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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

VOL 10.--NO. 80.

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Dec. 16, 1881—3m eod, wkl

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H. S. GATES, West Royalty, Dec. 20—41 2nd w, wkl 2m

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THE above Hotel is now RE OPENED, having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished in the best style. Being centrally situated and within three minutes walk of the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers inducements to the travelling public.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in the city.

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Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents

A Storm of Projects.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Among the other storms of this winter we had a storm of projects started to keep our Legislators employed and our taxes high. First we have the universal and irrefragable newspaper correspondent, Henry Coombs, to the front. His project is a very simple one. He only proposes to assimilate the gauge of our railway to that of the Intercolonial; have branches built to Capes Tormentine and Traverse, with a ferry boat that will take a whole train of cars loaded with potatoes across the straits—winter and summer. In his published correspondence there was no reference to the means of heating the cars to keep the potatoes from freezing in winter. But that is a matter of detail that can be worked out by men whose time is not so valuable and whose minds are not occupied with great projects. The question of ways and means is also treated by him with the contempt such questions always deserve.

Mr. Prowse, in the phraseology of the poker player, sees Mr. Coombs' railway ferry, and "goes a tunnel better." Now, according to all the rules of poker—unless Mr. Coombs can "go a balloon" that will take a train loaded with potatoes across the Straits—the tunnel will take the pool. It is true Mr. Prowse does not insist on having our narrow gauge railway widened; but I suppose the reason is that it is too stipulated in the bond, and he is too scrupulous a man to take more than the pound of flesh.

The editor of the "Presbyterian" is very modest. He only wants increased pay for the Dominion civil servants, a railway to Belfast, branches to the Capes, and a Tunnel under the Straits.

The editor of the "Patriot" has suddenly become anxious about the people of Belfast, and will not rest until there is a Bridge built across the Hillsborough. But the Bridge is only a small local affair to be built and paid for by our own people. It is not likely to cost more than \$600,000, and is only a flea-bite to the people of this Island. The present insignificant local taxation would only require to be doubled to pay the interest of the money required to build it.

I have a very serious quarrel with THE EXAMINER about this Bridge. You made a mountain out of a molehill. Instead of expressing your fears about the Bridge costing too much for our resources, you should have gone for a Tunnel under the Hillsborough. I am ashamed of you for allowing yourself to be buffeted by the editor of the "Patriot." If it is not too late, go for a Tunnel yet. I believe in a Tunnel. The people believe in a Tunnel. Everybody would rather have a Tunnel than a Bridge. The citizens of London built a Tunnel under the Thames, although they had several Bridges over it. Surely that fact is sufficient evidence that a Tunnel is better than a Bridge. Let us have the Tunnel under the Hillsborough, another under the Straits of Northumberland, a railway to Belfast, a branch to the Capes, connected by a railway ferry and supplemented by balloons, and I'll be happy, you will be happy, and we shall all be happy.

PROGRESS.

The Rink Again.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to a letter in THE EXAMINER this week, signed "Ticket-Holder," I would like to say a few words, if your valuable space will permit. The grievances are as bad, if not worse than he stated, and I have heard a number of ladies say, unless something be done to improve the discipline, they would not skate any more this winter. Mr. Editor, this is too bad. Persons buying tickets—and at a high rate—expect to be protected by the rules governing the institution. But they are even broken by the Managing Directors. Perhaps there is enough land left in Charlottetown; and might not a company be formed to build another rink? Rinks are paying institutions, and money sufficient to build a good one would soon be raised. Hoping this suggestion will be taken into consideration, and thanking you for the space.

I remain, ANOTHER TICKET-HOLDER. Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1882.

The Toronto Mail says the following lines were composed at Ottawa by a gentleman of the Opposition who was not at the caucus recently held:—

A caucus, why should we go call a caucus, When everywhere events conspire to balk us? Whom should we caucus for?—for Edward Blake, Who never sees a Tory but to quake?

For hard Sir Richard? in whose steely smile One sees the working of his gall and guile? For Carlton? Never! In his breast there sticks The shaft he feathered then, in seventy-six.

For Ross?—pooh, pooh! for Patterson? No, no! Fit only those to flap their wings and crow.

For Gillmor, Anglin, Albert Smith or Casey? Odds bodkins! the party's going crazy!

Without a Man to follow in the fight; Without a policy to give us light; Without a common thought or common aim; Each laying odds on his own paltry game; Without support from economic laws; Without the breath of popular applause;

Without a hope by any means that's known To mend the country's fortunes or our own; Why should we caucus? Summon me no more Whose place it was to summon ye of yore!

Strong-Minded Women Among the Esquimaux.

A young woman, Dr. Hall tells us, really quite fine looking and of remarkably good physique and mental capacity, was observed to hold herself aloof from the young men of the tribe in an unusual manner. Inquiry, first of others, afterwards of herself, brought out the following reasons for the eccentricity: In effect she said she was as strong as any of the young men; not one of them had ever been able to conquer her in wrestling or other athletic exercise, though it had more than once been tried, sometimes by surprise and with odds against her. She could shoot and hunt deer as well as any of them, and make and set snares and nets. She had her own gun, bought from the proceeds of her trapping. She despised marriage, and did not desire to do the work of a wife; but preferred the work which custom among the Esquimaux allots to men. In short, she was a woman's right female of the most advanced type. When winter came, having made a convert of a smaller and less athletic dandy, the two set to work with walrus tusk picks and dug the excavation in which they erected their own house, which was of the usual type of Esquimaux houses—walled and roofed with drift wood covered with turf. It was, however, as an additional defense against unwished for prowling males, divided into two rooms, with a very small and narrow door between them, next which lay some handy billets of wood, to crack the sconce of a possible intruder. Here our two amazons lived, traded and carried on their affairs in defiance of connoisseur bonds and public sentiment. The latter seemed to be composed half of disapprobation, and half of envious admiration; while all the young fellows in the village busied themselves in concealing plans against the enterprising pair. These too fully on the alert to be surprised, and all efforts against their peace was fruitless. When the deer hunting season came the two set off to the mountains; and no sooner had they departed than disappointed lovers and outraged public sentiment exemplified in a mob reduced their winter quarters to a shapeless ruin. So far as Dr. Hall's information goes, the following year the ladies returned to the ordinary ways of the world, and gave up the unequal contest against a tyrannical public opinion.—Chambers' Journal.

Consumption.

Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickening pulse. In fatal cases its average is about two years; hence the importance of arresting the disease at as early a stage as possible, and the sooner rational means are employed for this purpose the greater the chances of success. The disease is owing to an irritation commencing in the throat and extending to the lungs, so that their action is interfered with, and the blood does not receive sufficient oxygen to purify it. The first thing to be done is to remove the obstruction, which is the irritation or congestion of the lungs. Four ounces of glycerine, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of water, and one grain of morphia make an excellent mixture for relieving the cough. It should be taken in doses of two teaspoonfuls every two hours until the cough is relieved. The chest just below the neck should be rubbed with tartaric emetic ointment every morning over a space as large as the hand, until a thick crop of sores is brought out; then rub the ointment between the sores to bring out a new crop. Meantime the patient should take regular and vigorous exercise in the open air. There is nothing that equals horseback riding as a remedy for this disease. If a consumptive were to "live in the saddle" and sleep out of doors taking care to keep the feet dry and warm, and to live upon good nourishing food—in short to "rough it," he would recover his health in a few months, even if the disease had made considerable progress. The trouble is that it requires a strong will to carry out so severe a course in spite of the languor and debility which disposes an invalid to quiet despondency. The most marked sign of lung disease is emaciation, and the most positive indication of returning health is increase in weight.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A GOOD SURPLUS WELL USED.—Mr. Blake while engaged here last summer in the discharge of his self imposed duties as a pitiful missionary thought it fitting for a gentleman in his position to assert that the Dominion Government of the day had obtained a surplus by improper means, and to insinuate that it had also made away with that surplus in an improper manner. About the same time, organs and orators supporting Mr. Blake manifested much anxiety as to the whereabouts of the surplus. Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper informed enquirers that the surplus had been well expended in the service of the country; but people anxious on the subject would not allow themselves to be placed at ease in reference to the matter. They will probably feel comfortable about it now. His Excellency has informed Parliament that part of the surplus was expended in the payment of a debt bearing six per cent. interest which had matured, and that the remainder had been used on authorized public works—that is in other words to say, that on one hand, the surplus had been used to lessen the public debt, and on the other, to prevent the increase of public debt—excellent uses for a surplus.—St. John News.

A sensible school ma'am of Patterson, N. J., found her schoolroom so cold, the other day, that studying was out of the question. She did not send her pupils out into the cold world to become still colder, but arranged them in lines, and set them to dancing the Virginia reel, while one of the number played the piano. She soon had them well warmed by the exercise, and they went to their studies again in comparative comfort.