

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

NO. 559

THE DAILY EXAMINER

is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
KINGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	" 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
Hunter River	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
Kensington	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Summerside	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 pm	" 7.00 "
Port Hill	" 3.32 "	
O'Leary	" 4.16 "	
Alberton	ar 6.35 "	
Tignish	ar 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
County Line	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
Breadalbane	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Hunter River	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.28 "	" 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Ch'town	" 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Mt. Stewart	dp 2.55 "	
Cardigan	ar 3.15 "	
Georgetown	ar 4.30 "	
	ar 4.40 "	
	ar 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 7.00	MtS tw't Jnc	Dp 4.40
Harmony	" 7.23	Morell	" 5.22
St. Peters	" 8.42	St. Peters	" 5.54
Morell	" 9.13	Harmony	" 7.12
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.
p ne ar h pres kea sp aj ap 6i

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that

Before Taking follow as a se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by all Druggists, and by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. January 24, 1879.

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. DOWNE & CO., Box 1994, Montreal.

ELECTORS

Do you approve of falsely dating public accounts?

Do you approve of deliberate violations of the law?

Do you approve of sneaking arts to hide illegal practices?

Do you approve of members of the Legislature selling goods to, and otherwise contracting with, the Government?

Do you approve of members of the Government furnishing supplies to the Government at their own prices?

Do you approve of having public supplies paid for by the Government, if the Government does not know that the goods are of the quantity, quality, and value required?

Do you, in short, approve of a Government which pays the uncertified accounts of its friends and middlemen?

Do you approve of goods being furnished the Government and paid for though they were never ordered?

Do you approve of supplies being furnished for any department of the Government without a requisition signed by the authorized officer?

Do you approve of the extravagant Lunatic Asylum?

Do you approve of the Assessment Act?

Do you approve of pimps and spies going about to inspect your property?

Do you approve of unfair valuations and unequal taxes?

Do you approve of over-taxing the industrious and the enterprising and under-taxing the lazy and thrifless?

Do you approve of paying valuers and tax-gatherers ONE DOLLAR for every six dollars they collect?

If you do approve, vote for Louis H. Davies and his followers!

If you do NOT approve, vote for the new Government and its supporters.

UNDERTAKING, &C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

COFFINS, CASKETS, &C.

of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."
Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

COMMERCIAL

Union Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.

Low rates and prompt settlement of losses.

HORACE HASZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

E. C. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,

MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODOE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c.

Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Designs furnished on application. Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.

November 6, 1878.

RANKIN HOUSE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor

(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.

Oct. 15, 1878—3m

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—

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

ELECTORS!

ARE you in favor of the reorganization of the entire Civil Service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of some of the Departments, a decrease in the number of officials, and a general reduction of expenses?

Are you in favor of the abolition of the unnecessary Legislative Council and a saving of the expense it incurs?

Are you in favor of the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt and the enactment of a Lien and Attachment Law?

Are you in favor of a simpler and less expensive mode of collecting the taxes than that furnished by the Assessment Law?

Are you in favor of extending the usefulness of the Stock Farm?

Are you in favor of a general and comprehensive reform of the cumbrous and expensive machinery of our Local Government?

IF YOU ARE, VOTE THE SQUARE TICKET FOR THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES. LET THERE BE NO SPLITTING!

WHERE TO VOTE.

BEAR THIS IN MIND!

ELECTORS residing and registered

East of Great George Street,

vote at the following places:—

Those whose surnames begin with letters from A to F, inclusive, VOTE AT THE NEW FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE, KING STREET.

Those whose surnames begin with letters from H to M, including the Macs, VOTE AT THE FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE, KING SQUARE.

Those whose surnames begin with letters from N to Z, inclusive, VOTE AT DAVID HOOPER'S, NORTH SIDE OF EUSTON STREET.

ELECTORS residing or registered

West of Great George Street,

vote at the following places:—

Those whose names begin with letters from A to G, inclusive, vote at JAMES CURTIS', SYDNEY STREET.

Those whose names begin with letters from H to M, inclusive of the Macs, vote at the MARKET HOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE.

Those whose names begin with the letters N to Z, inclusive, vote at or near FREDERICK CURTIS', HEAD OF QUEEN STREET.

THE BALLOT.

The following is the form of ballot to be used in Charlottetown, Common and Royalty at the coming election, with the marks opposite the Liberal-Conservative candidates:—

Election for Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, April 9th, 1879.

BALLOT PAPER.

I. DAVIES,
Louis Henry, Charlottetown,
County of Queen's,
Barrister.

II. DEBLOIS,
George Wastie, Charlottetown,
County of Queen's,
General Agent. X

III. MORRIS,
Thomas, Charlottetown,
County of Queen's,
Merchant.

IV. McLEOD,
Neil, Charlottetown,
County of Queen's,
Barrister. X

"Judge Lynch" reigns supreme in Kansas. Last week, Bill Howard, a negro who diabolically assaulted Clara Pond, aged twelve, was discovered in an old mine and delivered himself up after being promised he should receive no bodily harm. In the evening one thousand people, accompanied by thirty masked men, in a solid line with drawn revolvers, marched to the gaol, tore the iron grating from the window of Howard's cell and took him out. A rope was tied round his neck and he was dragged five blocks and hung to a lamp-post on the corner of the public square. After the body had hung fifteen minutes, a shout of "burn him" being started, the mob took it down, dragged it to the square, in spite of the objection of a portion of the crowd, and literally roasted the remains in a fire of dry-goods' boxes and coal oil, amid demonstrations that rivalled Pandemonium.

PERSONS having back numbers of the DAILY EXAMINER, dated July 3rd and July 28th, 1877, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office.

Charlottetown Church Directory.

St. PAUL'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).—Queen Square—Morning and Evening Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Rev. David Fitzgerald, Rector; Rev. Alfred Osborne Curate.

St. PETER'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).—Rochford Square.—Sunday Services—8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Matsins—9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except Friday evenings, at 7.30 p. m. Rev. George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent.

St. DUNSTON'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Mass every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at 7.30 a. m. throughout the week. Rev. Z. Boderault, Rev. S. Phelan, Pastors.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week Day Services—Tuesday and Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Rev. John Lathern, Pastor.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week day service on Wednesday evening. Rev. George Steel, Pastor.

St. JAMES' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—Powell Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Rev. Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—Richmond Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Rev. John McL. McLeod, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Rev. Dr. Murray, Pastor.—Hours of Service, 11 o'clock, a. m., 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Great George Street.—Services and Sermon every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 6.30 o'clock p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Week day services—Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Bible Reading—Thursday at 7.30 p. m. and Friday at 8 p. m. Rev. D. G. McDonald, Minister.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. W. S. Pascoe, Minister.

PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet in New Church House, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Mr. J. A. Falgatter, Preacher.

Saving the Colors.

HOW TWO BRITISH OFFICERS AT ISANDULA DIED IN CARRYING THEM FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

(From the London Telegraph.)

The regimental colors of the Twenty-fourth are saved, though stained with honest blood; there is silence again on the battlefield of Isandula; the noble little garrison at Rorke's Drift has been relieved; but the names of certain brave Englishmen are already familiar to the lips that repeat the story of the camp that was defended, and the tale of the colors that were won. When the struggle was almost at end, and the strength of the men well-nigh spent when Puleine and Durnford, at last beaten back and hopelessly surrounded, were attacked in rear and front, when the ammunition was exhausted and the deadly assegais were cruelly stabbing among the ranks of the Twenty-fourth, we seem to realize the dramatic picture that culminated in that ghastly struggle. When all was well-nigh over, and it was requisite to "do or die," we seem to see Lieut. Smith Dorrin, swift of foot, and trusting to the prowess that had won him University renown at many an athletic contest, dashing headlong and desperate, through the cruel ranks of the enemy, determined to seek assistance or perish in the attempt. Close at hand is Capt. Stewart Smith, who has given up all for lost, whose life is not worth an instant's purchase, but who will not die before he had spiked the gun he can no longer defend, and who does not receive his mortal wound before he has spoiled the means of dealing death to his comrades. No soldier ever fell more gloriously. But he has missed the Victoria Cross; and now comes the time when the colors must be saved. It is all but over. The battle is lost; but the Twenty-fourth Regiment must be true to its flag.

At the mess-room table, and round the fire in the barrack-room, they have told with pride the story of the old colors of the corps, which for ten years past have hung a trophy in St. Mary's Church, Warwick. Every private soldier and young lieutenant in the regiment has read about the battle of Chillianwallah in 1849, and has been fired with enthusiasm at that record of the regimental flag which was carried off the field by four officers in succession, all of whom died defending it, until at last the stout flag-staff was shot away and the colors were left deserted on the ground from which the regiment were compelled to retreat. Then came the turn of Private Richard Perry, a "Warwick man," who, when he heard what had happened, rushed back in the face of the advancing Sikhs, and found poor young Pennycook in the agony of death. From his faithful grasp he took the colors, and then, returning triumphant with his prize—receiving a bullet through his hat, a second on his pouch, and a third riddling his haversack—he was hailed with a cheer by his anxious and expectant comrades.

With this brave precedent as an example, it was not likely that the colors of the Twenty-fourth would drop without a struggle on the savage field of Isandula. The sacred charge was entrusted to Lieuts. Melville and Coghill, and no knights of old more faithfully did their duty. At the last

moment, when the disaster was complete, horses were got out, and these heroic gentlemen started off with the treasured flag. Cutting their way with desperate energy, the colors folded around young Melville's heart, they pierced the Zulu ranks. The feat was not accomplished without serious efforts, and an officer, who had managed to escape, reports that he saw Coghill slashing right and left, in spite of a severe wound. But the friends stuck to the saddle and reached the camp at Rorke's Drift to find it surrounded by the 4,000 Zulus who were held at bay by Lieuts. Bromhead and Chard, inside the encampment. It would have been madness once more to charge the enemy, but although again attacked and fatally wounded, away they raced, and gained the Buffalo River. They had strength to swim their horses across; but, once safe on English ground, and 300 yards from the stream, the brave fellows fell down to die. Coghill, wounded to death, dropped from his saddle, and his comrade dismounted to assist him to close his eyes. One moment more and the heroic deed would have been accomplished; but the tyrant death would not have it so. Melville struggled to remount, but he fell back by the faithful side of his brother officer, and there they found him with the colors still wrapped around his heart, crimson with his life blood. Who will not regret that no posthumous honor like the Victoria Cross can gild the memory of their noble fidelity!

Details of the Zulu disaster show that most of the British troops were slain by the "assegai," a spear-like weapon, it is said admirably adapted for hand to hand fighting, and for which the bayonet proved no match. This has set military men thinking. Up to this time they have lauded the bayonet as the weapon which, even in these days of breech-loaders and needle-guns, must decide the fate of battles. A Sergeant-Major, writing to the Times attempts to account for this failure of the favored weapon, and his explanation is reasonable and probably correct. The bayonet, he thinks, failed through the change from deliberate to rapid firing. Under the muzzle-loading system, and especially in the time of the "Brown Bess," there was not much chance of the barrel becoming too hot to handle. Now it does. When a soldier has fired even ten rounds with the Martini-Henry the barrel is so heated that he cannot "grasp his rifle with his left hand round the stock and barrel" to bring it to "the charge." What, then, could he do after firing 70 rounds? He could only hold his rifle with his right hand round "the small," and allow the wood under the barrel to rest on his left, but using his bayonet with effect is out of the question. The correspondent suggests a simple remedy. Have a concave thin piece of wood, about 3 in. long, fixed on the barrel between the back-sight and lower band. This would enable the soldier to grasp his rifle firmly, however hot the barrel. It is evident that the utility of the bayonet is seriously affected by the rapid firing, and it seems strange that the British military authorities have not made this discovery before and devised some remedy.

British Emigration Statistics.

The statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom for the year 1878 have just been issued. They show 147,663 emigrants in the year, an increase of 27,692 upon the numbers in 1877; but of the 147,663, only 112,962 were of British and Irish origin. This total, though larger by 17,707 than in 1877, is one of the lowest since 1853. As regards immigration back to Britain, the corresponding numbers are:—In 1877, 81,848, and in 1878, 77,951, of whom 54,944 were of British and Irish origin. Mr. Giffen's conclusion is that the tide of emigration, which was at its ebb in 1876 and 1877, has again begun to flow. "As regards the destination of emigrants," says the report, "it is noticeable that, with an increase of emigration there is an increase of the emigration to the United States, just as the emigration to the United States fell off most when the total emigration declined. It appears that of persons of British and Irish origin 54,694 went to the United States in 1878, as compared with 45,481 in 1877, so that the United States had more than half the increase of 17,707 in the emigration. There was also a great increase of the emigration to Australia, viz., from 30,138 in 1877 to 36,479 in 1878; and an increase in the emigration to British North America from 7,720 in 1877 to 10,652 in 1878."

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find, too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.