THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 14, 1878.

A SHORT LIVED TRIUMPH.

After a sharp contest—in which his friends exerted themselves to the utmost—the Hon. Thomas W. Dodd, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, leading member of the firm of Dodd & Rogers, Contractor with the Government, and last remaining prop of an execrated Government—has been elected by a narrow majority.

The following is the result of the ballot to-day :—

DIVISIONS.

	Eastern.	Western.
Dodd	150	101
Longworth	122	108
Majority for Dodd		21

Business.

THE broken weather of the past week interrupted business to some extent. Still a large quantity of produce has been sold and shipped. A considerable amount of cash has now been distributed throughout the counry. This will enable people to pay up their "little bills" pretty well; and we hope they will lose no time in doing so. Keep the money moving—that's the way to be prosperous. The man who pays his debt to-day enables another man to pay his debt to-morrow, and the man who is paid to-morrow will be able to pay his debt on the following day. Then, in the words of a contemporary, we say

"SQUARE UP!—This is the imperative duty of the hour, and it is a duty that should be discharged just at this particular season. The man who can't pay now is not likely to be able to pay later on. For there is assuredly more money in circulation at a time when the farmer is disposing of his produce than when he has nothing to sell. Hence we say, not on behalf of the newspaper man only, but on behalf of business men of all classes—square up! Get that old account off your own mind and the mind of your creditor at once. It will be a relief to both and both will sleep sounder for it. Not only so, but it will help to make better times, for if everybody had his own in this world bad times would soon disappear."

Here is how a brother journalist puts it for the newspaper :—

"We suppose that many people think that newspaper men are persistant duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel, and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says, "I will hand you the amount in a few days." As the farmer does not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole of the one thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount that he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has frittered away all his large crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer. and enable him to carry on his busines without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with:"

Crooked Tactics.

WE learn that a deep scheme is about being worked up by Hon. W. D. Stewart & Co. to change the site of a bridge at the head of Murray River. The bridge was to be let last August; and tenders were sent in. But two days before the opening of the tenders was to take place, the Superintendent of Public Works (at the request of his special friend in Murray River) sent the Engineer out to recommend the change. Consequently the tenders were smothered; and now we find he is calling for tenders again. Last week a petition with about two hundred signatures was forwarded to the Governor in Council, praying to have the bridge built where originally intended.

Surely Mr. Stewart and Dr. Robertson will not allow themselves to be duped in such a manner; and if they do, we shall have something to say about sending the specification of the bridge to a certain party three weeks before the tenders are called for. We shall review the whole transaction in a few days, if the prayer of the petition be not complied with.

"An Unlikely Story."

UNDER this heading in to-day's *Patriot*, we observe the following : "Mr. Dodd's opponents are making a great many rash and improbable statements. One of, these is, that Mr. DeBlois intends to vote for Mr. Longworth to-day." We beg to observe that the statement quoted is neither rash nor improbable, as we have the best reason for knowing that Mr. DeBlois did vote for Mr. Longworth to-day. Mr. DeBlois is fully able, we doubt not, at the proper time and place to give his reasons for any action he may think it right to take, either upon this or upon any other matter of a public nature.

Thanksgiving Lecture.

"TRADE and Trade Transactions for the Current Year" will, we understand, form the suggestive subject of a lecture by Rev. J. Lathern, to be delivered on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, in the Lecture Room of the Methodist Church. The year has been an eventful one in all business circles. Throughout the commercial world there have been depressions, reverses, shrinkage in values, heavy failures, and fraudulent transactions—which have thrown their shadow over the whole region of finance. There are matters of local business interest in this year 1878, and questions of Dominion trade policy which deserve and demand recognition and discussion. Mr. Lathern lectured on Commerce last winter in the Hall of Y. M. C. A., and, by request, deals again with the same subject.

Diocesan Church Society.

THE annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held in St. Paul's Schoolroom last evening. The Chief Justice occupied the chair. Three subjects were discussed, viz :—

1. The present condition of the Church in Prince Edward Island, and how it can be improved—by Rev. Thos. Johnstone, Rev. T. B. Reagh and Rev. Alfred Osborne.

2. The present condition and work of the Church in England—by Edward J. Hodgson, Rev. Alfred Osborne. Mr. Dixon, R. N., Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Senator Haviland and R. R. FitzGerald, Esq.

3. The present condition and work of the Church among the brethren—by the Rev. D. FitzGerald and F. W. Hales, Esq.

The speeches were short but pointed; and the discussion was pleasing and improving to those concerned in it.

On motion of Mr. Leeming, seconded by Mr. Dixon, the report was adopted.

Funeral Reform.

The Funeral Reform movement is spreading in England among all classes of the people, there being manifested a desire to discourage the absurd extravagance characteristic of burial ceremonies in this enlightened age. At a meeting held recently at Sheffield, members of the Church of England formed themselves into an Association for carrying out reform. The Bishop of Sodor and Man presided. The resolution moved by Earl Nelson, and seconded by Canon Clark, set forth that the members of the Association should "encourage the adoption of such observances only as are consistent with a hope of resurrection to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord and discourage feastings and treating on the day of Burial, and all useless or extravagant expenditure in the coffin and its furniture, on the occasion of the funeral, and in the wearing of mourning; the members adopting the broad ground that funerals should be conducted and mourning worn, without the unmeaning pomp, vain ostentation, and dismal pagentry of hatbands, scarfs, plumes, mourning coaches, heavy crape trimmings, and the like, which involve unprofitable expenditure, inflict severe hardship upon persons of limited means, and neither mitigate grief nor manifest respect for the dead." Similar associations have been formed everywhere, and the movement is encouraged by ministers of all churches. On this side of the Atlantic there is as much, if not more, need for reform in this direction than in England. In the United States, especially, the extravagance connected with burials is astounding, even people in needy circumstances going to the most absurd excesses in their desire to follow the example of their wealthier neighbors in the matter of a "swell funeral."

Moderation.

THE Halifax *Reporter* says: Political parties in Canada need at the present time, in some parts of the Dominion especially, to study the importance of moderation. Take an illustration. On the triumph of a political party there is always a great pressure upon the Government to dismiss officials by the hundred and to replace these by active supporters of the dominant party. In the United States the Government has yielded to this pressure and the Civil Service has been a football of parties, kicked out of all shape between the contending parties. The wisdom of British legislation and Executive practice has made it a settled fact that the Civil Service shall be as free from political pressure as possible, and in England it would take an immense degree of force to compel the Government to dismiss, to superanuate, to cancel appointments made by a previous Government. In any attempt to harden the temper of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada we see danger to the state and injury to the Party. We, therefore, advocate moderate counsels. We believe in Dr. Tupper's words at Amherst, that he did not believe a trampling on a fallen foe, but in infusing a large degree of generosity into the counsels of the Party.

SIR A. T. GALT is said to be engaged at Ottawa, not only in placing at the disposal of the Government his information and views on the fishery question, but also in contributing to the formation of the new tariff. It is to be hoped this report is true. —*St. John News.*

Lord Beaconsfield's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

THE banquet took place on the 9th, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Mayor, Sir Charles Whitham. A short report of Lord Beaconsfield's speech is given, followed by the remark that Count Beust spoke somewhat in sympathy with the English Premier's speech, each man showing true patriotism. Lord Beaconsfield is thus reported :—

Lord Beaconsfield was enthusiastically applauded on rising to reply to the toast of Her Majesty Ministers. After a review of past events, he touched upon the alarmist theories relative to an imminent invasion of India as only to be averted by entering into a struggle with some great and unknown power; he declared the Government's opinion was that an invasion of India was hardly practicable, as the base of operations of any possible force had first to be made. It was true the north-western frontier of India was not sufficietly garded, and possibly a foe might be able to cause embarrassment by compelling us to maintain a large and expensive force thereon. This possible evil had occupied the attention of successive adminstrations, circumstances arising which forced it on the immediate attention of the Government. They believed invasion would become possible if Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley were held by a very strong or very weak power, and they had therefore taken measures which, he believed, would soon be consummated, and of which the Anglo-Turkish convention, which secures the possession of these localities to our ally, was chiefly to remove causes of apprehension concerning our frontiers. We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbors, and perhaps with some more remote. In regard to Cyprus, Lord Beaconsfield said he thought it wise to occupy an armed position where the Sultan could feel that if any danger prevented him from carrying out the reforms he willingly agreed to make, he could look with confidence to the assistance of an ally close to his frontier. The execution of the Treaty of Berlin and the rectification of the northwestern frontier of India would increase England's honor and prosperity. Turning from exclusively Anglo-Indian interests, Lord Beaconsfield pointed out that there was another aspect of the Eastern question, which involved the independence of all Europe and especially of the Mediterranean powers. The Government's policy would prevent a fatal partition of any individual State. England and other powers at the Congress sought to do this by establishing the Sultan as a truly independent Prince. Referring to the statements that the Treaty of Berlin would never be carried out, he pointed to the number of its provisions which have been already fulfilled, although only one-third of the time for its execution had elapsed. He emphatically and repeatedly declared the Government received no intimation whatevar from any of the signatories, that they desired or intended to evade a complete fulfilment of the treaty; he thought it quite impossible for any signatory to attempt to witdraw from its engagements, but could say on the part of Her Majesty's Government that they would not be the signatory which would retire from their's, and their determination is that the Treaty of Berlin shall be carried out in spirit and to the letter; and believing that the Berlin settlement is one that will advance progress and civilization and secure the maintenance of peace, the Government would if necessary appeal with confidence to the people to support them in maintaing the treaty with all their energy and resources. (Cheers.) Lord Beaconsfield denied that the state of affairs is one of danger, although from the important nature of the Berlin settlement which was proceeding, it was necessarily serious. He warned his hearers not to place any trust in rumors that England was powerless to assert the policy which she believed to be one of justice and truth; he was confident she would not become as Geneva, Venice or Holland.

The Second Trial of the Osbornes.

THE second trial of the prisoners in this celebrated case commenced on the 12th inst. The *Times* says :—

Annie Parker arrived by the noon train from Hampton in charge of Sheriff Frieze. She is looking well and expresses herself well satisfied with her treatment since the trial in July.

Dr. Tuck and Hon. D. L. Hanington appear for the Crown; Mr. A. L. Palmer on behalf of the prisoners.

THE PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

At 3.30 Dr. Tuck moved to have the prisoners brought into Court, and they soon appeared, looking none the worse on account of their long imprisonment.

Dr. Tuck moved for trial.

Mr. Palmer wished first to have the prisoners tried separately, and read an affidavit of Harry Osborne's, as follows :—

In the Supreme Court, The Queen *vs.* Harry Osborne, Eliza Osborne and Martha Osborne.

I, Harry Osborne, one of the within named defendants, make oath and say—

1st, That the other defendants as well as John Osborne, the husband of the defendant, Martha Osborne, are necessary witnesses for the defence on the trial of this cause, without whose testimony the charge against me cannot be fairly tried.

2nd, I say that I am innocent of the charge made against me, and if I am deprived of the evidence of the said witnesses, great injustice may be done me.

Sworn to at Dorchester, in the County of Westmoreland, the 12th day of November, 1878.

(Signed) H. OSBORNE.

Before me, A. L. Palmer, Commissioner, etc., in Supreme Court.

Mr. Palmer went on to say that if a character such as Annie Parker is proved to be, can make such a charge against a whole family, thus shutting out their evidence without remedy, it must result in great injustice being done. In support of this view he cited from "Crown Cases Reserved," first volume, Queen *vs.* Payne, to show that in a case like this the "Remedy would be to apply for the separate trial of the prisoners, and if the prisoners were improperly joined in the indictment, a motion to that effect would no doubt be granted by the Court." Mr. Palmer said that if he thought the prisoners guilty he would be the last one to make such an application, as the witnesses would criminate themselves; but, believing them innocent, he felt satisfied that the speediest way to have justice done would be to admit the evidence of the prisoners mentioned.

Mr. Tuck replied at some length, arguing that the adoption of such a course, after the evidence already before the Court, would be utterly unprecedented, and that no authority could be found in support of such a course.

His Honor cited a case from the same author quoted by Mr. Palmer, in which the prisoners, under much the same circumstances, were tried simultaneously, and he thought that, in view of what had already taken place before him in the former trial, he must exclude Mr. Palmer's application.

Dr. Tuck again moved for trial. On calling the roll of jurors, sixteen were found to be absent, and in view of the lateness of the hour and the impossibility of completing the task of selecting a jury before six o'clock, the Court adjourned until ten o'clock on Wednesday.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtues as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Duggists on the Western Continent.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Nov. 14.—Schr. Alexander, Crapaud, 3,000 bushels oats to Peake Bros. and Co.; Samuel, Crapaud, 2,800 bushels oats to Peake Bros. and Co.; We are Here, Crapaud, 1,500 bushels oats; Emma, Boston, apples, onions, cornmeal, etc.

CLEARED.

Nov. 14.—Schr. Day Spring, Guysborough, ballast; Enterprise, Pictou, ballast; P. L. G., Pictou, ballast.

Nov. 13.—Str. M. A. Starr, Halifax, 100 bags barley, 100 bbls. potatoes, 300 boxes lobsters; Morult, Newcastle, 18 casks Molasses by F. T. Newbery and Co., Spray, Miramichi, 10 puns. molasses by the same: Lorane, Boston, 2,835 bushels potatoes, 25 bags do; Annie, Philadelphia, 8,500 bushels potatoes by McNally; Island Jem, Boston, 3,250 bushels potatoes by Bradley; Maria S., New York, 3,655 bush. potatoes by John Hughes.

OUTPORTS.

Crapaud, Nov. 11.—Schr. Addie, Sawyer, New York, 6,990 bush. potatoes, by Carvell Bros.; brigt. Laurella, Queenstown, 25,380 bush. oats, by Welsh & Owen.

Souris, Nov. 14.—Schr. Minnie J. L., Boston, 3,800 bush. potatoes, by Thos. Kickham. 12th.—Schr. J. W. Butler, Boston, 1,842 bush. potatoes, by C. C. Carlton.

Montague, Nov. 12th.—Schr. Imperio, New York, 6,733 bush. potatoes; Mary D. Tupper, Boston, 3,000 do. do. 13th.—Armanda, Nfld., 500 bush. potatoes, 150 do turnips.

MOLASSES.

FOR SALE—

50 Puns. Molasses,
9 Tierces "
16 Bbls. "

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1878—pat 3i

POTATOES.

FOR SALE,

CARGOES AFLOAT

FOR Boston, Port in the Sound, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Apply to

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.

Nov. 14—pat 2i

NIGHT SOIL.

THE Subscriber, having obtained the Contract to remove night soil from the City, no one else is authorized to do so.

Night Soil only removed between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.,—at 75 cents per hogshead.

Payment to be made only to me.

☞ Orders left at the Police Station will be promptly attended to.

DANIEL GORDON.

Charlottetown Royalty, Nov. 13, 1878. } 3m wed & th n e pat m & tues

THANKSGIVING DAY!

The Women's Temperance Union intend having a

TEA AND SALE OF

Useful and Fancy Articles

—IN THE—

REFORM CLUB HALL,

—ON—

THANKSGIVING DAY!

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 4 P. M.

Tea on the tables at 6 p. m.

Tickets for Tea, 25 cents. Admission to Hall, 10 cents.

Instrumental music will be provided throughout the evening.

M. L. JOST, Secretary.

Nov. 12—1 aw tf

HORSES WANTED THIS WEEK.

10 STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSES weighing from 8 to 10 cwt.

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.

Nov. 11—2i

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, by one of the best English makers; almost as good as new. Price moderate. Apply at this Office.

Ch'town, Nov. 4—

WAR! WAR!

—:o:—

Kent Street Tailoring Depot.

—:o:—

To the Public.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL IN FUTURE (on account of hard times) make up Clothing as under, viz.:

Men's Suits of Black Cloth	$5 50
" " Good Tweed	5 00
" " Common Tweed	4 25
" " Homespun	3 25

Boys' Suits.

Suits of Black Cloth	$4 25
" Good Tweed	3 50
" Common Tweed	2 00
" Homespun	2 00

—ALSO—

Pants of Black Cloth	$1 00
" Good Tweed	90
" Common Tweed	80
" Homespun	80

Vests.

Of Good Tweed or Black Cloth, 90 cents each
" Homespun or Common Tweed, 80 " "

All work guaranteed, or no pay for making.

N. B.—Parties having Clothing done and not paid for, are requested to call and pay for them. If not, I will sell them for my expenses in two weeks from date of this notice.

☞ Patterns cut to order.

WM. J. McINTIRE,
Kent Street.

Nov. 4—1m eod ne 1m her 2m

No. 35 Water St.,

Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE. INSURANCE CO.

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

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium. corresponding to the nature of the risk.

LOSSES settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent.

—:o:—

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—OF THE—

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—AND THE—

Halifax Company, Limited.

ORDERS FOR COAL,

—ON THE—

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton,
Lingan " "
Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S., can be obtained on application to the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

G. W. DEBLOIS,

Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island.

May 18—2aw

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST

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FARMS FOR SALE

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WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.

Parties Wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c. each insertion; each additional word 2c.

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Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc. Seeds for sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at the same rates.

Address **Mail**, Toronto.

October 31, 1878.

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, ONE ACTIVE, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNIE & CO.,
Box 1964, Montreal.

May 25, 1878—