

THE EXAMINER.

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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. 7 Mixed
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 9.02	P. M.
Cardigan	Ar. 10.25	
Mount Stewart Junction	Dp. 10.35	
Royalty Junction	11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M.	P. M.
	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	Dp. 9.00	
Royalty Junction	9.25	3.05
North Wiltshire	10.22	4.02
Hunter River	10.40	4.20
Bradabane	11.18	5.00
County Line	11.28	5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	12.07	5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	6.20
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. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	2.48	9.12
County Line	3.30	9.50
Bradabane	3.40	10.10
Hunter River	4.20	10.40
North Wiltshire	4.35	10.58
Royalty Junction	5.30	11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	12.20
	2.30	
Royalty Junction	Ar. 3.40	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	5.12	
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. Stewart Junc.	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	7.55	Lot 40	4.26
St. Peter's	9.10	Morrell	4.32
Morrell	9.42	St. Peter's	5.05
Lot 40	9.48	Harmony	6.20
Mt Stewart Junc.	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.

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30 CENTS PER QUART!
Also for sale by the Barrel, Bushel, or Peck to suit purchasers.
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 before attempted in this City.
We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

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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 their 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 them selves 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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IN DULL TIMES

—GET THE—

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

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 18.

Mr. Laflamme introduced a bill to abolish the office of Receiver General, and create Attorney General. In reply to a question he said the Attorney General would be a member of the Cabinet.

The Premier introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railway Act, explaining that it gave the Government power to lease the Pembina branch, or make any arrangement necessary for running it in connection with other roads. It was an open question how the road would be worked, whether done by the Government or leased to a company, and whether the road would be stocked, or leased without being stocked. The American road would reach the boundary this season, and it was necessary that the Government should have the powers asked for. To stock the road would require the erection of work-shops for repairs, and as it was the declared policy of the country that the Pacific Railway and its branches should be worked by companies, it was not advisable to spend money for this purpose. The lease would not be for more than four or five years, as it was expected that there would be a continuous line through our own territory by that time, and the Government would take care that the road would not be trammelled with any engagements that would prevent their being handed over to a company.

Dr. Tupper said that he hoped the Premier would provide, in any lease that might be granted, against any unfair tariff imposed.

The Premier said that had already been considered, but the lease, if one was made, would be submitted to Parliament for consideration.

In answer to Mr. Plumb, the Premier said an order in Council had been made allowing the Canada Vine Growers' Association to manufacture 80,000 gallons of wine without excise duty.

In answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Premier said he did not know of any money having been returned to the treasury on account of an overcharge in the price paid for the Nbbing Hotel.

The bills relating to the National Insurance Co., Stadacona Insurance Co., Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Co., Quebec Fire Association, Bank of Liverpool, Grand Trunk Railway, Northern Railway, Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway, and Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central Railway were agreed to in committee of the whole.

Mr. Bunster moved a resolution in favor of forbidding the employment of men on the Pacific Railway with hair longer than five and a half inches, supporting it in a speech.

The Premier and Dr. Tupper opposed it, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Bunster has been canvassing for it for some time, and had been promised considerable support.

Mr. Thomson, of Welland, moved a resolution in favor of the Government establishing an agricultural bank in every county of the Dominion, with a capital of half a million, notes to that amount to be loaned each bank at 3 per cent., and loans to be made by the bank only to farmers for farm purposes, at no more than 5 per cent.

Six o'clock came, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

In discussing the item of the Judges' salaries in supply, late on Friday night, Mr. McDonell (Inverness) contended that the Judges in Nova Scotia should be paid similar to those in Quebec, saying that they were paid out of the common salary and were in all other respects equal. He hoped the accounts would be rectified in early future.

Another War Probable.

PANAMA, March 18.—The German war vessels Elizabeth and Ariadne are now at Panama and "Medusa" at Aspinwall, awaiting orders to proceed to Nicaragua and demand satisfaction for the outrage committed a year ago upon Eisenstuck. The German Consul at Leon and Von Bergen, Minister of Germany to Central America, arrived here yesterday from Guatemala, it is supposed to confer with the fleet as to their future movements. Another vessel of war is daily expected, which will complete the squadron. Costa Rica and Guatemala are both preparing for war. President of Costa Rica has purchased a steamer in San Francisco, and had her fitted out as a man-of-war, and has sent to Europe for a large supply of arms. He is determined at any cost and by any means to carry out his scheme of Central American Confederation, and the President of Guatemala is equally determined to oppose him.

R. V. Brown Coble, colored, was hanged at Winchester, Tenn., on the 14th, for the murder of Felix Gardner, also colored, on the June 23rd, 1876. Nearly 10,000 persons witnessed the execution.

A plucky New York woman had a warm tussle with a burglar, who entered her chamber, placed a pistol to her head, and put him to flight by her screams. He left his pistol in her hands, and she keeps it as trophy.

A letter from Havana, dated March 9th, says heavy rains continue to fall at intervals all over the island, retarding and damaging the sugar crop to an extent which it is still unsafe to predict. The market is entirely paralyzed already for want of stock.

United States Honor.

The New York Nation, in the course of an article on the Fishery Award, in which it expresses its doubts as to whether the award will ever be paid, has the following in reference to United States Honor:

This award if it has no other effect, may help to set the better portion of the American people thinking a little more seriously about the influence on the national reputation and national morality which the conduct of Congress in the interpretation of national obligations is exciting, and likely to excite. As soon as the war was over and the attention of politicians was turned to these obligations in their most serious form—the public debt—an attempt was made, and powerfully supported, to construe the national bonds in the spirit of a sharp lawyer contending for an unscrupulous client. In the Alabama controversy we claimed compensation from Great Britain for certain specific injuries to the property of certain specified persons, proving the damage and got the money, and all this with as much definiteness and solemnity and publicity as it was possible to put into a litigation. As soon as we were paid, however, we turned around and denied that some of these very persons had suffered any loss or were entitled to any redress, and kept what we had received on their account in the national treasury, where it now is; and we have defended the performance by quibbles which have shocked the civilized world, and which our own representative at the arbitration considers dishonest. We have during the last five years borrowed some hundreds of millions of dollars in gold coin, and solemnly promised through all the proper sources to repay it, principal and interest, in gold coin; which, however, has not prevented us from passing an act with loud cheers, declaring both one and the other payable in depreciated silver coin, and great multitudes of our people have been led to think this is all right because it is legal. Other cases, too, have occurred, and are so well known that we need not enumerate them, in which we have exacted indemnity from foreign powers for wrongs done to our citizens, and then coolly refused to pay it over to our clients, so that a claim for indemnity by the United States now excites a by no means complimentary smile in diplomatic circles, and the American name is becoming more and more associated in foreign eyes with tricky and shady and somewhat brazen transactions.

Napoleon on the Future of England and Russia.

A SIGNIFICANT PROPHECY.

The following remarkable observation of Napoleon Bonaparte, while at St. Helena, is from O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena," vol. 2, from pages 69 to 72; and the surmises will be read with some interest at the present juncture:—"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling which Alexander practised towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to gain her assistance by giving her Serbia and other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may be allied with sincerity will be to prevent this. But even this alliance will not avail. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which to Russia is nothing, and 100,000 canaille, Cossacks; and England loses India. Above all other powers, Russia is the most to be feared, especially by you. Her soldiers are braver than the Austrians, and she has the means of raising as many as she pleases. In bravery, the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them. All this I foresee. I see into futurity further than others, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Poniatowski at the head of it as king; but your imbeciles of ministers would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be praised (censure), and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overrun and a prey to those northern barbarians, they will say, "Napoleon was right."

Caleb Cushing is reported to have won a fee of \$300,000 by gaining one case for a Cuban refugee against the Spanish Government.

The following item is clipped from the Sheffield news of the London Daily Telegraph:—"For kissing the hand of a married woman, and declaring that he loved her, John Curtis Bell, painter, was to-day ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months, and to pay costs. The lady said she objected to any one kissing her but her husband. A much milder sentence was the other day passed upon a Sheffield man who first knocked down the woman with whom he lived and then danced upon her. Such are the amenities of Sheffield life, and such the "justice" meted out by its justices.