties in the early part of the week have reached the city. It appears a man named Pierre Berchand was the leading teamster in a shanty in the Township of Ammon, Pontiac County, and on Tuesday last wished to show his companions the superiority of his horses over theirs. With this object in view, he started off at an unusual pace, when a man named Joseph Langevin, in charge of the second team, protested, and told Berchand that unless he drove slower he would beat him. He paid no attention to the threat and allowed his horses to continue on at the same pace. This irritated Langevin and he attacked Berchand, dealing him several blows in the face with his fists. During the scuffle Berchand seized a pike-pole and struck his antagonist a heavy blow on the arm, hoping by this means to cool his temper. It had, however, the reverse effect, and caused him to renew the attack. Berchand all the while held the pike-pole in his hand, and, when his assailant made the second attempt to strike him, dealt him a heavy blow which split open his head and knocked him senseless to the ground. Medical aid was sent for, but long before assistance arrived the unfortunate man had expired, the wound being of such a severe character that Langevin lived but three hours after the blow. Berchand surrendered himself to the constables and was lodged in the Aylmer jail. He will stand his trial before Judge Bourgeois, at the next Assizes, which opens at Aylmer on the 1st of July next. Berchand appears to feel his position keenly, and is in very low spirits. He asserts that it was an accident, and that he had no idea the result would be so terrible.

The visit of the Shah of Persia to St. Petersburg, which is announced to take place shortly, may have something to do with the proposed extension of the dominions of Russia in Asia. The Czar, no doubt, will treat the Persian Monarch with great consideration, but Russian friendship, as illustrated by the experience of Roumania, does not seem to be of much value. Two girls born at St. Benoit, Quebec, united as Siamese twins, weigh 20 pounds. Large offers for exhibition have been made but the parents will not part with them.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 2, 1878.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.
The following is the continuation of our Correspondent's review of Dr. Tupper's speech on Mr. Cartwright's budget:—

THE GAUNTLET TAKEN UP.

Now, I am quite prepared to accept the issue which the hon. gentleman has proposed here to-night as between the two parties. He says, and I am glad to know, that the time has arrived when we are going to appeal to Caesar—when it will not be in the hon. gentleman's power much longer to defer the great arbitration of the public sentiment of this country; and it is very important that the legitimate issues between the two parties should be clearly and distinctly placed before the people of Canada. I am willing to allow the hon. gentleman to define his own position and the position of his party, but, sir, I am not willing to allow him to define our position.

THE POSITION OF THE OPPOSITION DEFINED.

We believe that the policy of fostering Canadian industries is worthy of any party, and worthy the support of the policy of this country. We believe that the policy carried out as it was carried out when we were in power, but carried out in a broader and more extensive manner than before, will be beneficial to the people. We believe that closer intercommunication between the Provinces is a policy of great importance,—that it is a policy of inter-provincial trade. We believe that the confederation of the British North American Provinces which has just been formed, and which has attracted, and ought to attract, the attention of the world by the magnitude of the territory and the extent of its resources, will be comparatively useless, and fail in the great object its founders had in view, if there is not found a method by which the commercial interests of this great country will be knit together, and a great current of inter-provincial trade established which will extend from one end of the Dominion to the other. We believe that reciprocity, which has been advocated by all parties and classes in the country, is clearly identified with the policy we have pursued and now propose to pursue.

PROTECTION AND LOW TAXES.

But, sir, the hon. gentlemen would like very much not only to frame his own policy—and we are quite willing that he should do so—but also have the advantage of framing ours for us; and he accordingly has undertaken to say that the question, as he would submit it to the country, is a question of high or low taxation. He says that if the people want high taxes, let them sustain the Government of this country. Well, sir, I am not disposed to allow the hon. gentlemen, not only to misstate our policy, but also to misrepresent it, as that statement of the question does most grossly, and I think I will satisfy the hon. gentleman himself—although I know that is a very difficult thing to do, when he once has made up his mind, and I am not too sanguine about that, but I think I will satisfy a good many hon. gentlemen behind him of the accuracy of my statement, when I say that statement must not only be withdrawn, as applied to us, but also be reversed. I will show the hon. gentleman that it is the Government of which he is a member who waxes the high taxes, and that it is the Opposition and the gentlemen who sit on this side of the House, who claim to be the friends of low taxation. Now, sir, the hon. gentleman knows that the country has had some experience in that regard, and the hon. gentleman knows that under a tariff of 15 per cent., the late Government were enabled not only to provide liberally for all the public services of the country, but also to provide for \$16,000,000 of current revenue for the capital expenditure of Canada, reducing the debt of this country by that much during the period we were in power. The hon. gentleman knows that not only is that the case, but we further reduced the taxation upon the people about a million per annum, and that although our tariff was only a 15 per cent. tariff, we made, as I stated before, tea and coffee free. He knows, sir, that instead of simply sitting down and taking things as they were, the course of the late Government was a course not only of prosperity, but of a great condition of progress. He knows that the Northwest was brought into this country, and that British Columbia was acquired, that Prince Edward Island was then made part of the Confederation. The hon. gentleman knows that he himself has told in the most authentic manner we have not only provided for all the necessary and incidental services of this country; but that we also had at the same time to provide for the large, extraordinary, additional and special outlays, that took place at the same time, and yet the lowest taxes that were ever enjoyed by the people of Canada were enjoyed under the administration of the gentlemen, that he would fain lead the country to suppose were clamoring for high taxation. Now what is it that the hon. gentleman says? He says that because our policy is a protective policy, we must necessarily be in favor of high taxes. The hon. gentleman says that it is the tariff that imposes the taxation of the country. The